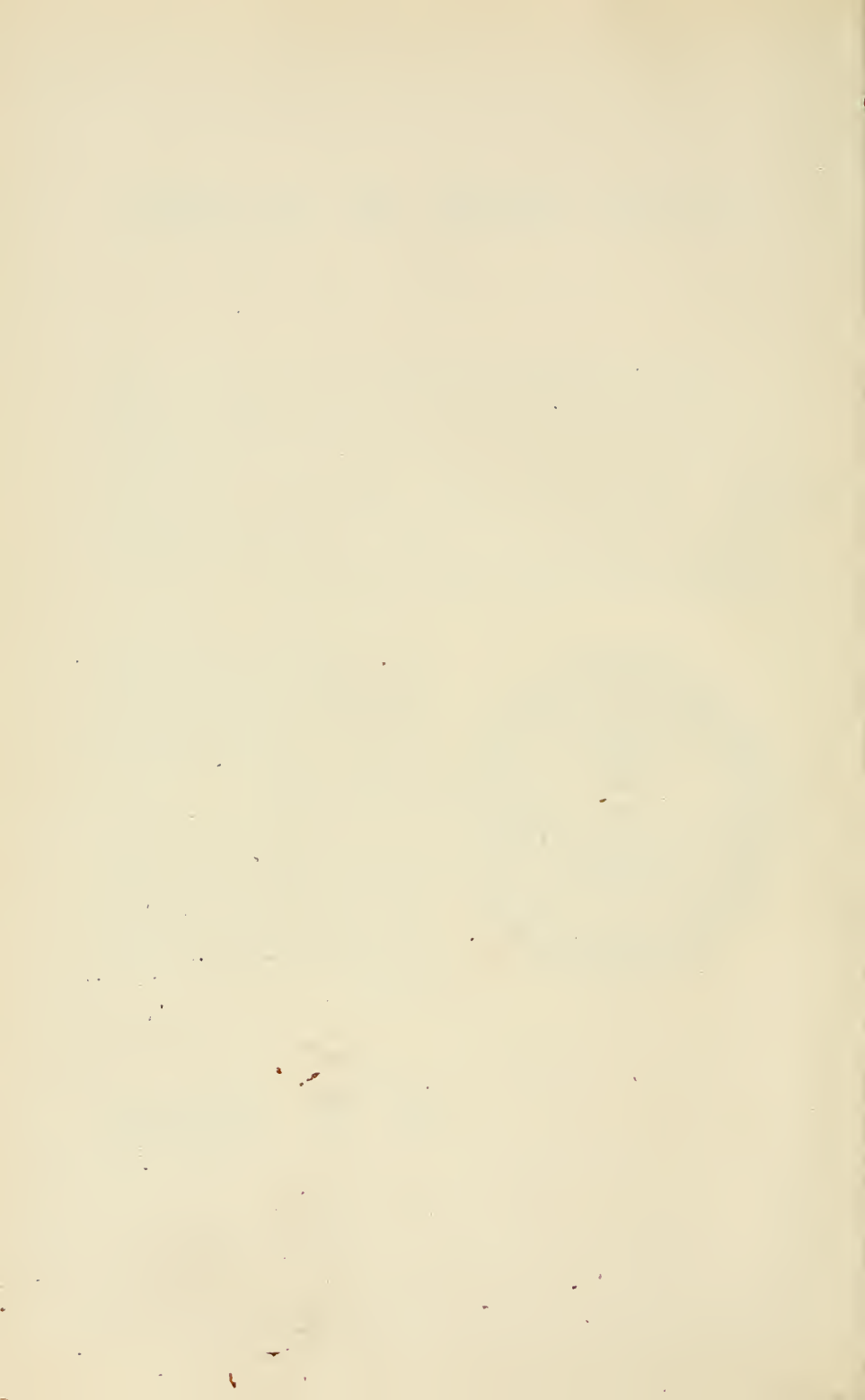


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OCCASIONAL COMMUNICATION

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

F. & A. MASONS.

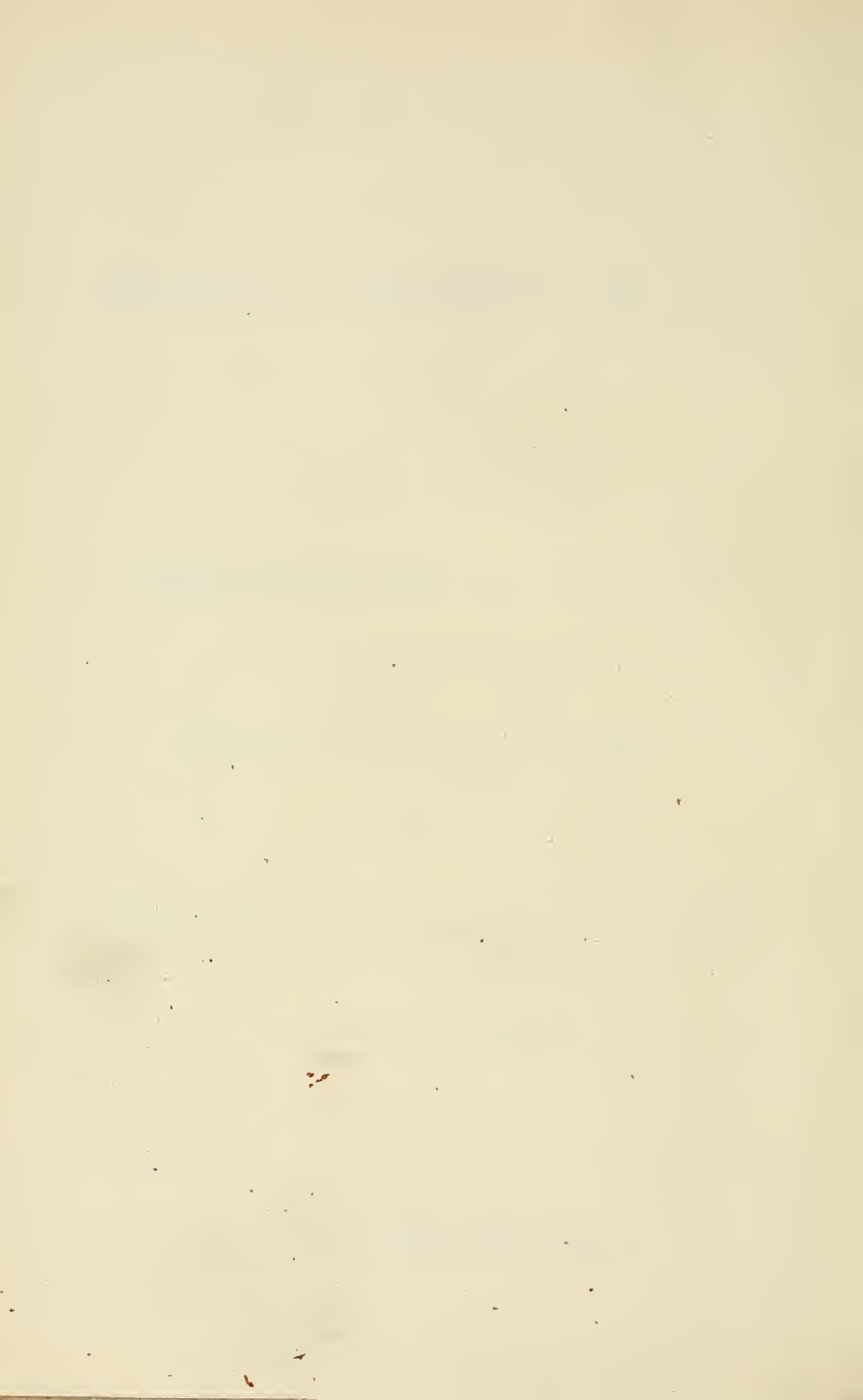
LEVELING THE CAPE-STONE

OF THE

Masonic Fraternity Temple.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NOVEMBER 6, 1891.



Occasional Communication.

An Occasional Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, was convened in the Preceptory of Oriental Consistory S.°. P.°. R.°. S.°, 32°, in the city of Chicago, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1891, A. L. 5891, at High Twelve.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

- M. W. John C. Smith, proxy for Grand Master.
- R. W. William K. Forsyth, Deputy Grand Master *pro tem.*
- R. W. Owen Scott, Senior Grand Warden.
- R. W. Joseph H. Dixon, Junior Grand Warden *pro tem.*
- R. W. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer.
- R. W. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary.
- R. W. Rev. Clinton Locke, Grand Chaplain *pro tem.*
- R. W. Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, Grand Orator *pro tem.*
- W. E. J. Elwell, Deputy Grand Secretary *pro tem.*
- W. Rev. Henry G. Perry, Grand Pursuivant *pro tem.*
- W. Walter A. Stevens, Grand Marshal *pro tem.*
- W. Samuel H. Smith, Assistant Grand Marshal.
- W. A. B. Ashley, Grand Standard Bearer *pro tem.*
- W. John R. Hodson, Grand Sword Bearer *pro tem.*
- W. John O'Neill, Senior Grand Deacon.
- W. Harry McCall, Junior Grand Deacon *pro tem.*
- W. A. W. Hitchcock, Grand Steward.
- W. Moses N. Fuller, Grand Steward *pro tem.*
- W. J. D. C. Whitney, Grand Steward *pro tem.*
- W. John C. Smith, Jr., Grand Steward, *pro tem.*
- Bro. Robert R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.

Most Worshipful Brother John C. Smith, Past Grand Master and proxy for Grand Master, proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois in Ample Form, after which he addressed the brethren congratulating them upon being convened on the anniversary of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple and for the purpose of "leveling its capstone."

The following brethren were present and participated with the Grand Lodge in the ceremonies of the day: M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Past Grand Master Illinois; R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M. Illinois; M. W. Bro. Thomas H. Brown, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of Dakota; R. W. Bro. Frank W. Chase, Grand Treasurer Grand Lodge of Iowa; Bro. General John E. Smith, Past Master of Far West Lodge, No. 41, of Illinois, now a member of Miners Lodge, No. 273; Brothers J. S. Pfeiffer, of Parsons, Kansas; W. N. Nason, Omaha, Nebraska; John Whitley, Illinois, and many others.

Grand Marshal R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens with his assistant, Bro. Samuel H. Smith, then formed the Grand Lodge in proper order and led them out of the Preceptory, Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S. 32° A. A. S. R., and Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., escorting Grand Lodge to its proper place in the line.

The procession was formed on Michigan Avenue, right resting on Congress Street, under the direction of R. E. Sir George M. Moulton, Past Grand Commander, and was composed as follows:

Two Platoons of Police, 76 strong, under command of Lient. August Arch. Maj. Geo. M. Moulton, P. G. Commander K. T., Marshal in Chief, and Aids:

Ill. Bro. Alfred Russell 33°, Chief of Staff: E. Sir W. H. Gleason,

E. Sir W. W. Ramsey, E. Sir H. G. Nichols, Aids.

Major Nevans' Military Band, 30 pieces.

Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°, George W. Warvelle, First Lieutenant Commander, commanding, 65 swords.

R. E. Sir Sylvester O. Spring, Grand Commander, and Staff: E. Sir James P. Sherwin, Chief of Staff; E. Sir H. G. Purington, Aid.

Apollo Commandery K. T., No. 1, E. Sir John E. Loomis commanding, 86 swords.

Pullman Band, 35 pieces.

Chicago Commandery K. T., No. 19, E. Sir Henry Pratt commanding, 80 swords.

Tryner's Band, 20 pieces.

St. Bernard Commandery K. T., No. 35, Frank C. Roundy, Genl. commanding, 120 swords.

Third Cavalry Band, 21 pieces.

Chevalier Bayard Commandery K. T., No. 52, E. Sir John T. Richards commanding, 60 swords.

Siloam Commandery K. T., No. 54, E. Sir J. T. Whitehead commanding, 34 swords.

Evanston Commandery K. T., No. 58, E. Sir Charles P. Reynolds commanding, 40 swords.

Fischer's Band, 20 pieces.

Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, William Stevenson, W. M., 35 members.

- Siloam Lodge, No. 780, L. A. Schauble, W. M., 60 members.
 Ravenswood Lodge, No. 777, C. W. Bassett, W. M., 44 members.
 La Grange Lodge, No. 770, C. W. L. Deetrick, W. M., 33 members.
 Palace Lodge, No. 765, L. H. Wilson, W. M., 80 members.
 Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758, M. B. Reed, W. M., 45 members.
 Northwestern Band, 15 pieces.
 Arcana Lodge, No. 717, Ira B. Ritter, W. M., 70 members.
 Calumet Lodge, No. 716, A. P. Pierce, W. M., 26 members.
 Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697, Robert Stewart, W. M., 72 members.
 Garfield Lodge, No. 686, John H. Huyck, W. M., 60 members.
 Waldeck Lodge, No. 674, Moritz Loeb, W. M., 34 members.
 Apollo Lodge, No. 642, Belton Halley, W. M., 60 members.
 Thompson's Band, 15 pieces.
 Keystone Lodge, No. 639, C. C. Hartman, W. M., 150 members.
 Union Park Lodge, No. 610, Ira L. Harvey, W. M., 65 members.
 National Lodge, No. 596, A. T. Graham, W. M., 36 members.
 Covenant Lodge, No. 526, T. L. Miller, W. M., 106 members.
 Roddy's Band, 15 pieces.
 Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, B. F. English, W. M., 98 members.
 Blair Lodge, No. 393, James W. Patterson, W. M., 110 members.
 Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, Hugh McMillan, W. M., 70 members.
 Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, Robert F. Mix, W. M., 82 members.
 Blaney Lodge, No. 271, Henry F. Kett, W. M., 30 members.
 W. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, George L. Ayres, W. M., 74 members.
 Mankin's Band, 20 pieces.
 Garden City Lodge, No. 141, Frank R. Sherrard, S. W., 100 members.
 Germania Lodge, No. 182, H. W. Mestling, W. M., 100 members.

SPECIAL ESCORT TO GRAND LODGE.

- Montjoie Commandery K. T., No. 53, mounted, E. Sir George O. Taylor,
 commanding, 50 horses.
 Ten carriages with Officers of the Grand Lodge and distinguished brethren,
 also the Architect of the Temple, D. H. Burnham, Esq.

SUMMARY OF PROCESSION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Policemen, two companies..... | 76 |
| Consistory, one..... | 65 |
| Commanderies, seven..... | 470 |
| Lodges, twenty-three..... | 1,600 |
| Bands, nine..... | 196 |
| Visiting Brethren..... | 100 |
| Grand Lodge Officers and Members..... | 40 |

Grand total in procession.....2,547

The following is what the press of the city had to say the next morning:

WITH SOLEMN CEREMONY.

THE CAPESTONE OF CHICAGO'S MASONIC FRATERNITY TEMPLE LAID.

ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF THE CORNER-STONE LAYING THE GREAT EDIFICE IS PRONOUNCED COMPLETE BY THE FRATERNITY WHOSE NAME AND FAME IT IS DESTINED TO PERFETUATE—IMPOSING PARADE OF MEMBERS OF THE ORDER—THE STRUCTURE FORMALLY ACCEPTED—DR. THOMAS' ORATION.

The ceremonies attending the leveling of the capestone of the new Masonic Temple yesterday marked the practical completion of the great building. In one year's time the big building has progressed from the corner-stone to the capestone, and it stands to-day a towering monument to the master minds that conceived it and to that fraternity, old almost as history itself, which has caused it to be built.

Two years ago the plan of building a great temple, to be dedicated to the uses of Freemasonry, originated in the minds of Norman T. Gassette and others, their idea met the approval of their brother Masons, and the ground at State and Randolph streets was purchased for that purpose. To Burnham & Root was given the work of drawing plans, a work performed to the satisfaction of all interested. The corner-stone was laid one year from the time the plans were made public, and one year later to the day the capestone was ready to be put in place.

A grander or more brilliant procession of Masons never marched along the streets of Chicago. More than 500 uniformed knights were in line, their white plumes waving and their highly burnished swords clanking as they tramped along. Then the various lodges countermarched and fell into the ranks, and soon 1,550 more men, ununiformed but bearing the various insignia of their order, were in motion.

The line of march was as follows:

The right of the line resting on Congress street the column moved north on Michigan avenue to Jackson street, west on Jackson to La Salle street, north on La Salle to Adams, west on Adams to Market street, north on Market to Lake street, east on Lake to State street, and then south to the Masonic Fraternity Temple, northeast corner State and Randolph streets.

When the head of column reached the temple the procession halted, the Knights Templar were drawn up in line on the west side of State street.

The lodge members in open order, when the grand lodge officers and members proceeded to the front, the lodges closing ranks and following in regular order, the oldest lodge immediately after the grand lodge.

The brethren were in dark clothes and hats, with white gloves and aprons. Each officer wearing the collar or jewel of his office, and the lodge furniture was carried.

A DENSE THRONG OF SPECTATORS.

On State Street in front of the magnificent Temple, twenty-one stories high, where Capt. Ross, Lieuts. Burns, Golden, Bowler, Bingley, and Larson, and Sergt. Dutton and a force of 200 officers were on duty, holding back a mass of people that extended for blocks in every direction, the long procession countermarched and drew up in ranks before the speakers' stand. The officers of the Grand Lodge were assisted from their carriages and escorted to their seats on the speakers' platform, the Princes of Oriental Consistory and Sir Knights meanwhile saluting them with drawn swords.

The speakers' stand had been erected directly in front of the main entrance to the building. Seats were provided for the wives and daughters of prominent Masons around the space where the officers of the Grand Lodge were standing as the ceremonies were conducted.

The capstone rested on a table which had a flag of the United States for covering. A rope extending from a crane at the topmost point of the front wall was fastened to the stone, to be used in drawing it up in place. Gen. John C. Smith, the proxy for the Grand Master, had sent a basket of flowers which almost hid the stone from view until the ceremonies had been concluded, when they were distributed among the women present as mementos of the great occasion.

On the platform occupied by the Grand Officers were the wives and daughters of many of the distinguished Craftsmen, among whom were Mrs. Norman T. Gassette, Mesdames D. C. Cregier, E. R. Bliss, John C. Smith and Miss Ruth A. Smith, Joseph H. Dixon, Wm. M. Forsyth, Gil W. Barnard and daughter Annie L. Barnard, Henry McCall, Miss Genevieve Stevens, Wirt K. Gassette, Miss Charlotte A. Leekley, Harry D. Tiffany, and others.

General John C. Smith, the Grand Master, then approached, followed by the other grand officers and invited guests of the Grand Lodge. When everything was put in readiness for laying the stone Walter A. Stevens, the Grand Marshal, advanced to the front and said:

In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, I now command silence!

Oriental Quartette then sang the following, written for the occasion by Bro. Rev. Henry G. Perry, 32° K. T., etc.:

Ho! Craftsmen, behold now what triumph is ours;
 Since the structure Masonic thus Heavenward towers.
 Unique in proportion, complete in each part,
 It stands in proud proof of both Science and Art.

By plumb, square, and level, this work hath been wrought.
 Mark well, then, ye craftsmen, herein what is taught.
 The Master's "on guard" while the workmen toil on,
 Till the Cape Stone is placed and the building be done.

Your zeal, perseverance, fidelity, love,
 Under HIM who for good directs from above,
 Unite you to plan, and provide for, and frame,
 To finish these "High Courts" in Masonry's name!

With trowel, and compass, and trestle, we're through;
 Since with them, for us, now there's no more to do.
 Let joy every trial we've met with efface,
 As the Cape Stone exultant we raise to its place.

And the Craft with a will the "grand honors" give!!
 Thrice three!!! and, long blest, may the Brotherhood live:
 With mind, heart, and soul, uplift to the sky,
 Our praises, as one, for God's glory on high!

Bro. Amos Grannis, Vice President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, then invited the Grand Master to place the stone, addressing to him the following words:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: In behalf of the directors of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, under whose auspices and direction this enterprise has been thus far advanced, I respectfully request that you will now complete the building they have erected by the placing of the cape-stone according to the customs of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

Grand Master Smith responded with the following address:

MEN AND BRETHREN: It was one of the invariable practices of the ancient operative masons, upon the completion of the edifice upon which they had been engaged, to celebrate, with great rejoicing, the placing in position of the last stone of which the building was composed. Their tools were laid aside—rest and refreshment succeeded labor—and the day was devoted to rejoicing and thanksgiving for the completion of the structure.

The example of the ancient craftsman is worthy of all imitation, and it

is fit that we have assembled here to-day to crown the work of many months, and that this Ancient Fraternity should perform the office of placing upon its walls the last stone that enters into its composition, consecrated by our prayers and dedicated to justice, virtue and universal benevolence. The teachings of Freemasonry inculcate that in all our works, great or small, begun or finished, we should seek the aid of Almighty God. It is our first duty then to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the universe upon the work in which we are about to engage. I therefore call upon all present to unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the throne of grace.

At the conclusion of the Grand Master's address, the assembled Masons and the vast crowd in the streets uncovered their heads while Rev. Clinton Locke offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful God, we, thy servants, reverently and humbly approach thy presence and pray that thou wilt look upon and bless our present assembling and accept the work we offer. Be pleased, O Father, to shed abroad in the hearts of all men a greater love for thee and for each other; incite them to a due appreciation of the nobility of labor and incline them ever to keep thy law. Especially would we pray that this building, now about to be completed by our hands, may long remain as a monument to the zeal and liberality of its founders, the architect who designed it and the craftsmen who have so faithfully executed the designs; and may it serve to encourage others to emulate their actions. Bless, we pray thee, the labors of our Fraternity, wherever dispensed, and give to us all a wider charity, a more unselfish devotion and a renewed zeal for every good work. And to thy name shall be ascribed all the glory. Amen.

William K. Forsyth, the Deputy Grand Master, then advanced with D. H. Burnham, the principal architect, the latter bringing the tools necessary to lay the stone.

"Most Worshipful Grand Master," began Mr. Forsyth, "I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. Burnham, the architect to whose skillfully devised plans and untiring industry is due the magnificent edifice before which we are now assembled."

Then Mr. Burnham, addressing the Grand Master, said:

Having been entrusted with the duty of designing this edifice, and of supervising and directing the workmen in its erection, and having been enabled to witness its completion, I now, with due respect, present to you for inspection and approval the last stone that enters into its composition, and with it I now return to you the implements entrusted to me at the laying of the corner-stone, there being no further occasion for their use.

Mr. Burnham delivered the working tools to General Smith, the Grand Master, who presented the square, level and plumb to Bros. W. K. Forsyth,

Deputy Grand Master; Owen Scott, Senior Grand Warden, and Joseph H. Dixon, Junior Grand Warden, respectively, saying:

Right Worshipful Brethren, you will receive the implements of your office, and with them you will test the stone. R. W. Deputy Grand Master, you will apply the square.

D. G. M. Wm. K. Forsyth: M. W. Grand Master, I find the stone to be square. The Craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. J. C. Smith: R. W. Senior Grand Warden, you will apply the level.

S. G. W. Owen Scott: M. W. Grand Master, I find the stone to be level. The Craftsmen have performed their duty.

Grand Master: R. W. Junior Grand Warden, you will apply the plumb.

J. G. W. Joseph H. Dixon: M. W. Grand Master, I find the stone to be plumb. The Craftsmen have performed their duty.

The Grand Master, then addressing the principal architect, said:

Mr. Burnham, I accept this work, assuring you of my hearty approval, and will forthwith proceed to consecrate it according to ancient usage. Right Worshipful Brethren, you will present the elements.

The Deputy Grand Master advanced and presented the vessel of corn, saying:

M. W. Grand Master, I respectfully present you with the element of corn, to be used according to immemorial custom.

M. W. Grand Master: I scatter this corn as an emblem of Plenty; may the blessings of bounteous Heaven ever be showered upon us.

The Senior Grand Warden presented the vessel of wine, saying:

M. W. Grand Master, I respectfully present you with the element of wine, to be used according to immemorial custom.

M. W. Grand Master: I pour this wine as an emblem of Joy and Gladness; may prosperity ever attend us and brotherly love prevail through all time.

The Junior Grand Warden presented the vessel of oil, saying:

M. W. Grand Master, I respectfully present you the element of oil, to be used according to immemorial custom.

M. W. Grand Master: I pour this oil as an emblem of Peace; may its blessings abide with us continually.

And then extending his hands he said:

May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessities of life, abound among all men throughout the world. May the blessing of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the structure here erected long remain.

The cape stone was then elevated and placed in position and the Grand Honors given three times.

The Grand Master then made report as follows:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with the request of the proper authorities, the cape stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple has been celebrated with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft. Brother Grand Marshal, you will make proclamation.

Grand Marshal Walter A. Stevens then proclaimed: In the name of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, I now proclaim that the cape stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple has this day been celebrated according to the old customs of Free and Accepted Masons.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the Grand Orator, Rev. Bro. H. W. Thomas, delivered the oration of the occasion, as follows:

The Masonic Fraternity is a great fact. That it has been long in the world is not doubted, but how long is not certainly known. It is older than mohammedanism, older than christianity. It was old when the soldiers of Cæsar landed on the shores of Great Britian; old when Alexander carried the civilization of Asia to Europe. It antedates Rome, Athens, the years of Confucius, Buddha, David and Solomon, and our brothers of the long ago may have laid the foundations of the pyramids of Egypt.

Side by side through the slow centuries it has journeyed with judaism and has seen thrones and empires rise and fall and republics born, but through all its essential principles have never changed, and to-day where civilization is there Freemasonry is. On its altars the sun never sets.

Such a phenomenon in history is worthy of study. On what foundation, deep and sure, does it rest? What is the secret of its persistent continuity, of its deathless life? Compared with the religions of the world it has built but few temples; unlike these, brothers have never persecuted brothers. Always loyal, its noble sons have often gone to war in defense of the flags under which they lived, but Masonry has never sought the support of arms nor drawn the sword in its own support. Nor has it ever asked or received the help of church or State, nor has it grown rich from the spoils of robbery.

What, then, is the secret of the amazing continuity and strength of such an order among men? Freemasonry has its mysteries. These in their remote origin may have been related to some occult source of knowledge in a

forgotten past, but if this is so such buried wisdom has possessed but little practical working power. Freemasonry, like all other organizations, has its obligations, but not in these, as such, is the explanation of its abiding power. There must be a something to be obligated to and something to make the obligation binding. Of all the millions of this great order each one has been as free to go as he was to come, but for some reason they have nearly all remained.

There is something deeper than the forms and ceremonials of Masonry. These are but the outer expressions of its inner principles, the body in which the spirit resides. Nor is this something a secret. The Masonic order has not separated that which God has joined together. It has not separated the secular from the sacred, but has ever made of the two one. It has united the lower to the higher. It has shown how the higher grows up out of the lower and fulfills its meaning and end.

Building is one of the first necessities of civilization; without a house man is a wanderer; with homes and cities he has a settled abode, but the construction of these requires the labor and skill of the mechanic, and hence in building practical masonry has always been one of the largest industries. The walled cities, the castles and cathedrals, palaces and homes of the world have arisen through the toil of masons, and before machinery came to lighten the labor of man all the hard work had to be done by the hand.

Freemasonry has taken this large and necessary occupation of dressing and laying stone and brick as the suggestive and expressive name of its world-wide brotherhood. Nor was it ashamed to do it, to be related in name and in fact to brick and mortar and stone, and in this way has our great order forever allied itself to the toiling millions of earth.

But Freemasonry has done more than this; it has given to the work of man a higher meaning. The hand of labor takes the rough stone from the quarry; it touches the marble and the granite and up rises the houses of men and the temples of justice and religion, and while man is thus creating a body for the objectivisal life of society, the beneficial genius of Freemasonry comes with its noble lessons to bless the toil and the toilers by transforming the hard work of the world into a great school of morals, a vast scene of transactional righteousness in which the square and the compasses, the plumb and the level, become the symbols of that higher life in which man is the architect of character, and each one is helping build the beautiful temple of truth and justice and love that is rising in the unseen world that shall stand when the temples of time have crumbled to dust.

Freemasonry has thus united labor and morality and made each the friend and helper of the other. And in a task so simple, so natural, so human, so divine, its creed, its inner working basis has been as easy, as natural and divine as the work it has sought to do—a belief in God and righteous-

ness, this and nothing more. Hence this great world-wide and time-long Order has never felt called upon to enter the realms of the speculative, to seek to define God and the relations of spirit to matter, and thus has it escaped the turmoil of debate that has divided the religions of all ages.

Within its temple there are no debates about "The Mistakes of Moses," no growls about metaphysical theories, nor is it the least disturbed about what higher criticism has to say about the dates and authorship of the books of the Bible. Its one aim is to build character, and hence it deals with ethical and spiritual forces and principles, and seeks to concrete and unfold these in the rational and moral consciousness that they may shine forth in the beauty and power of noble lives; and hence, while there have been many religions and many schools of philosophy, there has ever been but one Freemasonry, and in the nature of things there can never be any other, and for the reason that it is centered in the unchangeable, developed along the lines of the lower and the higher natural.

Nor has Freemasonry found the least trouble in the transition or evolution of its thought and life from the law to the gospel. It has never shared in the contentions between the parties of Peter and Paul. It is as easily christian in its higher modern as it was Jewish in its ancient life. It unites the two—does not seek to separate the branches from the root. Nor does it send missionaries from the one to convert or proselyte the other. It finds that there is room in the just law of love to God and man for all, and they dwell together as brethren.

It is needless to say that such a fraternity is beneficent and that its great benevolences are not restricted to its own members, but flow out to bless the world, and that its members worship in the churches and mingle with their fellow men in all the thought and work of life.

And thus sharing and helping in all that is true and beautiful and grand, this great order has been so often asked to lay the corner-stones of the temples of justice and religion, of art and industry, for in spirit, purpose and helpfulness it is as one with all that looks to the betterment of men and nations.

These many lodges assembled here to-day rejoice, and our Brethren in every land rejoice with us, that this great Masonic Temple is nearing completion. True to the genius of the Fraternity, it will in part be devoted to other than Masonic uses. It will be the home of business and the professions as well. It will not be shut up all day and opened only at night; not closed six days out of seven, but always and in all things in close touch and sympathy with the life and needs of man; but over all will be the halls and altars that look heavenward, Godward; that point to the higher meanings of life in the great beyond.

The ceremony of placing the capestone, though not so commonly in use, is not of recent origin. In "Gould's Early British Freemasonry" it is said that Gilbert Sheldon, the archbishop of Canterbury, designed the Theatrum Sheldoniaum at Oxford, and that the Craftsmen celebrated the capestone and Dr. South delivered an eloquent oration. In a letter from George W. Speth, of the Coronati Lodge of London, to our Past Grand Master, Brother J. C. Smith, who presides over these ceremonies, the writer says that Edward Strong, Jr., a Freemason, placed the capestone in the lantern of St. Paul's with his own hands assisted by others of the order. That was early in the seventeenth century.

A strange sense of sadness mingles with our rejoicings in this hour that some who were with us when the corner-stone of this temple was laid are not with us to see the capestone placed. But in the temple not made with hands they live, and from the home above they look down and rejoice that the work has not tarried in our hands. Norman T. Gassette, Dr. James Adams Allen, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, Brother John O. Dickinson, are names that will always be remembered and loved. Nor can the name of John W. Root, the architect in whose brain this building took shape before the ground was broken, be forgotten.

Men die, institutions live. When we are gone, when other feet shall walk these streets, a hundred or a thousand years hence, while the waters wash these shores, till time is no more, may this temple stand for the glory of God, the honor of Masonry and the good of man.

Following the Oration came the closing ode by the Oriental Quartette and the brethren.

1. Placed now in form most true
Our finished work we view,
With hearts sincere:
Long be the Cape Stone found
Grateful to all around,
As notes of joy resound,
In accents clear.
2. While years roll silent by,
Pointing our Hope on high
There let it stand:
There may the good and great,
With fondest joy elate,
Faith's promised bliss await,
At HEAVEN's command.
3. When, our last labor o'er,
Scenes of this life no more

Charm our frail sight,
Then in God's holy care
May each protection share,
Bliss found unending there
In Perfect Light.

The vast audience was then dismissed with a benediction by Bro. Rev. Henry G. Perry, the Knights Templar and brethren returning to their Halls and Asylums and the Grand Lodge to the Preceptory of Oriental Consistory.

M. W. Bro. J. C. Smith then closed the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.



FIFTY-THIRD GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD
AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 4, 5 AND 6, 1892.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Grand Lodge
Of the State of Illinois,
Free and Accepted Masons.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, GRAND MASTER.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEPORT, ILL.:
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.
1892.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois,

1892-3.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD..... | <i>Grand Master</i> | Jonesboro. |
| R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD..... | <i>Deputy Grand Master</i> | Chicago. |
| R. W. OWEN SCOTT..... | <i>Senior Grand Warden</i> | Bloomington.. |
| R. W. EDWARD COOK..... | <i>Junior Grand Warden</i> | Chicago. |
| R. W. WILEY M. EGAN..... | <i>Grand Treasurer</i> | Chicago. |
| R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN..... | <i>Grand Secretary</i> | Freeport. |
| R. W. REV. ULYSSES G. JOHNSTON. | <i>Grand Chaplain</i> | Jonesboro. |
| R. W. GEO. W. WARVELLE | <i>Grand Orator</i> | Chicago. |
| W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR..... | <i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> .. | Freeport. |
| W. JOHN H. MITCHELL..... | <i>Grand Pursuivant</i> | Mt. Vernon. |
| W. HASWELL C. CLARKE..... | <i>Grand Marshal</i> | Kankakee. |
| W. JOHN W. SWATEK..... | <i>Grand Standard Bearer</i> .. | Chicago. |
| W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON..... | <i>Grand Sword Bearer</i> | Jerseyville. |
| W. JOHN O'NEILL..... | <i>Senior Grand Deacon</i> | Chicago. |
| W. ANDREW J. BENSON..... | <i>Junior Grand Deacon</i> | Chicago. |
| W. WILLIAM JACKSON..... | <i>Grand Steward</i> | Godfrey. |
| W. A. W. HITCHCOCK..... | <i>Grand Steward</i> | Chicago. |
| W. C. H. STARKEL..... | <i>Grand Steward</i> | Belleville. |
| W. R. T. SPENCER..... | <i>Grand Steward</i> | Illioopolis. |
| BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS..... | <i>Grand Tyler</i> | Chicago. |

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FIFTY-THIRD GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Fifty-third Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1892, A. L. 5892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

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| M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD..... | <i>Grand Master.</i> |
| R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD..... | <i>Deputy Grand Master.</i> |
| R. W. OWEN SCOTT..... | <i>Senior Grand Warden.</i> |
| R. W. EDWARD COOK..... | <i>Junior Grand Warden.</i> |
| R. W. WILEY M. EGAN..... | <i>Grand Treasurer.</i> |
| R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN..... | <i>Grand Secretary.</i> |
| R. W. REV. W. S. POST, D. D..... | <i>Grand Chaplain, pro tem.</i> |
| W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR..... | <i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i> |
| W. B. F. MASON..... | <i>Grand Pursuivant.</i> |
| W. R. S. GORDON..... | <i>Grand Marshal.</i> |
| W. N. E. ROBERTS..... | <i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i> |
| W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON..... | <i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i> |
| W. JOHN O'NEILL..... | <i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i> |
| W. ANDREW J. BENSON..... | <i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i> |
| W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON..... | <i>Grand Steward.</i> |
| W. WILLIAM JACKSON..... | <i>Grand Steward.</i> |
| W. A. W. HITCHCOCK..... | <i>Grand Steward.</i> |
| W. CHAS. H. STARKEL..... | <i>Grand Steward.</i> |
| BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS..... | <i>Grand Tyler.</i> |

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM, with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

We implore Thy benediction, our Heavenly Father, to rest upon the representatives of the Masonic lodges throughout our commonwealth in Grand Lodge assembled this morning; we pray that Thou wilt guide them in all their deliberations and discussions for the honor and glory of Thy great and holy name, and for advancement of Masonic principles throughout our State.

We pray that Thy blessing may rest upon the lodges represented, that they may deepen and widen in their influence and power; that they may be a benefit and a blessing wherever located to all our great and growing State.

May Thy presence and thy power rest upon the families of our Masonic brethren, that they may be an honor to the Order to which we belong and useful in our country.

We pray that Thou wilt remember in kindness the rulers of our land; that they may govern in the fear of God; wilt thou grant them Infinite wisdom and sound judgment, that whatever they may do may be conducive to Thy glory, and to the welfare of this great Nation. We pray that thou wilt hear us, our Heavenly Father, this morning; grant us Thy peace, Thy pardon and Thy love and Thy salvation through our Lord, who has required of his disciples to pray—

“Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever, Amen.”

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, and asked for the committee further time to complete their report, which was granted.

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John C. Smith,
John M. Pearson.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, H. J. Hamlin, Geo. W. Hill, George W. Warvelle.

CHARTERED LODGES.

G. H. B. Tolle, George W. Cyrus, M. Maynard, John C. Garver,
A. McDonald.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, S. F. Connor, H. N. Greenebaum, Chester E. Allen,
S. S. Chance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, John A. Ladd, Ed. L. Wahl.

FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James John, J. E. Evans, John W. Rose.

CREDENTIALS.

J. I. McClintock, D. B. Breed, P. W. Barclay.

PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, A. N. Yancey, A. W. Blakesley.

OBITUARIES.

J. B. McFatrigh, F. W. Havill, F. M. Sherman.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Wm. E. Ginther, H. C. Clarke, W. J. Elwell.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Wm. Jenkins, Leslie A. Munn.

The Grand Secretary moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren, which was adopted.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :

One year ago you elected me to the responsible position of Most Worshipful Grand Master of Illinois. To-day I come before you with an account of my stewardship.

It is a fitting time for retrospection; for consideration of our present condition; for some thoughts of the future, wherein our fraternity will rise to yet grander heights, and become a power, whose beneficent influences will flow like the sunshine of heaven through all humanity, and raise the brotherhood of mankind toward the skies.

We look back

“ Through those dim aisles,
Where the years of the past,
With their dead around them, lie sleeping,”

And see through the dark mists of the myriad cemeteries the bright shining of the jewels of Masonry. From the building of that wonderful Temple of Solomon down to the present day, a long line of illustrious brethren, after performing their labor in earthly lodges, have passed up into the eternal glories of that “ Temple not made with hands,” leaving behind them grand records for our emulation.

Amidst the splendid civilization of to-day, our fraternity stands pre-eminent, sublime, a creation of past ages, yet filled with the life and glory of the present. Old as the earth, yet young, vigorous and inspiring as spring time, Masonry stands in advance of man, leading the world in its triumphant progress into the magnificent développments awaiting us in the twentieth century.

There is inspiration in the past. Inspiration in the present. Inspiration in the future. Here we should renew our fealty; return our grateful thanks to the Supreme Architect of the Universe, and so fill our hearts anew with the virtues of Freemasonry, that they will shine out in all our lives and the world may see the splendor of the jewels we wear.

Brethren, the year just closed has been one of great activity among the Masons of our State. I have found the work extremely pleasant, yet constantly increasing, and I wish now to return my heartfelt thanks to the brethren all over Illinois, who have so ably and faithfully assisted me, as

without their kind and cordial co-operation the work could not have been done.

NECROLOGY.

It becomes my sad duty to notify you of the losses we have sustained by the removal from earth of many of our brothers. Though we may say,

“ There is no death—the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for ever more”;

though we may know, and rejoice in the knowledge of our immortality, yet sorrow falls upon our hearts, as our brethren pass out of our mortal sight into “ that bourn from whence no traveler returns.”

Harman G. Reynolds died at Irving, Kansas, at mid-night December, 31st, 1891, aged 81 years and ten days. He was born in Morceau, Saratoga County, New York, December 21st, 1810. He moved to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1837, to Knoxville in 1851, to Springfield in 1858, and to Blue Rapids, Kansas, in 1873. He received the degrees in Masonry about the year 1840. On the 1st day of October, 1851, he was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and served in that capacity for sixteen years. In 1868 he was elected Grand Master, succeeding Most Worshipful Brother Jerome R. Gorin, which position he held for two years. He was a noble, worthy man, most useful to the Grand Lodge and the brethren. Generous to a fault, he was as rich with a dollar as the miser with his thousands.

Thomas Johnson Pickett, died in the home of his son at Ashland, Saunders County, Nebraska, December 24th, 1891, of paralysis. He was initiated as Entered Apprentice, February 12th, 1846, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, May 18th, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, September 10th, 1846, in Peoria Lodge, No. 15. He was Master of Peoria Lodge from 1847 to 1850, Deputy Grand Master in 1850, and Grand Master of Illinois in 1851. During the rebellion he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 69th Illinois Volunteers. He was buried with Masonic honors by Pomegranate Lodge, No. 110, of Ashland, Nebraska.

Right Worshipful Brother L. R. Jerome, who was, at the last communication of this Grand Lodge, chairman of the committee on obituaries, and who wrote the eloquent and feeling report of that committee, has been called to his reward. He died on the 1st day of February, 1892, at his home in LaGrange, Illinois.

Wm. H. Cadogan, Past Master of Quincy Lodge, died at his home in Quincy, Illinois, on the 9th day of September, 1892, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Cedar Lodge, No. 124, of Morris, Illinois, mourns the loss of Charles Henry Gould, who was Master of said lodge in 1864, and from 1872 to 1879.

Right Worshipful Brother Clifford P. MacCalla, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, died at Port Said, Egypt, at noon, April 25th, 1892. He had left his home in Philadelphia for a tour of the countries of the Orient. Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Richard Vaux pronounced upon him the following eulogy, which is so eloquent and expressive that I quote it:

“Leaves have their times to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O, Death!”

“In Egypt, the land of our mysteries, the source of philosophy, esoterically taught, under the shadows of whose pyramids and obelisks Moses was a pupil and Plato a student; where the Sphinx solved riddles and Papyrus embodied history, and sepulchres entombed Pharaohs, whose dynasties for thousands of years are attested; where the mystic rites of Isis and Osiris have been solemnized, and where divinity in human form dwelt among men; in that land the spirit of Clifford P. MacCalla, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Pennsylvania, entered through the veil into eternity.”

On the 27th day of June, 1892, Right Worshipful Brother Myles Jefferson Greene, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, died at his home in Montgomery, Alabama. Most Worshipful Brother George M. Morrow, Grand Master of Alabama, in speaking of Brother Greene, says: “He is well known to every Mason in Alabama, and all will alike share in the deep sorrow felt throughout this jurisdiction on account of his death. The Grand Lodge has lost a most worthy, painstaking and efficient officer, one who was always at his post of duty ever ready to extend accommodation and courtesies to the brethren.”

The Grand Lodge of Oregon suffers severe loss in the death of Rocky P. Earhart, Past Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of that State, who died at his home in Portland, on the 11th day of May, 1892. At his death he was special trustee of the educational fund of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. He was collector of customs for the district of Portland. He had filled many important places of honor and trust ably and efficiently. In his public, social and Masonic life he was honored and beloved.

Our brothers in Oregon are also mourning the loss of Christopher Taylor, Past Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Oregon, who died at Salem, Oregon, on the 27th day of June, 1892. It is said of him that

he was well known and beloved for his kindness of heart, genial and charitable impulses and uncompromising integrity. His friendships were marked with unusual strength and sincerity, and his name in the land of his adoption, from the time when it was a wilderness in 1847, down to the day of his death, was the synonym of kindness and honor.

Ohio mourns the loss of Right Worshipful Brother Lafayette Van Cleve, Right Worshipful Grand Chaplain, who died at his home in Milford, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1892. He was appointed Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1877, and served faithfully in that responsible position during each succeeding year until his death. "As a devout and sincere minister of the gospel, he had from early manhood so labored in the vineyard of his Master as to win for himself the respect and affection of his fellows. Death has laid him low, but we rest assured that he will be raised again by the great Master." So writes Most Worshipful Brother Levi C. Goodale, Grand Master of Ohio.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio was also deprived by death of the services of its Senior Grand Warden, Right Worshipful Brother William Franklin Baldwin, who died on the 10th day of April, 1892. It is said of Brother Baldwin that though quiet and unassuming he performed every duty faithfully and well.

The brethren of the Grand Lodge will remember the introduction to this Grand Lodge at our last annual communication of Right Worshipful Brother David McLellan, Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Canada; also Right Worshipful Brother Mitchell, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Canada. And you will remember the beautiful words of Right Worshipful Brother McLellan in response to the welcome accorded to them by this Grand Lodge. I am pained to tell you that the Grand Lodge of Canada mourns the death of both of these noble brothers.

On the 24th day of May, 1892, the Grand Lodge of Delaware was deprived of the services of its Grand Secretary, Right Worshipful Brother William S. Hayes, who died at Wilmington, aged 67 years. He had been Grand Secretary for twenty-four years. Grand Master Wiles says of Right Worshipful Brother Hayes, that by his unassuming manners and strict attention to the duties of his important office, he won the esteem and friendship of all those brought into contact with him, whether officially or otherwise.

And now, brethren, the sorrow of one is the sorrow of all, and so feeling, I make a departure from ordinary Masonic usage to speak of the heavy bereavement sustained by our Most Worshipful Brother, Past Grand Master

John M. Pearson, in the death of his beloved and amiable companion, which sad event occurred March 11th, 1892. She was a devoted wife, a wise, loving mother, a woman widely known for her boundless charity, and her active, enthusiastic and sustained labors in the cause of christianity and humanity.

In such afflictions all Masonic hearts overflow with sympathy, with sorrow for the present separation; yet as we offer condolence we look forward to that moment when the veil between time and eternity shall be rent in twain, and we and all departed brothers and companions shall meet in reunion forever, and this reunion we know will come, for even now—

“And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.”

CONSTITUTION OF LODGES.

As rapidly as possible after the close of the Grand Lodge I arranged for the formal constitution of the several lodges to which charters had been granted, and each of the following lodges were duly constituted and their officers installed according to the laws and ritual of the Fraternity:

No. 800.—On the 19th day of October, 1891, Most Worshipful Brother John Corson Smith, as my proxy, assisted by Right Worshipful William K. Forsyth, D. D. G. M. of the First District, Right Worshipful Gil Barnard, Right Worshipful Walter A. Stevens, Worshipful Brother Harry McCall and Worshipful E. B. Shumway, constituted Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, located at Kenwood in the city of Chicago, and installed its officers in due and ancient form. The attendance was quite large and the ceremonies very impressive.

No. 801.—On the 15th day of December, 1891, Right Worshipful D. E. Bruffett, Deputy Grand Lecturer, as my proxy, assisted by Right Worshipful Brother F. E. Eubeling, D. D. G. M. of the Seventeenth District, and Brothers S. Eli and D. W. Price, of Western Star Lodge, No. 240, constituted Sangamon Lodge, No. 801, and installed its officers. This lodge is situated at Fisher, Champaign County, Illinois.

No. 802.—On the 11th day of November, 1891, Right Worshipful Brother D. C. McKinney, as my proxy, organized an occasional Grand Lodge at Carterville, Illinois, and constituted Williamson Lodge, No. 802, which is located at Carterville, Williamson County, Illinois.

No. 803.—Right Worshipful Brother W. B. Avery, on the 29th day of October, 1891, as my proxy, constituted Neponset Lodge, No. 803, and in-

stalled its officers. Due report was made to me of his action in the premises. This lodge is situated at Neponset, Bureau County, Illinois.

No. 804.—October 12th, 1891, I issued my proxy to Right Worshipful Brother James John, of the Board of Grand Examiners, authorizing him to constitute Kensington Lodge, No. 804, and install its officers, which he did in accordance with the ritual of our Fraternity in ample form. This lodge is situated at Kensington, in the city of Chicago.

No. 805.—October 26th, 1891, Right Worshipful M. U. Trimble, D. D. G. M. of the Tenth District, as my proxy, constituted S. M. Dalzell Lodge, No. 805, installed its officers and made due report to me of the same. This lodge is located at Spring Valley, in Bureau County.

No. 806.—I sent my proxy to Right Worshipful Brother W. B. Grimes, of the Board of Grand Examiners, authorizing him to constitute Nebo Lodge, No. 806, located at Nebo, Pike County, Illinois, and install its officers, which he did, and made due report thereof to me.

No. 807.—On the 5th day of November, 1891, Worshipful Brother Samuel J. Pake, as my proxy, assisted by Polk Lodge, No. 137, and Akin Lodge, No. 749, constituted Royal Lodge, No. 807; duly installed its officers and made suitable report to me. This lodge is located at Macedonia, Hamilton County, Illinois.

No. 808.—On the 4th day of November, 1891, Right Worshipful Brother J. M. Willard, as my proxy, constituted Cornland Lodge, No. 808, and installed its officers. An excellent address was delivered by Brother P. H. Oyles, who acted as Grand Orator for the occasion. This lodge is located at Cornland, Logan County, Illinois.

No. 809.—Gillham Lodge, No. 809, located at Woburn, Bond County, Illinois, was duly constituted and its officers installed December 3, 1891, by C. F. Thraner.

No. 810.—On the 20th day of October, 1891, I issued my proxy to Right Worshipful Brother W. K. Forsyth, D. D. G. M. of the First District, to constitute Tracy Lodge, No. 810, and install its officers, which he did according to the ceremonial of the Craft, and made due report to me. Tracy Lodge is located at Tracy, in the city of Chicago.

No. 811.—November 24th, 1891, Right Worshipful Brother Samuel J. LeFevre, as my duly authorized proxy, constituted Melvin Lodge, No. 811, and installed its officers. This lodge is located at Melvin, Ford County, Illinois.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

January 1st, 1892, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge, to be

known as Hermosa Lodge, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, which was instituted by Right Worshipful Brother Joseph H. Dixon, D. D. G. M. of the Third District, as my proxy, on the 12th day of January, 1892.

On the 30th day of January, 1892, I issued a dispensation for the formation of a new lodge at Chicago Lawn, to be known as Lawn Lodge, which was duly instituted by my proxy, Right Worshipful Brother William K. Forsyth, D. D. G. M. of the First District, on the 6th day of February, 1892.

February 1st, 1892, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge at Ohio, Bureau County, to be known as Ohio Lodge, and appointed Brother Elijah Ross to be the first Master. This lodge was instituted on the 10th day of February, 1892, by Right Worshipful Brother M. U. Trimble, D. D. G. M. of the Tenth District, as my proxy.

I issued a dispensation on the 1st day of February, 1892, to form a new lodge at Ridgeway, in Gallatin County, to be known as Ridgeway Lodge, and appointed Brother R. A. Bruce for the first Master. The lodge was duly instituted by Right Worshipful Brother James R. Ennis, D. D. G. M., as my proxy. I have a splendid report from this lodge. It has plenty of material to work upon, and has not only been doing good work, but plenty of it.

On the 2d day of March, 1892, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge at Creal Springs, Williamson County, to be known as Creal Springs Lodge, and appointed Brother James A. Smith to be the first Master. This lodge was instituted on the 22d day of March, 1892, by Right Worshipful Brother T. C. McKinney, Deputy Grand Lecturer.

On the 23d day of March, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge in the city of Chicago, to be known as Ben Hur Lodge, which was duly instituted by Brother Joseph H. Dixon on the 7th day of April, 1892.

On the 12th day of April, 1892, I issued a dispensation for the formation of a new lodge at Lawndale or Millard Avenue Station in Chicago, to be known as Columbian Lodge, which was duly instituted by Right Worshipful Brother Daniel J. Avery, D. D. G. M. of the Second District.

On the 5th day of May, 1892, a dispensation was issued by me to form a new lodge at New Canton, in Pike County, to be known as New Canton Lodge. I appointed Brother James H. Rainwater to be the first Master, Brother Joel L. Duckworth to be first Senior Warden, and Brother Charles C. Robb to be first Junior Warden. The lodge was duly instituted by Right Worshipful W. B. Grimes, of the Board of Grand Examiners.

I issued a dispensation on the 5th day of May, 1892, to form a new lodge at Kenney, in DeWitt County, to be known as Henderson Lodge. I appointed Brother James Poe to be first Master; James F. McDonnell as first Senior Warden, and W. E. Monroe as Junior Warden. The lodge was duly

instituted by Right Worshipful Brother Josiah M. James, Deputy Grand Lecturer, on the 7th day of May, 1892.

On the 27th day of August, 1892, I issued a dispensation to form a new lodge at Yellow Creek, Stephenson County, to be known as Pearl Lodge, which was duly instituted by Right Worshipful Brother M. D. Chamberlin, chairman of the Board of Grand Examiners. About thirty of the brethren from Freeport accompanied Brother Chamberlin and assisted in the ceremonies. Brother Chamberlin makes a good report of the petitioners for the dispensation for Pearl Lodge and predicts for it a bright future.

On the 13th day of September, 1892, I issued a dispensation to form a new lodge at Harvey, in Cook County, to be called Magic City Lodge. Before issuing a dispensation I requested Right Worshipful Brother W. K. Forsyth to examine the location and consult with the petitioners and report to me the prospects for success of a new lodge at that place, which he did, and reports very favorably on the location, the petitioners and the prospects for the success of the lodge. I authorized Brother Forsyth to institute the lodge when the petitioners are ready for him to do so.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

During the year five Schools of Instruction were held, as follows:

At Murphysboro, Jackson County, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of January, 1892.

At Alton, Madison County, on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of January, 1892.

At Bloomington, McLean County, on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of February, 1892.

At Aurora, Kane County, on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of February, 1892.

At Canton, Fulton County, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th days of February, 1892.

I attended each school in person, and from my own observation, from the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, and the Deputy Grand Lecturers, and from information received from the lodges, I find that the influence for good of these schools has been felt by the Craft throughout the entire Grand Jurisdiction. The attendance was large at each school, and the closest attention was given to the lecturers, showing a strong desire on the part of the entire body of Masons to perfect themselves in the work.

OFFICIAL CEREMONIES.

On the 6th day of November, 1891, I laid the corner-stone of a new Court House building to be erected at Paris, Edgar County, on invitation of the Board of Supervisors of that County. There were a large number of Masons present, and after the ceremony very interesting addresses were delivered by Judge John Schofield and Judge Jacob W. Wilkin of the State Supreme Court, and by Hon. George Hunt, Attorney General of Illinois, giving reminiscences of the early members of the bar in Central Illinois, among whom were Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln.

On the 7th day of November, 1891, Most Worshipful John C. Smith as my proxy, leveled the cape-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago, a full report of which will be published in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

On the invitation of Dr. A. K. Levi, Pastor of the Jewish Congregation B'nai Abraham, to lay the corner-stone of a church on Marshfield Avenue, in the City of Chicago, on the 27th day of March, 1892, I sent my proxy to Right Worshipful Brother Daniel J. Avery, requesting him to perform the ceremony for me, which he did.

He opened an occasional Grand Lodge at the Hall of Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, composed of the following brethren:

- R. W. Daniel J. Avery as Grand Master.
- R. W. John O'Neil as Deputy Grand Master.
- R. W. Joseph H. Dixon as Senior Grand Warden.
- R. W. James John as Junior Grand Warden.
- Bro. A. K. Levi as Grand Chaplain.
- M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier as Grand Orator.
- R. W. W. A. Stevens as Grand Marshal.
- W. Adolph Shire as Grand Treasurer.
- R. W. George W. Warvelle as Grand Secretary.
- Bro. C. C. Hartman as Senior Grand Deacon.
- Bro. John Sidel as Junior Grand Deacon.
- Bro. C. E. Ross as Senior Grand Steward.
- Bro. M. Gunstom as Junior Grand Steward.
- Bro. R. R. Stevens as Grand Tyler.

From thence the Grand Lodge proceeded under the escort of Pleiades Lodge to Marshfield Avenue, where the corner-stone of the church edifice was laid in due and ancient form.

The Grand Lodge was invited by the Board of Education of Mt. Carmel, in Wabash County, to lay the corner-stone of a new public school building to be erected in that city. The invitation was accepted, and on the 29th

day of June an occasional Grand Lodge was opened by me in the hall of Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 239. A large number of Masons from Lawrenceville and other points were present. The Grand Lodge proceeded under the escort of Mt. Carmel Lodge to the place where the new building was to be erected, where in the presence of a large number of citizens the ceremony was performed. Brother Robert Bell of Mt. Carmel delivered a very instructive address on the subject of Education. I was ably assisted in the ceremonies by R. W. Brother Leroy A. Goddard, Deputy Grand Master, R. S. Gordon, Grand Marshal, and Charles H. Martin, D. D. G. M.

On the 4th day of August, 1892, I laid the corner-stone of a new Masonic Hall for Makanda Lodge, No. 434, at Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois. Brother William A. Swartz delivered a very interesting address on the occasion. Makanda Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and will soon have a very pleasant and comfortable home.

I received an invitation from the trustees and faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, requesting the Grand Lodge of Illinois to lay the corner-stone of a new Medical College and hospital, to be erected at No. 2811 and 2813, Cottage Grove Avenue, in the City of Chicago. The invitation was accepted and on the 20th of August, 1892, the Grand Lodge convened at the hall of Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, corner of 31st Street and Indiana Avenue, Chicago. From thence it proceeded, under the escort of Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, Landmark Lodge, No. 422, Keystone Lodge, No. 639, Palace Lodge, No. 765, Arcana Lodge, No. 717, two brass bands and a platoon of police under command of Lieutenant Charles Healey, to the place where the building was to be erected and laid the corner-stone in due and ancient form, in the presence of a large number of Masons and more than three thousand persons. R. W. G. W. Warvelle, delivered an address on behalf of the Grand Lodge and the President and Vice-President of the college responded on behalf of the trustees and faculty.

I accepted an invitation on behalf of the Grand Lodge to lay the corner-stone of a new public school building to be erected at Virginia, in Cass County, and on the first day of September, 1892, opened an occasional Grand Lodge in the hall of Virginia Lodge, No. 544, and proceeded under the escort of said lodge to the place where the school building was to be erected, and laid the corner-stone of the new edifice. The occasion was pleasant and profitable. The procession was composed of lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, Commanderies of Knights Templar and lodges of Masons from Jacksonville, Springfield and other points. Fine music was discoursed from bands from Jacksonville, Springfield and Tuscola. An able address on the subject of education was delivered by Rev. Brother Howe, of Jacksonville, that was highly appreciated by the thousands of people who were present.

I accepted an invitation to lay the corner-stone of a Christian Church to be erected in Tuscola, in Douglas County, and on the 8th day of September I opened an occasional Grand Lodge in the hall of Tuscola Lodge, No. 332, and under the escort of that lodge proceeded to the place where the building was to be erected, and laid the corner-stone in ample form according to the ritual of our fraternity. The procession was composed of many societies, orders and fraternities, and after the ceremony the large audience present were entertained by Prof. W. F. Black, of Chicago, who delivered a very able address on educational subjects.

Altona Lodge, No. 330, A. F. & A. M., having finished and furnished in excellent style a commodious and comfortable lodge room, with ante-rooms and parlors and banqueting hall, invited the Grand Lodge to dedicate the same for them. On the 12th day of February, 1892, I visited Altona, inspected the new quarters, formed an occasional Grand Lodge, and dedicated the hall in ample form according to the ritual of our fraternity. Altona is a beautiful little city, situated in Knox County. I found its citizens intelligent and thrifty, and Altona Lodge wide awake, liberal and progressive, and accord them much credit for their enterprise.

While attending the School of Instruction at Canton, in Fulton County, I organized an occasional Grand Lodge, at the request of Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, and on the 24th day of February, 1892, dedicated a new Temple, erected by the Masonic Fraternity of Canton, to the principles and purposes of Free Masonry, in due and ancient form. The lodge room, ante-room, parlors and banqueting hall are finished and furnished tastily and well, and Morning Star Lodge has a home of which its members may well be proud.

The Masonic Fraternity of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois, having finished a splendid Temple, Occidental Lodge, No. 40, invited me, as Grand Master, to inspect the lodge room, ante-room and belongings, and, if approved, to dedicate the same for them. On the 15th day of March, 1892, I organized an occasional Grand Lodge at Ottawa, Illinois, and dedicated the lodge room, ante-room and the other parts of the temple of Occidental Lodge, No. 40, to the purposes of Free Masonry, in due and ancient form. I was ably assisted by R. W. Brother Geo. W. Warvelle, who acted as Grand Orator on the occasion, and R. W. Bro. Cook, Junior Grand Warden.

Being unable to be present in person, I sent my proxy to W. Brother Charles E. Barber, authorizing him to dedicate a new hall for Sheldon Lodge, No. 609, located at Sheldon, Illinois. Brother Barber reports that on the 6th day of April, 1892, he organized an occasional Grand Lodge at Sheldon, and dedicated the new hall for Sheldon Lodge in due and ancient form. W. Brother Dr. D. L. Jewett acted as the orator for the occasion, and delivered an excellent address on Masonry and its history. Miss Helen

Anderson recited a poem entitled "The experience of a newly made Mason," which was greatly enjoyed by the fraternity and the audience. The ceremony took place on the 23d anniversary of Sheldon Lodge, and a full history of the lodge from its institution was given by W. Master G. S. Hummer. Fine music was furnished by a quartette and orchestra.

On the 10th day of March, 1892, I issued my proxy to R. W. Brother Charles Reifsneider, authorizing him to dedicate a new hall for Euclid Lodge, No. 65, at Naperville, Ill., at such time as said lodge might designate. Brother Reifsneider reports to me that on the 23d day of June, 1892, in company with R. W. Edward Cook, Junior Grand Warden, he went to Naperville, opened an occasional Grand Lodge, and after inspecting the lodge room, ante-rooms and halls, which he found to be neatly and appropriately fitted up for the Craft, he dedicated the same to the purposes of Free Masonry in due and ancient form. He further reports that Euclid Lodge, No. 65, is well up in all that goes toward making a first class body. Brother Cook favored the audience and the Craft with an enjoyable and instructive address.

Murrayville Lodge, No. 432, at Murrayville, Illinois, having erected and completed a new hall, asked that the same be dedicated to Masonry, virtue and universal benevolence. Being unable to do this in person, I sent my proxy to R. W. Bro. Albert P. Grout, D. D. G. M., authorizing him to perform the ceremony of dedication. Brother Grout reports to me that on the 24th day of June, 1892, he visited Murrayville, organized an occasional Grand Lodge, and dedicated the new hall of Murrayville Lodge to the purposes of Masonry, in ancient form.

Ridge Farm Lodge, No. 632, located at Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, invited me to dedicate a new hall for it. Being unable to attend in person I sent my proxy to R. W. Wm. E. Ginther, who on the 22nd day of February, 1892, dedicated the hall to the uses and purposes of Masonry. Bro. Ginther reports that he was royally entertained by the Craft on the occasion.

VISITATION OF LODGES.

I desire to report that during the year I visited Benton Lodge, No. 64, and installed its officers. I also visited Anna Lodge, No. 520, Murphysboro Lodge, No. 498, Piassa Lodge, No. 27, Bloomington Lodge, No. 43, Mozart Lodge, No. 656, Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, Makanda Lodge, No. 434, Tuscola Lodge, No. 332, Garden City Lodge, No. 141, Evans Lodge, No. 524, Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, Jerusalem Temple Lodge, No. 90, Aurora Lodge, No. 254, and Harlem Lodge, No. 540. In each of these lodges I was received and entertained in the most kind, hospitable and courteous manner by the officers and brethren. I witnessed

the conferring of one or more degrees in each of these lodges, and take pleasure in saying that the work was impressively and well done on every occasion.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted, for good and sufficient cause, to various lodges and for such purposes as are warranted by our by-laws, seventy-two special dispensations, for which I collected the fees, and paid the same to the Grand Secretary. The fees for dispensations for eleven new lodges have been paid to the Grand Secretary.

NAPLES LODGE, NO. 68.

Early in the year I was notified by R. W. Brother Albert P. Grout, D. D. G. M., of the Twentieth District, that Naples Lodge, No. 68, had not held a meeting for about two years. About the first of September, I received information from the secretary of the lodge, through the office of the Grand Secretary, to the same effect, whereupon I issued the following order:

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS, }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, }
JONESBORO, ILL., Sept. 16, 1892. }

Hon. A. P. Grout, D. D. G. M., Twentieth District, Winchester, Ill.

R. W. BROTHER: Naples Lodge, No. 68, located at Naples, Scott County, Illinois, having become dormant by reason of failure to hold a meeting of said lodge for more than two years, you are hereby authorized to arrest the charter of said lodge, and hold the same in your possession, as my deputy, subject to the order and direction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. You are further directed to take charge of the seal, records and books, and all the property, both real and personal, of said lodge, make an inventory of the same, and hold said property in safe keeping, subject to the order of said Grand Lodge, and make report to me of your action in the premises.

Given under my hand and seal, at the city of Jonesboro. this 16th day of September, A. D. 1892, A. L. 5892.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, [SEAL.]
Grand Master.

Up to the time of this writing I have not received a report from Brother Grout of his action in the premises.

DECISIONS.

I have been called upon to decide hundreds of questions for lodges and brethren, which I have done, and which required only an examination of the

Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge. But I have not been called upon to make any decision of first impression, or of such dignity or importance as to justify me as Grand Master in reporting and having the same entered in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

A number of constituent lodges have been in doubt as to the proper construction of the following section of their by-laws relating to the election of officers: "In all elections a majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be necessary to a choice."

I have formulated the difficulty under which they labor in the following question:

"In the election for Master, A receives 40 votes; B receives 38 votes, and there are five blank ballots cast. In making up the majority of the votes cast, are these blank ballots to be counted as votes?"

I respectfully ask that this question be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, so that the difficulty may be settled finally by its decision and report.

GRAND LODGE OF CUBA.

I have received from the Grand Lodge of Cuba, through the office of the Grand Secretary, an application for the establishment of fraternal relations, which application I respectfully ask may be referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

I received from the Joint Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, through E. C. Culp, secretary, the following invitation:

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, *Grand Master A. F. & A. M., Jonesboro, Ill.:*

I am directed by the Joint Committee on Ceremonies to extend through you to the Craft of Illinois, a cordial invitation to participate in the civic parade which will be held in this city, October 11th, 1892, in honor of the completion of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

As the oldest organization or society which will participate in this parade, you will be assigned to the position of honor. I am fully in accord with all the ancient landmarks of Masonry, and know that the request I make may be open to some criticism, but I believe that the great occasion we celebrate will fully justify you in favorably considering this invitation.

Yours fraternally,

E. C. CULP, Secretary.

Upon receiving the invitation I issued the following dispensation to the constituent lodges of Illinois.

FROM THE EAST

OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent
Lodges of our Jurisdiction.*—GREETING:

The present year 1892, marks the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of a new Hemisphere by Christopher Columbus, an event that revolutionized the world; developed new and enlightened nations; evolving freedom and equality among men, and contributing more towards civilization, progress and the general welfare of the peoples of the earth than any other human agency in the history of the world.

The imperishable achievements of the intrepid navigator and benefactor of his time and of his race, are to be appropriately commemorated by a nation that has for more than a century enjoyed the blessings which we primarily owe to the finding of a new land, a commemoration to which the nations of the old world have largely contributed, and in which in common with the American people, they will take a conspicuous part.

Chicago, the chief city of our own State, has been selected as the theatre of this great and majestic celebration, thus reflecting honor upon the entire commonwealth of Illinois.

The authorities of the Columbian Exposition have invited the Masonic Fraternity to take part in the procession incident to the dedicatory ceremonies which are to take place. It is rarely that our Fraternity departs from the well settled rule of Masonic government not to take part in any public displays save such as specially appertain to the Craft. But the purpose of the proposed celebration is unprecedented, and, impressed as we are with its national and its international importance, I think the representatives of the oldest fraternity of ancient or modern times would be warranted on this occasion in waiving a strict observance of its general rule.

Therefore, should the lodges of our jurisdiction desire to participate in the ceremonies of dedication, and shall be accorded proper and satisfactory consideration by the Exposition authorities, they are at liberty to do so.

For such purpose this writing may be deemed to be full power and authority to each and all lodges of our jurisdiction in that behalf.

All information required may be obtained on application to the committee appointed by me, of which M. W. JOHN C. SMITH is chairman.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER, | R. W. JOSEPH H. DIXON, |
| R. W. WILLIAM K. FORSYTH, | R. W. WALTER A. STEVENS, |
| R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY, | W. WILLIAM JOHNSON, |
| | Committee. |

All of Chicago, who are authorized to act for the Craft in the premises.

Given under my hand, in the city of Jonesboro, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1892, A. L. 5892.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
Grand Master.

I also received the following invitation from the same committee, extended to this Grand Lodge:

MOST WORSHIPFUL MONROE C. CRAWFORD:

I enclose herewith an official invitation to the Masonic body of this State to take part in the civic parade to be held in this city (Chicago), on October 11th, 1892, at the time of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings. This will be the date unless changed by Congress. I shall be very glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience, as but little time remains to perfect the details of this mammoth procession, which will be reviewed by the President of the United States. The line of march will be quite short, not exceeding two and one-half miles.

Fraternally yours,

E. C. CULP,
Secretary.

As this annual communication of the Grand Lodge would occur before the day of the procession, which it is now determined shall take place on the 20th day of October, 1892, I did not feel at liberty either to accept or decline the invitation, but replied to Mr. Culp as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS, }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, }
JONESBORO, ILLINOIS. }

*Mr. E. C. Culp, Secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies for the World's
Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois:*

DEAR BROTHER: Your official invitation to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, to participate in the civic parade to be held in the city of Chicago on the 11th day of October, 1892, at the time of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings, was received this day.

I am in sympathy with every move that tends toward making the Co-

lumbian Exposition the greatest since that moment when the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters and God said "Let there be light, and there was light." It will afford me great pleasure to communicate your invitation to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, with a recommendation that it be accepted, which will doubtless be done, when a general dispensation will be granted to all constituent lodges in Illinois to parade in regalia on that occasion.

Fraternally yours,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
Grand Master.

I have now laid this matter fully before you to take such action thereon as may please this Grand Lodge.

FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, at its ninety-second communication, holden October 7-9, 1891, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F. & A. M., is in favor of joining with other Grand Jurisdictions of the United States and other nations in holding a fraternal congress in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at some time during the continuance of the World's Fair.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that said fraternal congress should not be held with a view to the formation of a general Grand Body, but for the interchange of fraternal sentiment concerning the general interest of Masonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition, and the fundamental features which characterize our system the world over.

And appointed delegates in accordance with said resolution.

Other Grand Jurisdictions have discussed the matter, and suggested that a meeting be held in order to arrange uniform ritual. I can not satisfy my mind at present that either of these plans are practicable, or that good to Masonry would result from meetings called for such purposes.

I am, however, in favor of the meeting of the representatives of the Grand Jurisdictions of Masonry throughout the world, and as the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois will be held in this splendid, imperial city of Chicago, during the great World's Columbian Exposition, toward which wonderful celebration the eyes of all the peoples of the earth will be turned; and as this city will then be the Mecca toward which all kindreds and nationalities will be journeying, I recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to send to all the Grand Lodges of the world with whom we hold fraternal relations, a cordial invitation to send representatives to meet with us at our next annual communication. I believe that thereby Masonic feeling would be greatly intensified, valuable and lasting friendships would be formed, and the Craft wonderfully invigorated and strengthened.

With this recommendation I remit the matter to you for such action as you may deem proper.

CHARITIES.

In accordance with the direction of the Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication, orders were drawn in the months of October, November, December and January, for twenty-five dollars each, and sent to Most Worshipful Brother Harmon G. Reynolds. A few days after sending the January remittance, R. W. Brother L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, received a letter from the son of Brother Reynolds, informing him that Most Worshipful Brother Harmon G. Reynolds had died at midnight on December 31st, 1891, and that the remittance had been used to defray his funeral expenses.

On the 21st day of June, 1892, I received information through the office of the Grand Secretary that Mrs. Alida T. Putnam, a daughter of Thomas J. Turner, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M., was in Denver, Colorado, sick and out of funds, and would be taken to the poor house unless assistance was given at once. The information came through Right Worshipful Brother Aaron Grove, Superintendent of the public schools of Denver, and Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Colorado. Right Worshipful Brother Munn had already secured and remitted twenty-five dollars to Brother Grove to be used for the benefit of Mrs. Putnam. The Committee on Charities directed me to forward one hundred dollars to be used for the benefit of the lady, which I did and the same was placed in the hands of Right Worshipful Brother Grove.

I am informed that when some of our brothers made the pilgrimage to Denver in August last as Knights Templar, on arriving in Denver, late at night, they were told that Mrs. Putnam was at the Sisters' Hospital in that city, dangerously ill, and if they expected to see her alive they must go at once. They called at the hospital at an early hour next morning and were informed that she had died during the night. A portion of the money sent for her benefit had not been expended. This was applied to the payment of the funeral expenses, and these brothers with their wives, some of whom had known Mrs. Putnam in her childhood and her girlhood, when the world to her was bright and beautiful, followed her remains to their final resting place, and performed the last sad rights that the living bestow upon the dead.

In the latter part of June I received a letter from Brother A. C. Dickson, of Springfield, Illinois, who informed me that he was the only survivor of that little band of Masons who assembled in Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 6th day of April, 1840, and organized the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois; that he was for a number of years an active member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and that he was now old, penniless, homeless, and almost

friendless, and that unless he could receive assistance at once he would be compelled to go to the poor-house. I examined the proceedings of the Grand Lodge and found that what he said of being present at its organization was true, and that he was for a number of years subsequent a member of the Grand Lodge.

On consultation with the Committee on Charities, I was directed to draw an order for fifty dollars and place the same to the credit of Brother Dickson, which I did. I respectfully call the attention of the Grand Lodge to Brother Dickson and his condition.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

On the 12th day of March, 1892, a duplicate charter was furnished to Waverly Lodge, No. 118, the original having been destroyed by fire, together with the lodge-room and all the furniture and records of Waverly Lodge.

I also desire to report that the lodge-room and all the furniture of Hardin Lodge, No. 44, located at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, was destroyed by fire, the charter being saved. This lodge suffered a similar loss on a former occasion.

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 1st day of December, 1891, on the recommendation of the Grand Master of California, I appointed Worshipful Brother John McMurry, of Weaverville, Past Master of Trinity Lodge, No. 27, to represent the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of California.

March 14th, 1892, on the recommendation of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I appointed Most Worshipful Brother George H. Thummel, of Grand Island, Nebraska, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, to represent the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

On the 16th of May, 1892, on the recommendation of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, I appointed R. W. George C. Davis, of London, Ontario, to represent the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Canada.

On the 16th day of May, 1892, on the recommendation of the Grand Master of North Dakota, I appointed Right Worshipful Brother James C. Gill, of Castleton, North Dakota, to represent the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

On the recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners, I appointed the following brethren Deputy Grand Lecturers:

December 1st, 1891, A. B. Ashley, of LaGrange.
February 1st, 1892, David B. Hutchison, of Jacksonville.
February 3d, 1892, Henry T. Burnap, of Upper Alton.
February 12th, 1892, Charles L. Bliss, of Oak Park.
June 6th, 1892, Chester E. Allen, of Galesburg.
June 6th, 1892, Henry C. Yetter, of Galesburg.
June 27th, 1892, Francis M. Sherman, of Oak Park.

And now, brethren, we live in a vast empire. Illinois bows her head to no State in the world. On her broad bosom she gives beautiful, prosperous homes to millions of people, who represent the highest type of the finest civilization on earth, and our hearts should be filled with gratitude to our God for the grand position which Freemasonry has attained in this glorious State.

That our honorable Craft has won the respect and confidence of the people is shown by the fact of a constant increase in membership. During the year just closed this increase has been greater than in any previous year, and we now have a grand total of forty-six thousand and twenty-one members, as will be shown by the report of the Grand Secretary.

Much money has been invested in comfortable and even elegant homes for the lodges, and each and every lodge in the jurisdiction has made its returns, paid its dues to the Grand Lodge, and is entitled to representation therein. No lodge has surrendered its charter, and but one charter has been arrested.

With this increase in membership and in wealth comes a greater power for the exercise of true Masonic virtues, and consequently upon us fall greater responsibilities. We must come up to the full measure of the Masonic manhood demanded of us by the age in which we live, by the conditions with which we are surrounded, so shall we draw toward us by the attractive power of true nobility all the best and most worthy of the sons of men, and reach those lofty heights of power and influence where, by right, our Craft should stand.

Peace and prosperity reign throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, this great commonwealth. But while we return thanks to the Power which created us, let us reverently ask Him to ward off from our beloved land that dreadful plague which stalketh at midnight and at noonday, and which has caused so much anguish and pain and death among our brothers in other lands.

I wish to thank the officers of the Grand Lodge, and of all the lodges with whom I have come in contact, for their courtesies towards me, and for their prompt and valuable assistance during the year.

Finally, my brethren, I sincerely and heartily thank you for the honor

you conferred upon me one year ago. When installed in the high office of Grand Master, I told you I would do my best. I have kept my promise. I have given the best powers of my mind and heart to this work, and if I have failed in any particular, it has only been from inability to see my duty aright.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. D. M. Browning moved that the Grand Master's address be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

INTRODUCTION OF HENRY ROBERTSON, P. G. M. OF CANADA.

R. W. Bro. Egan:

M. W. Grand Master: As the representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I have the honor, and it affords me great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. the M. W. P. Grand Master, Henry Robertson, of Canada.

The M. W. Grand Master:

Bro. Robertson, it affords me much pleasure, sir, to meet you this morning and to welcome you to the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

The Grand Honors were then given.

M. W. Bro. Robertson.

M. W. Sir: I thank you cordially for the hearty manner in which I have been received. I have long had a desire to visit the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but I have not had the opportunity until now. This time I happen to be on my way from the Pacific Coast toward home, and I took the opportunity of coming here, personally among you, in order that I might view your magnificent operations, which are so great that they overwhelm us in the small jurisdictions. We don't know how to act when we get here. The fame of your operations extends all over, and we in Canada, and especially in Ontario, take great pleasure in witnessing your proceedings, and ever look forward to what you are doing. We are a body of 20,000, working on the same line, and for the same principle that you are. The bond of Masonry is the same all over the world; I have had an example in my own case. I have met it in every part that I have traveled in this world; I have made the acquaintance of it in foreign lands.

I have been reporter for some years, and I have watched your proceedings with the greatest interest. I thank you, brethren.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*,

In account with GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF ILLINOIS.

| 1891. | DR. | |
|-----------|---|--------------------|
| Oct. 5, | To bal. to credit Charity Fund, per last report..... | \$ 1,149 90 |
| 5, | To bal. to credit General Fund, per last report..... | 53,577 68 |
| | Total credit balance | \$59,727 58 |
| Dec. 15, | To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y. | 132 35 |
| 1892. | | |
| Jan. 4, | To dividend on A. A. Glenn's life ins..... | 39 55 |
| 4, | To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y. | 56 43 |
| 9, | To interest on bonds, 3 mos..... | 50 00 |
| March 1, | To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y. | 22 70 |
| July 1, | " " " " " " | 133 13 |
| Aug. 3, | To interest on bonds, 6 mos..... | 100 00 |
| 5, | To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y. | 13,010 00 |
| Sept. 13, | " " " " " " | 19,113 33 |
| Oct. 1, | To interest on bonds, 3 mos..... | 50 00 |
| | To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, account General Fund..... | 3,246 31 |
| | To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund..... | 183 34 |
| | Total amt. rec'd since last report..... | \$36,137 14 |
| | | <u>\$95,864 72</u> |
| 1891. | CR. | |
| Oct. 8, | By mileage and per diem orders paid per vouchers returned..... | \$ 2,798 80 |
| 8, | By mileage and per diem orders pd. Grand Lodge rep's., as per vouchers returned.. | 14,967 50 |
| | Total mileage and per diem paid... | \$17,766 30 |

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

| DATE | OF ORDER. | NO. | TO WHOM ISSUED. | AMOUNT. |
|-------|-----------|-----|--|----------------------|
| 1891. | | | | |
| Oct. | 2, | 150 | Walter Watson, expense in case of Lodge 650..... | \$ 2 55 |
| | 2, | 153 | Journal Printing Co., Report on Correspondence..... | 824 60 |
| | 3, | 157 | Journal Printing Co., printing for Grand Secretary's office..... | 141 75 |
| | 8, | 159 | Jos. Robbins, Com. on Correspond'e. | 300 00 |
| | 8, | 160 | R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler..... | 100 ⁰⁰ 00 |
| | 8, | 161 | L. L. Munn, Jr., Dep. Grand Sec'y... | 25 00 |
| | 8, | 162 | Z. T. Griffin, Asst. Grand Sec'y..... | 50 00 |
| | 8, | 163 | John Hanson, Janitor..... | 25 00 |
| | 8, | 164 | John C. Smith, rent of hall..... | 400 00 |
| | 8, | 165 | Wm. Jenkins, railroad clerk..... | 43 40 |
| | 8, | 166 | L. A. Munn, railroad clerk..... | 41 40 |
| | 8, | 167 | John A. Ladd, work on book for committee..... | 47 00 |
| | 8, | 168 | Wm. Jenkins, expense looking after railroad transportation..... | 24 79 |
| | 8, | 169 | R. R. Stevens, expense at Gr. Lodge. | 97 62 |
| | 22, | 180 | H. G. Reynolds, charity account.... | 25 00 |
| | 31, | 181 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 31, | 182 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 33 |
| Nov. | 6, | 183 | S. D. Atkins, envelopes and stamps.. | 67 00 |
| | 6, | 184 | American Ex. Co., express charges... | 173 33 |
| | 6, | 185 | L. L. Munn, telegraphing..... | 3 83 |
| | 9, | 186 | Journal Printing Co., stationery for Grand Master..... | 19 47 |
| | 10, | 187 | Journal Printing Co., p'tg proc'dings. | 1,487 20 |
| | 23, | 188 | H. G. Reynolds, charity account.... | 25 00 |
| | 30, | 189 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 30, | 190 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 34 |
| | | 191 | Missing..... | |
| Dec. | 8, | 192 | Monroe C. Crawford, expense Grand Master's office..... | 23 39 |
| | 8, | 193 | R. R. Stevens, expense Grand Tyler to Paris..... | 21 82 |
| | 8, | 194 | S. D. Atkins, envelopes and stamps.. | 41 20 |
| | 8, | 195 | American Ex. Co., express charges.. | 129 23 |
| | 10, | 196 | H. G. Reynolds, charity account.... | 25 00 |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|--|--------|
| | 14, | 197 | Monroe C. Crawford, expense Com. on Printing..... | 25 00 |
| | 14, | 198 | L. L. Munn, ex. Com. on Printing.... | 21 40 |
| | 14, | 199 | W. M. Egan, ex. Com. on Printing... | 10 00 |
| | 31, | 200 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 31, | 201 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 33 |
| 1892. | | | | |
| Jan. | 1, | 202 | H. G. Reynolds, charity account,.... | 25 00 |
| | 25, | 203 | M. D. Chamberlin, school at Murphysboro | 59 00 |
| | 25, | 204 | W. B. Grimes, school at Murphysboro | 47 85 |
| | 25, | 205 | J. E. Evans, " " | 44 40 |
| | 25, | 206 | J. W. Rose, " " | 38 70 |
| | 30, | 207 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 30, | 208 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 33 |
| | 30, | 209 | M. D. Chamberlin, school at Alton... | 50 70 |
| | 30, | 210 | W. B. Grimes, " " | 35 55 |
| | 30, | 211 | James John, " " | 51 50 |
| | 30, | 212 | J. E. Evans, " " | 39 80 |
| | 30, | 213 | J. W. Rose, " " | 29 00 |
| Feb. | 9, | 214 | John M. Pearson, taxes on Mo. lands. | 30 00 |
| | 12, | 215 | Monroe C. Crawford, expense Grand Master's office..... | 41 42 |
| | 16, | 216 | M. D. Chamberlin, school at Bloomington..... | 39 00 |
| | 16, | 217 | W. B. Grimes, school at Bloomington. | 38 90 |
| | 16, | 218 | James John, " " | 37 60 |
| | 16, | 219 | J. E. Evans, " " | 32 40 |
| | 16, | 220 | J. W. Rose, " " | 35 40 |
| | 23, | 221 | M. D. Chamberlin, school at Aurora.. | 32 70 |
| | 23, | 222 | W. B. Grimes, " " | 50 40 |
| | 23, | 223 | James John, " " | 30 00 |
| | 23, | 224 | J. E. Evans, " " | 43 30 |
| | 23, | 225 | J. W. Rose, " " | 51 60 |
| | 29, | 226 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 29, | 227 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 34 |
| March | 1, | 228 | M. D. Chamberlin, school at Canton.. | 41 20 |
| | 1, | 229 | W. B. Grimes, " " | 36 20 |
| | 1, | 230 | James John, " " | 43 60 |
| | 1, | 231 | J. E. Evans, " " | 36 60 |
| | 1, | 232 | J. W. Rose, " " | 40 00 |
| | 4, | 233 | Monroe C. Crawford, expense Grand Master's office..... | 61 35 |
| | 11, | 234 | Journal Printing Co., printing for Gr. Secretary | 92 00 |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|--|----------|
| | 31, | 235 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 31, | 236 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 33 |
| April | 7, | 237 | Monroe C. Crawford, expense Committee on Printing..... | 20 50 |
| | 7, | 238 | L. L. Munn, ex. Com. on Printing... | 16 40 |
| | 30, | 239 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 30, | 240 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 34 |
| May | 11, | 241 | S. D. Atkins, envelopes and stamps.. | 125 20 |
| | 11, | 242 | American Ex. Co., express charges.. | 18 02 |
| | 12, | 243 | Journal Printing Co., printing..... | 105 25 |
| | 31, | 244 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 31, | 245 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary... | 208 33 |
| June | 1, | 246 | Monroe C. Crawford, expense Grand Master's office..... | 31 90 |
| | 21, | 247 | Mrs. Lydia Putnam, charity account. | 100 00 |
| | 22, | 248 | E. C. Pace, ex. Finance Committee.. | 49 00 |
| | 22, | 249 | Gil W. Barnard, ex. " " " " | 27 10 |
| | 22, | 250 | S. W. Waddle, ex. " " " " | 29 00 |
| | 22, | 251 | L. L. Munn, ex. Gr. Sec'y's office..... | 84 94 |
| | 22, | 252 | H. A. Knecht, filling commissions.... | 9 00 |
| | 22, | 253 | Journal Printing Co., printing for Gr. Secretary | 34 50 |
| | 22, | 254 | Journal Printing Co., reprint 1840-50. | 1,688 82 |
| | 22, | 255 | Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery for Grand Secretary..... | 24 76 |
| | 22, | 256 | Wagner Bros, binding for Gr. Sec'y.. | 35 40 |
| | 22, | 257 | S. D. Atkins, envelopes and stamps.. | 57 00 |
| | 30, | 258 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 30, | 259 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 34 |
| | 29, | 260 | A. C. Dickson, charity account..... | 50 00 |
| July | 8, | 261 | American Ex. Co., express charges.. | 164 48 |
| | 30, | 262 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 30, | 263 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 33 |
| Aug. | 16, | 264 | L. L. Munn, ins. Grand Lodge library | 30 00 |
| | 20, | 265 | Monroe C. Crawford, expense Grand Master..... | 30 00 |
| | 31, | 266 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master. | 125 00 |
| | 31, | 267 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary.... | 208 33 |
| Sept. | 26, | 268 | Monroe C. Crawford, expense Grand Master..... | 14 85 |
| | 26, | 269 | Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery for Grand Secretary..... | 21 20 |
| | 26, | 270 | H. A. Knecht, filling commissions,&c. | 5 75 |
| | 26, | 271 | Wagner Bros., boxes..... | 9 00 |
| | | 272 | Missing..... | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| | 26, | 273 | Journal Printing Co., printing..... | 125 | 15 |
| | 26, | 274 | Journal Printing Co., Report on Correspondence..... | 812 | 00 |
| | 26, | 275 | S. D. Atkins, envelopes and stamps.. | 95 | 20 |
| | 26, | 276 | American Ex. Co., express charges.. | 26 | 89 |
| | 26, | 277 | L. L. Munn, expense Gr. Sec'y..... | 21 | 94 |
| | 26, | 278 | W. M. Egan, sal. Gr. Treasurer..... | 400 | 00 |
| | 26, | 279 | Monroe C. Crawford, sal. Gr. Master.. | 125 | 00 |
| | 26, | 280 | L. L. Munn, sal. Grand Secretary... | 208 | 34 |
| Jan. | 3, | | Premium on A. A. Glenn's life ins... | 147 | 80 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total miscellaneous orders paid.. | | | | | 13,867 21 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total amount paid since last report.. | | | | | \$31,633 51 |
| Oct. | 3, | | By balance to credit Charity Fund.. | \$ | 1,083 24 |
| | 3, | | By bal. to cr. General Fund, cash.... | 58,147 | 97 |
| | 3, | | " " " bonds.. | 5,000 | 00 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total credit balance | | | | | 64,231 21 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | \$95,864 72 |

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

CHICAGO, October 3, 1892.

Grand Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, also cash-book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance, which on motion was so referred:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge last year charters were issued to Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, located at Chicago, in Cook County; to Sangamon Lodge, No. 801, located at Fisher, in Champaign County; to Williamson Lodge, No. 802, located at Carterville, in Williamson County; to Neponset Lodge, No. 803, located at Neponset, in Bureau County; to Kensington Lodge, No. 804, located at Chicago, in Cook County; to S. M. Dalzell Lodge, No. 805, located at Spring Valley, in Bureau County; to Nebo Lodge, No. 806, located at Nebo, in Pike County; to Royal Lodge, No. 807, located at Macedonia, in Hamilton County; to Cornland Lodge, No. 808, located at Cornland, in Logan County; to Gillham Lodge, No. 809, located at Woburn, in Bond County; to Tracy Lodge, No. 810, located at Chicago, in Cook County, and to Melvin Lodge, No. 811, located at Melvin, in Ford County.

Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge a manuscript copy of the proceedings was placed in the hands of the printers, and on the 22nd day of October we commenced sending out the printed proceedings to Grand Officers, sister Grand Lodges and constituent lodges, and we have sent out 2,961 copies of the proceedings for 1891.

In compliance with the instructions of the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Printing contracted for the re-print of 1,200 copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the years 1840 to 1850 inclusive, and we have forwarded a copy of this reprint to each Grand Officer, and permanent member of this Grand Lodge, and to each constituent lodge in Illinois, and also to each sister Grand Lodge with which we are in correspondence, and we have sent out in accordance with said instructions 879 copies.

DUPLICATE CHARTER.

A duplicate charter was issued to Waverly Lodge, No. 118, located at Waverly, in Morgan County, on the 12th day of March, 1892, the original having been destroyed by fire.

CHARTER ARRESTED.

The charter of Naples Lodge, No. 68, located at Naples, in Scott County, was arrested on the 16th day of September, 1892, said lodge having remained dormant during the entire year. The Grand Master informs me that the books and papers of said lodge are in the hands of the District Deputy Grand Master of the 20th District.

REMOVAL.

The Grand Master authorized the removal of Prairie City Lodge, No. 578, from Toledo, in Cumberland County, to Montrose, in Effingham County, on November 10th, 1891.

REPRESENTATIVES COMMISSIONED.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near other Grand Lodges during the year, for the term of five years:

California—R. W. Bro. John McMurry, of Weaverville, Cal.

Nebraska—M. W. Bro. Geo. H. Thummel, of Grand Island, Nebr.

Canada—R. W. Bro. Geo. C. Davis, of London, Ontario.

North Dakota—R. W. Bro. James C. Gill, of Casselton, N. D.

Every chartered lodge has made returns and paid its Grand Lodge dues, and their representatives, if in attendance at this Grand Lodge, will be entitled to mileage and per diem.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

There were two lodges under dispensation one year ago which did not receive charters, but continued to work under dispensation during the present year, and there have been granted eleven dispensations for the formation of new lodges during the present year, two of which were granted in September. All the lodges under dispensation excepting the two that received their dispensations in September have completed work, made returns to the Grand Lodge, paid their Grand Lodge dues and have petitioned the Grand Lodge for charters.

NUMBER OF LODGES.

There were at the opening of this Grand Lodge 691 chartered lodges, and eleven lodges under dispensation applying for a charter, all of which we presume will receive charters at the present session of the Grand Lodge, which will make the number of chartered lodges 702; lodges under dispensation 2, making the total number of lodges now in working order in Illinois 704.

The lodges have contributed the following amounts for charitable purposes during the past year:

\$19,906.94 have been contributed for the relief of their own needy members, their widows and orphans; \$4,287.51 for the relief of Masons not members, and \$786.75 for the support of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, making a total of \$24,981.20. Many lodges do not report in the tabulated statement any contributions for charitable objects, because the members instead of taking funds from the lodge treasury for charity, contribute as members and keep no account of the amount so raised.

From the tabulated statement prepared from returns of the lodges for 1892, we obtain the following facts:

Rejections..... 694

DEGREES CONFERRED.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Initiated..... | 3,768 |
| Passed..... | 3,315 |
| Raised..... | 3,227 |
| Total, | 10,310 |

INCREASE.

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Raised..... | 3,227 |
| Reinstated | 391 |
| Admitted..... | 1,171 |
| Added for error..... | 78 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | 4,867 |

DECREASE.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Suspended..... | 663 |
| Expelled..... | 25 |
| Dimitted..... | 1,385 |
| Died..... | 648 |
| Deducted for error..... | 14 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | 2,735 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Membership in 1891..... | 43,889 |
| Net increase for the year..... | 2,132 |
| <hr/> | |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Membership in 1892..... | 46,021 |
| Resident members..... | 42,700 |
| Non-resident members..... | 3,321 |

One year ago there were in Chicago and Cook County 62 lodges having a membership of 10,158. There are now 66 lodges, with a membership of 11,253. These lodges have paid as Grand Lodge dues for 1892, \$8,291.25. They contributed for charitable purposes during the year the following sums: \$11,489.85 for the assistance of their own needy members; \$1,877.71 to assist needy brothers not members of their own lodges, and \$423.25 to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, making a total of \$13,790.81. There was a net increase in membership during the past year of 1,095. While the total increase in membership in the State outside of Cook County has been only 1,037.

There are in Cook County eleven lodges having a membership of over 300. The following is a list of these lodges giving their membership on the 30th day of June last:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| Covenant Lodge, No. 526..... | 558 | Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311..... | 322 |
| Cleveland Lodge, No. 211..... | 394 | Englewood Lodge, No. 690..... | 318 |
| Garden City Lodge, No. 141..... | 391 | Evans Lodge, No. 524..... | 314 |
| Dearborn Lodge, No. 310..... | 368 | Home Lodge, No. 508..... | 308 |
| Hesperia Lodge, No. 411..... | 368 | Pleiades Lodge, No. 478..... | 301 |
| Garfield Lodge, No. 686..... | 328 | | |

There are outside of Cook County only five lodges having a membership of over 200. The following is a list of the lodges giving their membership:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Macon Lodge, No. 8, of Decatur | 286 |
| Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, of Danville | 270 |
| Rockford Lodge, No. 102, of Rockford | 228 |
| Temple Lodge, No. 46, of Peoria | 210 |
| Monitor Lodge, No. 522, of Elgin | 206 |

Seven of the lodges located in Chicago and Cook County have conferred over 100 degrees during the year. The following are the names, giving the number of degrees conferred:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Hermosa Lodge, U. D. | 180 |
| Covenant Lodge, No. 526 | 128 |
| Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611 | 119 |
| Mizpah Lodge, No. 768 | 119 |
| Dearborn Lodge, No. 310 | 118 |
| Pleiades Lodge, No. 478 | 117 |
| Garden City Lodge, No. 141 | 103 |

Six lodges located outside of Cook County have conferred over 60 degrees during the year. The following are the names, giving the number of degrees conferred:

| | |
|--|----|
| Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, of Canton | 93 |
| Macon Lodge, No. 8, of Decatur | 88 |
| Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, of Freeport | 86 |
| Matteson Lodge, No. 175, of Joliet | 77 |
| Temple Lodge, No. 46, of Peoria | 68 |
| Lambert Lodge, No. 659, of Quincy | 63 |

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasury at and since the last Annual Communication, for the following amounts, to-wit:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees in attendance at last communication | \$17,761 60 |
| To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence | 300 00 |
| To R. R. Stevens, salary as Grand Tyler | 100 00 |
| To L. L. Munn, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary | 25 00 |
| To Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary | 50 00 |
| To John Hanson, janitor | 25 00 |
| To John C. Smith, for rent of Central Music Hall | 400 00 |
| To Wm. Jenkins, Railroad Clerk | 43 40 |
| To L. A. Munn, Railroad Clerk | 41 40 |
| To John A. Ladd, work on Mileage and Per Diem Book | 47 00 |
| To Wm. Jenkins, expenses securing reduced transportation | 24 79 |
| To R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, expenses at Grand Lodge | 97 62 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| To H. G. Reynolds, on Charity account..... | 100 00 |
| To Mrs. Alida T. Putnam, on Charity account..... | 100 00 |
| To A. C. Dickson, on Charity account..... | 50 00 |
| To S. D. Atkins, Postmaster at Freeport, for Postage Stamps and Government Envelopes..... | 385 60 |
| To American Express Co., Express Charges..... | 512 04 |
| To Journal Printing Co., Printing Proceedings..... | 1,487 20 |
| To Monroe C. Crawford, Expense, Grand Master's Office..... | 222 38 |
| To R. R. Stevens, Gr. Tyler, ex. to Paris, laying Corner Stone.. | 21 82 |
| To John M. Pearson, taxes on Missouri land..... | 30 00 |
| To Grand Examiners, attending Schools of Instruction..... | 985 40 |
| To Finance Committee, visiting Grand Secretary's Office..... | 105 10 |
| To Printing Committee, two meetings in Chicago..... | 93 30 |
| To Harry A. Knecht, filling out charters, etc..... | 14 75 |
| To Journal Pt'g Co., print'g reprint of proc'd'gs, 1840-1850 inclusive | 1,688 82 |
| To L. L. Munn, Sundry Expenses Grand Secretary's Office..... | 110 71 |
| To Journal Printing Co., Printing Grand Secretary's Office..... | 356 90 |
| To Shober & Carqueville Litho. Co., Printing Charters..... | 62 50 |
| To Brown & Dollmeyer, Stationery, for Grand Secretary's Office | 45 96 |
| To Journal Printing Co., printing report on correspondence... | 812 00 |
| To Wagner Bros., Binding and Boxes, Grand Secretary's Office.. | 44 40 |
| To L. L. Munn, Insurance on Grand Lodge Library..... | 30 00 |
| To Monroe C. Crawford, salary as Grand Master..... | 1,500 00 |
| To W. M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer..... | 400 00 |
| To L. L. Munn, salary as Grand Secretary..... | 2,500 00 |
| Total..... | \$30,574 69 |

BOOK OF CEREMONIALS.

The edition of the Book of Ceremonials published by the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1877 has been exhausted, and I would recommend that the question of its re-publication be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and that they be requested to make such changes therein as they may deem advisable and report the same with their recommendations for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

I now have the pleasure of submitting an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year; also the cash-book and ledger, and would ask that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. All of which is fraternally submitted.

L. L. MUNN,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

LOYAL L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1892.

| LODGES. | NO. | DUES. | LODGES. | NO. | DUES. |
|--------------------|-----|---------|------------------------|-----|---------|
| Bodley | 1 | \$94 50 | Scott | 79 | \$25 50 |
| Equality | 2 | 18 00 | Whitehall | 80 | 63 75 |
| Harmony | 3 | 72 00 | Vitruvius | 81 | 42 00 |
| Springfield | 4 | 101 25 | DeWitt | 84 | 95 25 |
| Friendship | 7 | 74 25 | Mitchell | 85 | 44 25 |
| Macon | 8 | 207 75 | Kaskaskia | 86 | 29 25 |
| Rushville | 9 | 52 50 | Mt. Pulaski | 87 | 55 50 |
| St. Johns | 13 | 50 25 | Havana | 88 | 71 25 |
| Warren | 14 | 42 75 | Fellowship | 89 | 43 50 |
| Peoria | 15 | 132 00 | Jerusalem Temple | 90 | 113 25 |
| Temperance | 16 | 45 00 | Metropolis | 91 | 45 75 |
| Macomb | 17 | 100 50 | Stewart | 92 | 54 00 |
| Clinton | 19 | 76 50 | Toulon | 93 | 24 75 |
| Hancock | 20 | 71 25 | Perry | 95 | 45 75 |
| Cass | 23 | 58 50 | Samuel H. Davis | 96 | 15 75 |
| St. Clair | 24 | 87 00 | Excelsior | 97 | 144 00 |
| Franklin | 25 | 42 00 | Taylor | 98 | 41 25 |
| Hiram | 26 | 25 50 | Edwardsville | 99 | 67 50 |
| Piasa | 27 | 62 25 | Astoria | 100 | 47 25 |
| Pekin | 29 | 33 75 | Rockford | 102 | 171 00 |
| Mt. Vernon | 31 | 65 25 | Magnolia | 103 | 22 50 |
| Oriental | 33 | 195 75 | Lewistown | 104 | 42 00 |
| Barry | 34 | 71 25 | Winchester | 105 | 50 25 |
| Charleston | 35 | 66 75 | Lancaster | 106 | 23 25 |
| Kavanaugh | 36 | 25 50 | Versailles | 108 | 36 75 |
| Monmouth | 37 | 75 00 | Trenton | 109 | 36 00 |
| Olive Branch | 38 | 202 50 | Lebanon | 110 | 36 00 |
| Herman | 39 | 51 00 | Jonesboro | 111 | 37 50 |
| Occidental | 40 | 108 75 | Bureau | 112 | 79 25 |
| Mt. Joliet | 42 | 102 00 | Robert Burns | 113 | 48 00 |
| Bloomington | 43 | 108 00 | Marcelline | 114 | 37 50 |
| Hardin | 44 | 64 50 | Rising Sun | 115 | 20 25 |
| Griggsville | 45 | 38 25 | Vermont | 116 | 43 50 |
| Temple | 46 | 157 50 | Elgin | 117 | 113 25 |
| Caledonia | 47 | 21 00 | Waverly | 118 | 41 25 |
| Unity | 48 | 30 75 | Henry | 119 | 27 75 |
| Cambridge | 49 | 40 50 | Mound | 122 | 59 25 |
| Carrollton | 50 | 59 25 | Oquawka | 123 | 41 25 |
| Mt. Moriah | 51 | 63 75 | Cedar | 124 | 71 25 |
| Benevolent | 52 | 24 00 | Greenup | 125 | 27 00 |
| Jackson | 53 | 90 00 | Empire | 126 | 51 00 |
| Washington | 55 | 53 25 | Antioch | 127 | 44 25 |
| Trio | 57 | 104 25 | Raleigh | 128 | 20 25 |
| Fraternal | 58 | 72 00 | Greenfield | 129 | 44 25 |
| New Boston | 59 | 48 75 | Marion | 130 | 42 00 |
| Belvidere | 60 | 85 50 | Golconda | 131 | 30 00 |
| Lacon | 61 | 46 50 | Mackinaw | 132 | 28 50 |
| St. Marks | 63 | 50 25 | Marshall | 133 | 48 75 |
| Benton | 64 | 59 25 | Sycamore | 134 | 97 50 |
| Euclid | 65 | 54 00 | Lima | 135 | 33 75 |
| Knoxville | 66 | 38 25 | Hutsonville | 136 | 14 25 |
| Acacia | 67 | 54 00 | Polk | 137 | 47 25 |
| Eureka | 69 | 36 75 | Marengo | 138 | 42 00 |
| Central | 71 | 34 50 | Geneva | 139 | 30 00 |
| Chester | 72 | 33 00 | Olney | 140 | 63 00 |
| Rockton | 74 | 31 50 | Garden City | 141 | 293 25 |
| Roscoe | 75 | 33 75 | Ames | 142 | 40 50 |
| Mt. Nebo | 76 | 60 00 | Richmond | 143 | 39 75 |
| Prairie | 77 | 122 25 | DeKalb | 144 | 75 75 |
| Waukegan | 78 | 109 50 | A. W. Rawson | 145 | 36 00 |

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1892—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | DUES. | LODGES. | NO. | DUES. |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|----------------------|-----|---------|
| Lee Centre..... | 146 | \$22 50 | Leroy..... | 221 | \$39 75 |
| Clayton..... | 147 | 53 25 | Geo. Washington..... | 222 | 47 25 |
| Bloomfield..... | 148 | 39 75 | Pana..... | 226 | 69 00 |
| Efingham..... | 149 | 53 25 | Columbus..... | 227 | 21 00 |
| Vienna..... | 150 | 47 25 | Lovington..... | 228 | 33 75 |
| Bunker Hill..... | 151 | 46 50 | Manchester..... | 229 | 23 25 |
| Fidelity..... | 152 | 29 25 | New Haven..... | 230 | 18 00 |
| Clay..... | 153 | 33 75 | Wyanet..... | 231 | 30 00 |
| Russell..... | 154 | 27 00 | Farmers..... | 232 | 8 25 |
| Alpha..... | 155 | 101 25 | Blandinsville..... | 233 | 55 50 |
| Delavan..... | 156 | 63 00 | DuQuoin..... | 234 | 54 00 |
| Urbana..... | 157 | 90 00 | Dallas City..... | 235 | 36 75 |
| McHenry..... | 158 | 17 25 | Charter Oak..... | 236 | 69 75 |
| Kewanee..... | 159 | 77 25 | Cairo..... | 237 | 69 00 |
| Waubensia..... | 160 | 117 00 | Black Hawk..... | 238 | 48 75 |
| Virde..... | 161 | 38 25 | Mt. Carmel..... | 239 | 58 50 |
| Hope..... | 162 | 33 00 | Western Star..... | 240 | 96 75 |
| Westfield..... | 163 | 23 25 | Shekinah..... | 241 | 77 25 |
| Edward Dobbins..... | 164 | 54 00 | Galva..... | 243 | 54 00 |
| Atlanta..... | 165 | 36 75 | Horicon..... | 244 | 57 00 |
| Star in the East..... | 166 | 127 50 | Greenville..... | 245 | 47 25 |
| Milford..... | 168 | 42 75 | El Paso..... | 246 | 57 75 |
| Nunda..... | 169 | 29 25 | Rob Morris..... | 247 | 24 00 |
| Evergreen..... | 170 | 69 75 | Golden Gate..... | 248 | 46 50 |
| Girard..... | 171 | 47 25 | Hibbard..... | 249 | 34 50 |
| Wayne..... | 172 | 36 00 | Robinson..... | 250 | 27 00 |
| Cherry Valley..... | 173 | 35 25 | Heyworth..... | 251 | 45 75 |
| Lena..... | 174 | 42 75 | Aledo..... | 252 | 62 25 |
| Matteson..... | 175 | 134 25 | Avon Harmony..... | 253 | 24 00 |
| Mendota..... | 176 | 54 75 | Aurora..... | 254 | 127 50 |
| Staunton..... | 177 | 29 25 | Donnellson..... | 255 | 27 75 |
| Illinois Central..... | 178 | 64 50 | Warsaw..... | 257 | 38 25 |
| Wabash..... | 179 | 35 25 | Mattoon..... | 260 | 84 75 |
| Moweaqua..... | 180 | 18 75 | Amon..... | 261 | 39 75 |
| Germania..... | 182 | 165 00 | Channahon..... | 262 | 27 75 |
| Meridian..... | 183 | 34 50 | Illinois..... | 263 | 78 00 |
| Abingdon..... | 185 | 36 75 | Franklin Grove..... | 264 | 22 50 |
| Mystic Tie..... | 187 | 26 25 | Vermilion..... | 265 | 34 50 |
| Cyrus..... | 188 | 54 00 | Kingston..... | 266 | 36 00 |
| Fulton City..... | 189 | 33 00 | La Prairie..... | 267 | 29 25 |
| Dundee..... | 190 | 54 00 | Paris..... | 268 | 89 25 |
| Farmington..... | 192 | 51 00 | Wheaton..... | 269 | 39 00 |
| Herrick..... | 193 | 15 00 | Levi Lusk..... | 270 | 28 50 |
| Freedom..... | 194 | 39 00 | Blaney..... | 271 | 114 00 |
| LaHarpe..... | 195 | 114 75 | Carmi..... | 272 | 48 75 |
| Louisville..... | 196 | 42 00 | Miners..... | 273 | 57 00 |
| King Solomon's..... | 197 | 51 00 | Byron..... | 274 | 33 00 |
| Homer..... | 199 | 51 00 | Milton..... | 275 | 45 75 |
| Sheba..... | 200 | 23 25 | Elizabeth..... | 276 | 21 75 |
| Centralia..... | 201 | 79 50 | Accordia..... | 277 | 50 25 |
| Lavelly..... | 203 | 26 25 | Jo Daviess..... | 278 | 78 00 |
| Flora..... | 204 | 41 25 | Neoga..... | 279 | 37 50 |
| Corinthian..... | 205 | 29 25 | Kansas..... | 280 | 33 00 |
| Fairfield..... | 206 | 47 25 | Brooklyn..... | 282 | 29 25 |
| Tamaroa..... | 207 | 27 00 | Meteor..... | 283 | 60 75 |
| Wilmington..... | 208 | 65 25 | Catlin..... | 285 | 42 75 |
| Wm. B. Warren..... | 209 | 204 75 | Plymouth..... | 286 | 30 00 |
| Logan..... | 210 | 90 00 | De Soto..... | 287 | 41 25 |
| Cleveland..... | 211 | 295 50 | Genoa..... | 288 | 28 50 |
| Shipman..... | 212 | 20 25 | Wataga..... | 291 | 19 50 |
| Ipava..... | 213 | 45 00 | Chenoa..... | 292 | 59 25 |
| Gillespie..... | 214 | 21 00 | Prophetstown..... | 293 | 36 00 |
| Newton..... | 216 | 36 00 | Pontiac..... | 294 | 53 25 |
| Mason..... | 217 | 35 25 | Dills..... | 295 | 13 50 |
| New Salem..... | 218 | 31 50 | Quincy..... | 296 | 87 00 |
| Oakland..... | 219 | 49 50 | Benjamin..... | 297 | 49 50 |
| Mahomet..... | 220 | 36 00 | Wauconda..... | 298 | 21 75 |

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1892—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | DUES. | LODGES. | NO. | DUES. |
|---------------------|-----|---------|----------------------|-----|---------|
| Mechanicsburg..... | 299 | \$20 25 | Gill..... | 382 | \$19 50 |
| Hinckley..... | 301 | 25 50 | LaMoille..... | 383 | 16 50 |
| Durand..... | 302 | 31 50 | Waltham..... | 384 | 35 25 |
| Raven..... | 303 | 34 50 | Mississippi..... | 385 | 60 00 |
| Onarga..... | 305 | 32 25 | Bridgeport..... | 386 | 41 25 |
| W. C. Hobbs..... | 306 | 40 50 | El Dara..... | 388 | 32 25 |
| T. J. Pickett..... | 307 | 56 25 | Kankakee..... | 389 | 91 50 |
| Ashlar..... | 308 | 151 50 | Ashmore..... | 390 | 44 25 |
| Harvard..... | 309 | 78 00 | Tolono..... | 391 | 37 50 |
| Dearborn..... | 310 | 276 00 | Oconee..... | 392 | 15 00 |
| Kilwinning..... | 311 | 241 50 | Blair..... | 393 | 146 25 |
| Ionic..... | 312 | 109 50 | Jerseyville..... | 394 | 57 00 |
| York..... | 313 | 24 00 | Muddy Point..... | 396 | 21 00 |
| Palatine..... | 314 | 43 50 | Shiloh..... | 397 | 21 75 |
| Erwin..... | 315 | 27 00 | Kinnunday..... | 398 | 40 50 |
| Abraham Jonas..... | 316 | 12 00 | Buda..... | 399 | 32 25 |
| J. L. Anderson..... | 318 | 48 00 | Pacific..... | 400 | 33 00 |
| Doric..... | 319 | 95 25 | Odell..... | 401 | 18 00 |
| Creston..... | 320 | 40 50 | Kishwaukee..... | 402 | 55 50 |
| Dunlap..... | 321 | 54 75 | Mason City..... | 403 | 93 75 |
| Windsor..... | 322 | 46 50 | Batavia..... | 404 | 37 50 |
| Orient..... | 323 | 15 75 | Ramsey..... | 405 | 32 25 |
| Harrisburg..... | 325 | 56 25 | Bethalto..... | 406 | 25 50 |
| Industry..... | 327 | 32 25 | Stratton..... | 408 | 43 50 |
| Altona..... | 330 | 39 75 | Thos. J. Turner..... | 409 | 102 75 |
| Mt. Erie..... | 331 | 19 50 | Mithra..... | 410 | 90 75 |
| Tuscola..... | 332 | 60 00 | Hesperia..... | 411 | 276 00 |
| Tyrian..... | 333 | 91 50 | Bollen..... | 412 | 19 50 |
| Sumner..... | 334 | 66 75 | Evening Star..... | 414 | 26 25 |
| Schiller..... | 335 | 82 50 | Lawn Ridge..... | 415 | 28 50 |
| New Columbia..... | 336 | 41 25 | Paxton..... | 416 | 54 75 |
| Oneida..... | 337 | 40 50 | Marseilles..... | 417 | 52 50 |
| Saline..... | 339 | 18 75 | Freeburg..... | 418 | 33 75 |
| Kedron..... | 340 | 24 00 | Reynoldsburg..... | 419 | 25 50 |
| Full Moon..... | 341 | 39 00 | Oregon..... | 420 | 38 25 |
| Summerfield..... | 342 | 14 25 | Washburn..... | 421 | 9 00 |
| Wenona..... | 344 | 34 50 | Landmark..... | 422 | 192 75 |
| Milledgeville..... | 345 | 33 00 | Lanark..... | 423 | 43 50 |
| N. D. Morse..... | 346 | 14 25 | Exeter..... | 424 | 24 75 |
| Sidney..... | 347 | 23 25 | Scottville..... | 426 | 33 00 |
| Russellville..... | 348 | 15 75 | Red Bud..... | 427 | 16 50 |
| Sublette..... | 349 | 15 00 | Sunbeam..... | 428 | 38 25 |
| Fairview..... | 350 | 42 00 | Chebanse..... | 429 | 30 00 |
| Tarbolton..... | 351 | 52 50 | Kendrick..... | 430 | 29 25 |
| Groveland..... | 352 | 22 50 | Summit..... | 431 | 13 50 |
| Kinderhook..... | 353 | 21 00 | Murrayville..... | 432 | 25 50 |
| Ark and Anchor..... | 354 | 44 25 | Annawan..... | 433 | 27 00 |
| Marine..... | 355 | 27 75 | Makanda..... | 434 | 41 25 |
| Hermitage..... | 356 | 57 00 | Philo..... | 436 | 46 50 |
| Orion..... | 358 | 18 75 | Chicago..... | 437 | 197 25 |
| Blackberry..... | 359 | 39 00 | Camargo..... | 440 | 42 75 |
| Princeville..... | 360 | 23 25 | Sparland..... | 441 | 30 00 |
| Douglas..... | 361 | 30 00 | Casey..... | 442 | 36 75 |
| Noble..... | 362 | 33 75 | Hampshire..... | 443 | 32 25 |
| Horeb..... | 363 | 36 00 | Cave-in-Rock..... | 444 | 17 25 |
| Tonica..... | 364 | 38 25 | Chesterfield..... | 445 | 30 75 |
| Bement..... | 365 | 59 25 | Watseka..... | 446 | 86 25 |
| Arcola..... | 366 | 87 00 | S. D. Monroe..... | 447 | 15 00 |
| Oxford..... | 367 | 33 75 | Yates City..... | 448 | 24 75 |
| Jefferson..... | 368 | 21 75 | Mendon..... | 449 | 43 50 |
| Newman..... | 369 | 58 50 | Loami..... | 450 | 37 50 |
| Livingston..... | 371 | 40 50 | Bromwell..... | 451 | 38 25 |
| Chambersburg..... | 373 | 26 25 | New Hartford..... | 453 | 46 50 |
| Shabbona..... | 374 | 18 00 | Maroa..... | 454 | 69 00 |
| Aroma..... | 378 | 14 25 | Irving..... | 455 | 24 00 |
| Payson..... | 379 | 42 00 | Nokomis..... | 456 | 33 75 |
| Liberty..... | 380 | 24 75 | Moscow..... | 457 | 15 75 |

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1892—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | DUES. | LODGES. | NO. | DUES. |
|----------------------|-----|---------|--------------------|-----|---------|
| Blazing Star..... | 458 | \$28 50 | Seneca..... | 532 | \$29 25 |
| Jeffersonville..... | 460 | 32 25 | Altamont..... | 533 | 16 50 |
| Plainview..... | 461 | 28 50 | Cuba..... | 534 | 51 75 |
| Tremont..... | 462 | 18 00 | Sherman..... | 535 | 32 25 |
| Palmyra..... | 463 | 37 50 | Plainfield..... | 536 | 51 00 |
| Denver..... | 464 | 24 75 | J. R. Gorin..... | 537 | 45 00 |
| Huntsville..... | 465 | 29 25 | Lockport..... | 538 | 61 50 |
| Cobden..... | 466 | 39 00 | Chatsworth..... | 539 | 32 25 |
| South Macon..... | 467 | 42 00 | Harlem..... | 540 | 158 25 |
| Cheney's Grove..... | 468 | 27 00 | Sigel..... | 541 | 12 00 |
| McLean..... | 469 | 49 50 | Towanda..... | 542 | 21 75 |
| Rantoul..... | 470 | 36 75 | Cordova..... | 543 | 21 00 |
| Kendall..... | 471 | 37 50 | Virginia..... | 544 | 27 75 |
| Amity..... | 472 | 45 75 | Valley..... | 547 | 35 25 |
| Gordon..... | 473 | 11 25 | Apple River..... | 548 | 36 00 |
| Columbia..... | 474 | 25 50 | Sharon..... | 550 | 33 00 |
| Walshville..... | 475 | 12 75 | Long Point..... | 552 | 15 00 |
| Manito..... | 476 | 19 50 | Plum River..... | 554 | 58 50 |
| Rutland..... | 477 | 16 50 | Humboldt..... | 555 | 51 75 |
| Pleiades..... | 478 | 225 75 | Dawson..... | 556 | 29 25 |
| Wyoming..... | 479 | 39 75 | Lessing..... | 557 | 69 75 |
| Momence..... | 481 | 33 00 | Leland..... | 558 | 20 25 |
| Lexington..... | 482 | 31 50 | Thomson..... | 559 | 26 25 |
| Edgewood..... | 484 | 22 50 | Madison..... | 560 | 24 00 |
| Xenia..... | 485 | 21 00 | Villa Ridge..... | 562 | 19 50 |
| Bowen..... | 486 | 32 25 | Winslow..... | 564 | 21 75 |
| Andrew Jackson..... | 487 | 28 50 | Pleasant Hill..... | 565 | 21 75 |
| Clay City..... | 488 | 36 75 | Albany..... | 566 | 37 50 |
| Cooper..... | 489 | 24 00 | Frankfort..... | 567 | 35 25 |
| Shannon..... | 490 | 23 25 | Time..... | 569 | 27 00 |
| Martin..... | 491 | 19 50 | Jacksonville..... | 570 | 75 00 |
| Libertyville..... | 492 | 45 75 | Bardolph..... | 572 | 26 25 |
| Tower Hill..... | 493 | 12 75 | Gardner..... | 573 | 36 75 |
| Bath..... | 494 | 14 25 | Pera..... | 574 | 23 25 |
| Stone Fort..... | 495 | 45 00 | Capron..... | 575 | 48 75 |
| Tennessee..... | 496 | 11 25 | O'Fallon..... | 576 | 23 25 |
| Alma..... | 497 | 24 75 | Viola..... | 577 | 29 25 |
| Murphysboro..... | 498 | 72 00 | Prairie City..... | 578 | 20 25 |
| St. Paul..... | 500 | 50 25 | Elbridge..... | 579 | 18 00 |
| Stark..... | 501 | 20 25 | Hazel Dell..... | 580 | 26 25 |
| Woodhull..... | 502 | 25 50 | Dongola..... | 581 | 20 25 |
| Odin..... | 503 | 29 25 | Shirley..... | 582 | 29 25 |
| East St. Louis..... | 504 | 69 75 | Highland..... | 583 | 24 75 |
| Meridian Sun..... | 505 | 27 00 | Vesper..... | 584 | 105 75 |
| O. H. Miner..... | 506 | 40 50 | Fisher..... | 585 | 21 00 |
| Home..... | 508 | 231 00 | Princeton..... | 587 | 72 75 |
| Parkersburg..... | 509 | 23 25 | Troy..... | 588 | 20 25 |
| J. D. Moody..... | 510 | 15 00 | Fairmount..... | 590 | 34 50 |
| Clintonville..... | 511 | 27 00 | Gilman..... | 591 | 15 75 |
| Wade-Barney..... | 512 | 78 00 | Fieldon..... | 592 | 17 25 |
| Bradford..... | 514 | 27 00 | Miles Hart..... | 595 | 29 25 |
| Andalusia..... | 516 | 18 00 | National..... | 596 | 117 75 |
| Litchfield..... | 517 | 34 50 | Cerro Gordo..... | 600 | 47 25 |
| Abraham Lincoln..... | 518 | 19 50 | Laclede..... | 601 | 26 25 |
| Roseville..... | 519 | 27 75 | Watson..... | 602 | 23 25 |
| Anna..... | 520 | 26 25 | Clark..... | 603 | 33 75 |
| Illioopolis..... | 521 | 40 50 | Hebron..... | 604 | 37 50 |
| Monitor..... | 522 | 154 50 | Streator..... | 607 | 120 00 |
| Chatham..... | 523 | 28 50 | Piper..... | 608 | 39 00 |
| Evans..... | 524 | 235 50 | Sheldon..... | 609 | 27 75 |
| Delia..... | 525 | 11 25 | Union Park..... | 610 | 138 00 |
| Covenant..... | 526 | 417 75 | Lincoln Park..... | 611 | 217 50 |
| Rossville..... | 527 | 58 50 | Rock River..... | 612 | 102 75 |
| Minooka..... | 528 | 23 25 | Patoka..... | 613 | 45 75 |
| Adams..... | 529 | 33 00 | Forrest..... | 614 | 42 00 |
| Maquon..... | 530 | 27 00 | Wadley..... | 616 | 16 50 |
| Ashton..... | 531 | 27 75 | Good Hope..... | 617 | 37 50 |

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1892—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | DUES. | DUES. | NO. | DUES. |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|---------------------|-----|--------|
| Basco | 618 | \$21 75 | Braidwood..... | 704 | 92 25 |
| Berwick | 619 | 15 00 | Ewing..... | 705 | 16 50 |
| New Hope..... | 620 | 23 25 | Joppa..... | 706 | 16 50 |
| Hopedale | 622 | 36 00 | Circle | 707 | 54 00 |
| Locust | 623 | 18 00 | Star | 709 | 60 00 |
| Union | 627 | 24 75 | Farmer City..... | 710 | 42 00 |
| Tuscan | 630 | 27 75 | Providence | 711 | 41 25 |
| Norton | 631 | 47 25 | Collinsville | 712 | 39 00 |
| Ridge Farm..... | 632 | 54 00 | Johnsonville | 713 | 39 75 |
| E. F. W. Ellis | 633 | 60 00 | Newtown..... | 714 | 50 25 |
| Buckley | 634 | 21 75 | Elvaston..... | 715 | 16 50 |
| Rochester | 635 | 16 50 | Calumet..... | 716 | 72 75 |
| Peotone..... | 636 | 24 75 | Arcana..... | 717 | 146 25 |
| Keystone..... | 639 | 122 25 | May | 718 | 25 50 |
| Comet | 641 | 30 75 | Chapel Hill..... | 719 | 42 75 |
| Apollo | 642 | 165 00 | Rome | 721 | 20 25 |
| D. C. Cregier..... | 643 | 184 50 | Walnut..... | 722 | 45 00 |
| Oblong City..... | 644 | 15 00 | Omaha..... | 723 | 21 00 |
| San Jose | 645 | 22 50 | Chandlerville..... | 724 | 21 00 |
| Somonauk..... | 646 | 33 75 | Rankin..... | 725 | 27 00 |
| Blueville..... | 647 | 30 75 | Golden Rule..... | 726 | 162 00 |
| Camden | 648 | 41 25 | Raritan..... | 727 | 25 50 |
| Hinsdale | 649 | 36 75 | Waterman..... | 728 | 20 25 |
| Atwood..... | 651 | 40 50 | Lake Creek..... | 729 | 15 00 |
| Greenview..... | 653 | 35 25 | Eldorado..... | 730 | 25 50 |
| Yorktown | 655 | 21 75 | Harbor..... | 731 | 125 25 |
| Mozart | 656 | 42 75 | Carman | 732 | 30 75 |
| Lafayette..... | 657 | 16 50 | Gibson..... | 733 | 46 50 |
| Rock Island..... | 658 | 47 25 | Morning Star..... | 734 | 141 00 |
| Lambert | 659 | 75 00 | Sheridan | 735 | 29 25 |
| Grand Chain..... | 660 | 32 25 | Arrowsmith | 737 | 12 75 |
| South Park..... | 662 | 62 25 | Saunemin..... | 738 | 36 00 |
| Phoenix | 663 | 19 50 | Lakeside | 739 | 107 25 |
| Mayo..... | 664 | 20 25 | Grant Park..... | 740 | 13 50 |
| Greenland..... | 665 | 19 50 | New Holland..... | 741 | 14 25 |
| Crawford..... | 666 | 15 75 | Danvers | 742 | 20 25 |
| Erie | 667 | 28 50 | Scott Land..... | 743 | 14 25 |
| Burnt Prairie..... | 668 | 15 75 | Goode | 744 | 30 00 |
| Herder | 669 | 96 75 | Winnebago..... | 745 | 17 25 |
| Fillmore..... | 670 | 59 25 | Weldon | 746 | 42 75 |
| Eddyville..... | 672 | 29 25 | Centennial..... | 747 | 24 75 |
| Normal | 673 | 39 75 | Alta..... | 748 | 24 00 |
| Waldeck | 674 | 78 75 | Akin | 749 | 28 50 |
| Pawnee | 675 | 42 75 | Lyndon | 750 | 20 25 |
| A. O. Fay..... | 676 | 39 75 | Lounsbury | 751 | 27 75 |
| Enfield..... | 677 | 36 75 | Allendale | 752 | 20 25 |
| Illinois City..... | 679 | 9 75 | Ogden | 754 | 40 50 |
| Clement..... | 680 | 27 00 | Pre-emption..... | 755 | 37 50 |
| Morrisonville..... | 681 | 26 25 | Hardinsville..... | 756 | 9 75 |
| Blue Mound..... | 682 | 43 50 | Verona..... | 757 | 33 00 |
| Burnside | 683 | 48 00 | Mystic Star | 758 | 123 75 |
| Gallatia..... | 684 | 18 75 | Orel..... | 759 | 27 00 |
| Rio | 685 | 48 00 | Sibley..... | 761 | 26 25 |
| Garfield..... | 686 | 246 00 | Van Meter..... | 762 | 17 25 |
| Orangeville..... | 687 | 30 00 | Crete..... | 763 | 27 00 |
| Clifton | 688 | 22 50 | Sullivan..... | 764 | 49 50 |
| Englewood..... | 690 | 238 50 | Palace | 765 | 118 50 |
| Iola | 691 | 12 00 | Littleton | 766 | 25 50 |
| Raymond | 692 | 39 75 | Triluminar..... | 767 | 49 50 |
| Herrin's Prairie..... | 693 | 28 50 | Mizpah..... | 768 | 166 50 |
| Shiloh Hill..... | 695 | 29 25 | St. Elmo..... | 769 | 27 00 |
| Belle Rive..... | 696 | 16 50 | La Grange | 770 | 67 50 |
| Richard Cole..... | 697 | 170 25 | Bay City..... | 771 | 23 25 |
| Hutton..... | 698 | 50 25 | New Burnside..... | 772 | 38 25 |
| Pleasant Plains..... | 700 | 20 25 | Mansfield..... | 773 | 29 25 |
| Temple Hill..... | 701 | 21 00 | Lake View..... | 774 | 100 50 |
| Alexandria | 702 | 41 25 | Grand Crossing..... | 776 | 43 50 |

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1892.—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | DUES. | LODGES. | NO. | DUES. |
|---------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|-----|-------|
| Ravenswood | 777 | 71 25 | Myrtle | 795 | 36 00 |
| Gurney..... | 778 | 30 00 | E. M. Husted | 796 | 39 75 |
| Wright's Grove..... | 779 | 61 50 | Normal Park..... | 797 | 62 25 |
| Siloam..... | 780 | 98 25 | Sidell | 798 | 22 50 |
| Colchester..... | 781 | 42 75 | Colfax..... | 799 | 12 75 |
| Potomac..... | 782 | 28 50 | Kenwood..... | 800 | 60 00 |
| Constantia..... | 783 | 46 50 | Sangamon..... | 801 | 15 75 |
| Beacon Light..... | 784 | 21 75 | Williamson..... | 802 | 16 50 |
| Stanford..... | 785 | 15 00 | Neponset..... | 803 | 18 00 |
| Riverton Union..... | 786 | 28 50 | Kensington..... | 804 | 21 00 |
| Morris..... | 787 | 27 00 | S. M. Dalzell..... | 805 | 32 25 |
| Lerna..... | 788 | 27 75 | Nebo..... | 806 | 18 75 |
| Auburn Park..... | 789 | 66 00 | Royal..... | 807 | 11 25 |
| Pittsfield..... | 790 | 36 00 | Cornland..... | 808 | 11 25 |
| Broadlands..... | 791 | 20 25 | Gillham..... | 809 | 13 50 |
| Calhoun..... | 792 | 31 50 | Tracy..... | 810 | 22 75 |
| A. T. Darrah..... | 793 | 21 00 | Melvin | 811 | 9 75 |
| Tadmor..... | 794 | 18 75 | | | |

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

| LODGES. | NO. | DUES. | LODGES. | NO. | DUES. |
|-----------------|-----|-------|-------------|-----|-------|
| Elgin..... | 117 | 75 | Herder..... | 669 | 90 00 |
| Rob Morris..... | 247 | 24 75 | | | |

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

| | |
|---|----------|
| September 10, 1892, New Canton Lodge..... | \$ 4 50 |
| " 10, 1892, Ohio Lodge..... | 9 00 |
| " 10, 1892, Henderson Lodge..... | 7 50 |
| " 10, 1892, De Land Lodge..... | 9 75 |
| " 10, 1892, Ben Hur Lodge..... | 16 50 |
| " 10, 1892, Ridgway Lodge..... | 8 25 |
| " 15, 1892, Hermosa Lodge..... | 42 75 |
| " 15, 1892, Belknap Lodge..... | 15 00 |
| " 16, 1892, Columbian Lodge..... | 27 75 |
| " 16, 1892, Creal Springs Lodge..... | 11 25 |
| " 23, 1892, Lawn Lodge..... | 32 25 |
| Total..... | \$184 50 |

DISPENSATIONS FEES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Hermosa Lodge, U. D..... | \$ 100 00 |
| Lawn Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Ohio Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Ridgway Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Creal Springs Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Ben Hur Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Columbian Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Henderson Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| New Canton Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Pearl Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Magic City Lodge, U. D..... | 100 00 |
| Total..... | \$1,100 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Dues collected for 1891..... | \$ 115 50 |
| Dues collected for 1892..... | 34,127 00 |
| Dues collected from Lodges U. D..... | 184 50 |
| Special Dispensations by Grand Master..... | 151 00 |
| Dispensations for Lodges U. D..... | 1,100 00 |
| Grand Lodge By-Laws sold..... | 11 75 |
| Book of Ceremonials sold..... | 8 00 |
| Proceedings of Grand Lodge sold..... | 10 50 |
| Reprint of Proceedings 1840-50 sold..... | 6 00 |
| Total..... | \$35,714 25 |

CHARITY FUND.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Dues from Defunct Lodges..... | \$ 122 91 |
| Cash from Defunct Lodge No. 650..... | 23 43 |
| Certifying Diplomas..... | 37 00 |
| Total..... | \$183 34 |
| Grand total..... | \$35,897 59 |

INVITATION—To Visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

R. W. George W. Warvelle:

M. W. Grand Master: In behalf of the trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home I extend to you, and to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, an invitation to visit the Home and inspect its workings and management; and I sincerely trust that some, at least, of this large representative gathering will go to that place and see the bright and pleasant faces of these children, your wards, brethren, and mine, and all of us, and see what is being done in this Grand Jurisdiction in behalf of charity.

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. George F. Stone, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted with thanks.

INVITATION—To Visit Acacia Club.

The following invitation was read by the Grand Secretary:

ACACIA CLUB, 105 ASHLAND BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1892.

M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

DEAR SIRs AND BRETHREN: The Acacia Club sends you a fraternal greeting, and expresses a wish that your body accept the freedom of our Club House during your stay in the city.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. E. HEMIQUES,
Secretary.

WM. JOHNSTON,
President.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was adopted:

M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. Masons:

Your committee have carefully examined the details of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, and beg leave to report and recommend that all that part relating to necrology be referred to the Committee on Obituaries; all relating to dispensations for new lodges to the Committee on Lodges U. D.; the question, as to whether blank ballots are to be counted as votes, to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and the application of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, for establishment of fraternal relations, to the Committee on Correspondence.

Your committee further recommends that the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in all cases of relief, recorded under the head of "Charities," and all of which had been sanctioned by the Committee on Charity, be approved, and that the further necessities of Brother A. C. Dickson, of Springfield, Illinois, be left to the good hearts and sound sense of the Committee on Charity.

Your committee further recommends that the acts of the M. W. Grand Master, performed in the execution of his constitutional duties, involved in constituting lodges; appointing and fostering Schools of Instruction; laying corner stones; dedicating Masonic Halls, and visiting lodges; granting special dispensations, and in arresting the dormant charter of Naples Lodge, No. 68, be formally approved.

In the matter of the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky favoring a "Fraternal Congress" in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition, your committee would report, that while they agree with the M. W. Grand Master in the opinion that it seems doubtful if any real and permanent good to Masonry can be evolved by such a meeting, yet in view of the fact that this matter has received the attention and been discussed by so many of our Grand Lodges, we would recommend that this matter be referred to a special committee of three, to report at this communication on the advisability of an invitation being sent to our sister Grand Lodges to attend such a Congress, and to some extent prescribe in such invitation the bounds within which action shall be had at such meeting.

Recognizing Freemasonry to represent the means of the Divine Providence, by which all evolutions from evil to good and from inferior to superior qualities and states are produced, through the instrumentality of successive governments of self, of families, societies, states and nations, in the performance of mutual *uses*, your committee had no trouble in recognizing as most wise and in entire accord with the eternal principles of the Craft, the action of the M. W. Grand Master in appointing a committee of arrangements and granting dispensation to the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction to participate in the approaching dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, by which *uses* of world wide extent and of incalculable value to the human race are to be performed, and to recommend his action to the hearty approval of the constituent lodges of Illinois.

Also that for the same reasons the second invitation to this M. W. Grand Lodge, to appear as such in the same parade, be cordially accepted, and that the M. W. Grand Master be entrusted with the necessary arrangements for its successful execution.

Finally, your committee feel that they would fail in the full performance of their duty, did they not commend the M. W. Grand Master to your hearty gratitude for his wisdom, untiring energy, unfailing courtesy and considerate judgment, by which the Craft of Illinois remains harmonious and has advanced to a state of unexampled prosperity.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,

W. J. ELWELL,

H. C. CLARKE,

Committee.

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Hill moved that the election of Grand Officers be made the special order for 2 o'clock this afternoon. M. W. Bro. D. C. Crequier moved to amend by making the special order for election of Grand Officers 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which amendment was adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented his report on correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith moved that the usual appropriation be made to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

W. Bro. Thos. W. Combs, representative of Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, presented a question that he desired to have referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was so referred.

CALLED OFF.

At 12:15 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 2 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 4th, A. L. 5892. }
2:00 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as in forenoon.

The Grand Secretary read the following letter from Past Grand Master Harrison Dills. M. W. Bro. John C. Smith moved that the letter be referred to the Committee on Finance with instructions that they recommend a donation of \$100 for M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, which was adopted:

REDFIELD, Kas., Sept. 17, 1892.

L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, G. L. of Illinois.

DEAR BROTHER: I am profoundly thankful to you for remembering me by sending the book (Proceedings, 1840 to 1850.) I have examined it with pleasure. It brings back the scenes we went through in the early days of our organization, and the work done at that time. How sad to think that the brothers who formed the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840 have all passed away to the Grand Lodge above where our Supreme Grand Master presides. I do not know of any of them that are left that met at Jacksonville in 1840. They were a noble band as well as are their successors. What a wonderful success has followed their feeble efforts in founding a great institution which has risen on that foundation. I look with pride that I was one of them. Now in my declining years it cheers my heart although over eighty years of age.

Although misfortune has overtaken me and finds me poor and penniless, yet I try to be cheerful and happy under the discouragement, knowing it will be but a short time until my call shall come.

I have never asked charity in my life but have often contributed it. When I was burned out in Quincy and completely broken* up financially, I came to Kansas with less than \$100. I have lived until now working what I could, but my strength and health have failed. My wife had a few hundred dollars with which she purchased a piece of land. It had a mortgage on it which we have never been able to get off. A hundred dollars to me now would be more than a thousand was when the fire burned me out and I was financially broken up.

I take the liberty to ask if you can find some brother who will buy my Masonic books. I have Mitchell's History of Masonry, two large volumes; sixteen years of Grand Lodge Proceedings; also a number of other Masonic books, in all over twenty volumes. Necessity compels me to sell them. You would confer a great favor on me if you could get some one to take them.

I would like the best in the world to attend the Grand Lodge once more if I had the means and my health would permit, but as this building is quite old and dilapidated and I have no assurance that the landlord will repair it, I must therefore forego the pleasure of ever again attending the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Be pleased to give my regards to any inquiring brother, and for yourself receive my grateful thanks.

Fraternally yours,

HARRISON DILLS.

The Grand Secretary presented to the Grand Lodge the case of certain brethren, members of Baker Lodge, No. 47, of the jurisdiction of Oregon, against Springfield Lodge, No. 4, of Illinois, and read at length a communication from the Grand Secretary of Oregon together with a recital of the facts in the case as published in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1892, pages 64-69 inclusive.

After a full discussion of the case by Past Grand Masters Cregier, Brown-ing and others, it was moved and adopted that as there were no material changes in the facts as presented to the Grand Lodge, the former action of the Grand Lodge be reaffirmed.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook moved that the Grand Secretary be instructed to write the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon a full explanation of the understanding of this Grand Lodge of the case, which was adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

R. W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas, Chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievance, presented the following report, which was on motion approved:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------|
| _____ | vs. | } No. 1. |
| CAMDEN LODGE, No. 648. | | |
| Action of lodge sustained. | | |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------|
| _____ | vs. | } No. 2. |
| LELAND LODGE, No. 558. | | |

Action of lodge modified to Reprimand to be administered by D. D. G. M.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------|
| _____ | vs. | } No. 3. |
| WINCHESTER LODGE, No. 105. | | |
| Action of lodge sustained. | | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----------|
| _____ | vs. | } No. 4. |
| AROMA LODGE, No. 378. | | |

Action of lodge set aside, and accused reinstated.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL,
H. J. HAMLIN,
GEORGE W. HILL,
GEORGE W. WARVELLE,

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following brethren as the Committee on Fraternal Congress:

M. W. Brothers Joseph Robbins, Dewitt C. Cregier and John C. Smith.

CALLED OFF.

At 3:45 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 5th, A. L. 5892, }
10:00 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as yesterday.

ELECTION—Of Grand Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as tellers:

COUNTING TELLERS.

Jacob Krohn, C. M. Forman, R. D. Lawrence, W. J. Elwell and A. H. Bell.

COLLECTING TELLERS.

C. F. Hitchcock, E. T. E. Becker, Wm. K. Forsyth, M. U. Trimble, J. F. Taylor and C. F. Tenney

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report from the Committee on Credentials, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,
D. B. BREED,
P. W. BARCLAY,
Committee.

CHICAGO, October 5th, A. D. 1892, A. L. 5892.

GRAND OFFICERS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD..... | <i>Grand Master.</i> |
| R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD..... | <i>Deputy Grand Master.</i> |
| R. W. OWEN SCOTT..... | <i>Senior Grand Warden.</i> |
| R. W. EDWARD COOK..... | <i>Junior Grand Warden.</i> |
| R. W. WILEY M. EGAN..... | <i>Grand Treasurer.</i> |
| R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN..... | <i>Grand Secretary.</i> |
| R. W. REV. WILLIAM S. POST, D. D..... | <i>Grand Chaplain pro tem.</i> |
| W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR..... | <i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i> |
| W. B. F. MASON | <i>Grand Pursuivant.</i> |
| W. R. S. GORDON..... | <i>Grand Marshal.</i> |
| W. N. E. ROBERTS | <i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i> |
| W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON..... | <i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i> |
| W. JOHN O'NEILL..... | <i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i> |
| W. ANDREW J. BENSON..... | <i>Junior Grand Deacon pro tem.</i> |
| W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON..... | <i>Grand Steward.</i> |
| W. WILLIAM JACKSON | <i>Grand Steward.</i> |
| W. A. W. HITCHCOCK..... | <i>Grand Steward.</i> |
| W. C. H. STARKEL..... | <i>Grand Steward.</i> |
| BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS..... | <i>Grand Tyler.</i> |

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER..... | <i>Past Grand Master.</i> |
| M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY..... | <i>Past Grand Master.</i> |
| M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS..... | <i>Past Grand Master.</i> |
| M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING..... | <i>Past Grand Master.</i> |
| M. W. JOHN C. SMITH..... | <i>Past Grand Master.</i> |
| M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON..... | <i>Past Grand Master.</i> |
| R. W. CHARLES FISHER..... | <i>Past Deputy Grand Master.</i> |
| R. W. ASA W. BLAKESLEY..... | <i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i> |
| R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON..... | <i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i> |

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R. W. W. K. FORSYTH | <i>First District.</i> |
| R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY..... | <i>Second District.</i> |
| R. W. JOSEPH H. DIXON | <i>Third District.</i> |
| R. W. JACOB KROHN..... | <i>Fifth District.</i> |
| R. W. E. T. E. BECKER | <i>Sixth District.</i> |
| R. W. E. SANFORD..... | <i>Eighth District.</i> |
| R. W. EBENEZER BARBER..... | <i>Ninth District.</i> |
| R. W. M. U. TRIMBLE..... | <i>Tenth District.</i> |
| R. W. F. G. WELTON..... | <i>Eleventh District.</i> |
| R. W. CHAS. B. GRIFFITH | <i>Twelfth District.</i> |
| R. W. A. B. HOLLIDAY..... | <i>Thirteenth District.</i> |
| R. W. C. F. HITCHCOCK..... | <i>Fourteenth District.</i> |
| R. W. SAMUEL J. LEFEVRE | <i>Fifteenth District.</i> |
| R. W. FAYETTE S. HATCH..... | <i>Sixteenth District.</i> |
| R. W. F. E. EUBELING..... | <i>Seventeenth District.</i> |
| R. W. CHAS. F. TENNEY..... | <i>Eighteenth District.</i> |
| R. W. R. D. LAWRENCE..... | <i>Nineteenth District.</i> |
| R. W. ALBERT P. GROUT..... | <i>Twentieth District.</i> |
| R. W. W. O. BUTLER..... | <i>Twenty-first District.</i> |
| R. W. ALEXANDER H. BELL..... | <i>Twenty-second District.</i> |
| R. W. CHAS. H. MARTIN | <i>Twenty-fourth District.</i> |
| R. W. WM. B. WRIGHT..... | <i>Twenty-fifth District.</i> |
| R. W. H. T. BURNAP | <i>Twenty-sixth District.</i> |
| R. W. WALTER WATSON..... | <i>Twenty-eighth District.</i> |
| R. W. J. R. ENNI..... | <i>Twenty-ninth District.</i> |
| R. W. PLEASANT T. CHAPMAN..... | <i>Thirtieth District.</i> |

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| JAMES A. HAWLEY..... | <i>Alabama.</i> |
| MONROE C. CRAWFORD..... | <i>Arizona.</i> |
| JOSEPH H. DIXON..... | <i>Arkansas.</i> |
| LOYAL L. MUNN..... | <i>British Columbia.</i> |
| WILEY M. EGAN..... | <i>Canada.</i> |
| JAMES A. HAWLEY | <i>Colorado.</i> |
| DEWITT C. CREGIER..... | <i>Connecticut.</i> |
| JOHN O'NEILL..... | <i>Delaware.</i> |
| DEWITT C. CREGIER..... | <i>District of Columbia.</i> |
| JOHN C. SMITH..... | <i>Florida.</i> |
| DEWITT C. CREGIER..... | <i>Indiana.</i> |

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| JOHN C. SMITH..... | <i>Iowa.</i> |
| WILEY M. EGAN..... | <i>Ireland.</i> |
| GEORGE M. MOULTON..... | <i>Kansas.</i> |
| LEROY A. GODDARD..... | <i>Louisiana.</i> |
| CHAS. H. BRENNAN..... | <i>Maine.</i> |
| JACOB KROHN..... | <i>Manitoba.</i> |
| M. B. IOTT..... | <i>Maryland.</i> |
| JOSEPH E. DYAS..... | <i>Michigan.</i> |
| DEWITT C. CREGIER..... | <i>Mississippi.</i> |
| A. B. ASHLEY..... | <i>Montana.</i> |
| JOHN C. SMITH | <i>Nevada.</i> |
| MALACHI MAYNARD..... | <i>New Brunswick.</i> |
| HENRY E. HAMILTON..... | <i>New Hampshire.</i> |
| W. B. GRIMES..... | <i>New Jersey.</i> |
| HENRY E. HAMILTON..... | <i>New Mexico.</i> |
| WALTER A. STEVENS..... | <i>New York.</i> |
| E. C. PACE..... | <i>North Carolina.</i> |
| GEORGE W. WARVELLE..... | <i>North Dakota.</i> |
| L. B. DIXON..... | <i>Nova Scotia.</i> |
| S. S. CHANCE..... | <i>Ohio.</i> |
| FRANK W. HAVILL..... | <i>Oregon.</i> |
| JOHN M. PEARSON..... | <i>Pennsylvania.</i> |
| E. T. E. BECKER..... | <i>Prince Edward Island.</i> |
| DEWITT C. CREGIER | <i>Quebec.</i> |
| JAMES A. HAWLEY..... | <i>Rhode Island.</i> |
| JOSEPH ROBBINS..... | <i>Scotland.</i> |
| W. L. MILLIGAN..... | <i>South Australia.</i> |
| ROBERT L. MCKINLAY..... | <i>South Dakota.</i> |
| HASWELL C. CLARKE..... | <i>Tennessee.</i> |
| EDWARD COOK..... | <i>Texas.</i> |
| OWEN SCOTT..... | <i>Utah.</i> |
| D. M. BROWNING..... | <i>Virginia.</i> |
| GIL. W. BARNARD | <i>Wisconsin.</i> |
| WM. JENKINS..... | <i>United Grand Lodge of South Wales.</i> |
| WM. JENKINS..... | <i>United Grand Lodge of Victoria.</i> |

COMMITTEES.

Jurisprudence.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| DEWITT C. CREGIER..... | Chicago. |
| JAMES A. HAWLEY..... | Dixon. |
| DANIEL M. BROWNING..... | Benton. |
| JOHN C. SMITH..... | Chicago. |
| JOHN M. PEARSON..... | Godfrey. |

Appeals and Grievances.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| JOSEPH E. DYAS... .. | Paris. |
| W. S. CANTRELL..... | Benton. |
| H. J. HAMLIN..... | Shelbyville. |
| GEORGE W. HILL..... | Murphysboro. |
| GEORGE W. WARVELLE..... | Chicago. |

Chartered Lodges.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| G. H. B. TOLLE..... | Mattoon. |
| GEORGE W. CYRUS..... | Camp Point. |
| M. MAYNARD..... | Apple River. |
| JOHN C. GARVER..... | Rockford. |
| A. McDONALD..... | Trenton. |

Lodges Under Dispensation.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| H. E. HAMILTON..... | Chicago. |
| S. F. CONNOR..... | Alton. |
| H. N. GREENEBAUM..... | Chicago. |
| CHESTER E. ALLEN..... | Galesburg. |
| S. S. CHANCE..... | Salem. |

Correspondence.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| JOSEPH ROBBINS..... | Quincy. |
|---------------------|---------|

Mileage and Per Diem.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| EDWARD S. MULLINER..... | Quincy. |
| JOHN A. LADD..... | Sterling. |
| ED. L. WAHL..... | Vandalia. |

Finance.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| E. C. PACE..... | Ashley. |
| GIL W. BARNARD..... | Chicago. |
| SAM W. WADDLE..... | Bloomington. |

To Examine Visitors.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| M. D. CHAMBERLIN..... | Freeport. |
| W. B. GRIMES..... | Pittsfield. |
| JAMES JOHN..... | Chicago. |
| JOSEPH E. EVANS..... | Monticello. |
| JOHN W. ROSE..... | Litchfield. |

Credentials.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| JAMES I. MCCLINTOCK..... | Carmi. |
| DWIGHT B. BREED..... | Freeport. |
| P. W. BARCLAY..... | Cairo. |

. Petitions.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| C. M. FORMAN..... | Nashville. |
| A. N. YANCEY..... | Bunker Hill. |
| A. W. BLAKESLEY..... | Quincy. |

Obituaries.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| J. B. McFATRICH..... | Chicago. |
| F. W. HAVILL..... | Mt. Carmel. |
| F. M. SHERMAN..... | Oak Park. |

Grand Master's Address.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| WM. E. GINTHER..... | Charleston. |
| HASWELL C. CLARKE..... | Kankakee. |
| W. J. ELWELL..... | Mattoon. |

Railroad Transportation.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| WM. JENKINS..... | Mendota |
| LESLIE A. MUNN..... | Freeport. |

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

| NO. | NAMES. | NO. | NAMES. |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Wm. A. Summers*.....S. W. | 81 | A. B. Peet.....S. W. |
| | T. W. McFall*.....J. W. | 84 | Ellis I. Day.....W. M. |
| 2 | C. E. Dupler.....W. M. | 85 | S. L. Johnson....." |
| 3 | J. A. Schaub....." | 86 | Wm. M. Schuwerk....." |
| 4 | D. L. Phillips....." | 87 | C. F. Schafer....." |
| 7 | L. M. Myers.....J. W. | | James Poe*.....S. W. |
| 8 | Chas. H. Hughes.....W. M. | 88 | Frank M. Coppel*.....W. M. |
| 9 | M. E. Herman....." | 89 | James M. Burkhart....." |
| | John H. Ward....." | | J. W. Keeler*.....J. W. |
| | M. H. Bogue.....J. W. | 90 | W. D. Jones.....W. M. |
| 13 | Will F. Hoberg.....W. M. | 91 | James L. Elliott....." |
| 14 | L. H. Adams....." | 92 | Frank L. Winsor....." |
| 15 | John Lingo....." | 93 | Robert Fell....." |
| 16 | L. L. Morey*....." | 95 | George M. Smith....." |
| 17 | M. A. Hitchcock....." | 96 | T. C. Williams....." |
| 19 | Henry H. Hoagland.....S. W. | 97 | W. S. Best....." |
| 20 | R. H. Hardy*.....W. M. | | A. D. Waddell.....S. W. |
| 23 | Henry Garm*....." | 98 | John Watson, Jr.*.....W. M. |
| 24 | Chas. H. Starkel....." | 99 | J. R. Sutter....." |
| 25 | S. B. Gillham*....." | 100 | Samuel P. Cummings*....." |
| | Will H. Marsh*.....J. W. | 102 | Chas. M. Huldtt....." |
| 26 | James Condra.....S. W. | 103 | R. B. Roberts....." |
| 27 | S. F. Connor.....W. M. | | C. M. Price.....J. W. |
| 29 | Louis Zinger....." | 104 | J. C. Waggy.....W. M. |
| 31 | J. W. Baugh....." | 105 | G. W. Marden.....S. W. |
| 33 | J. J. McComb....." | 106 | A. C. Doll.....W. M. |
| 34 | Wm. W. Watson....." | 108 | T. J. McWane....." |
| 35 | Geo. W. Wilcox.....J. W. | 109 | Louis Blattner....." |
| 36 | John Bawden.....W. M. | 110 | C. J. Reuter....." |
| 37 | R. L. Russell....." | 111 | J. H. Hilboldt....." |
| 38 | W. H. Bergstresser....." | 112 | Virgil H. Brown....." |
| 39 | Geo. O. S. Bert....." | 113 | L. L. Mertz.....J. W. |
| 40 | James E. Cooke....." | 114 | Elijah Shepherd*.....W. M. |
| 42 | Ferd. Munch....." | 115 | D. C. Ames....." |
| 43 | Wm. L. Helm....." | 116 | J. P. Marshall.....S. W. |
| 44 | John J. McDannold....." | 117 | G. M. Turnbull.....W. M. |
| 45 | T. M. Watson....." | 118 | L. D. Foreman....." |
| 46 | W. W. Grant....." | 122 | J. C. McBride....." |
| 47 | Geo. W. Bagby....." | 123 | Lewis H. Hand....." |
| 48 | E. C. Cook....." | 124 | H. C. Claypool....." |
| 49 | R. H. Hinman....." | | S. E. Massey.....S. W. |
| 50 | Frank A. Whiteside....." | | C. S. Wagner.....J. W. |
| 51 | M. W. Miller....." | 125 | M. G. Price.....W. M. |
| 52 | Francis A. Nevill....." | 126 | Adolph Fehrman....." |
| 53 | W. S. Amlin.....J. W. | 127 | James Murrie....." |
| 55 | L. T. Phillips.....W. M. | 128 | Simeon M. Horn....." |
| 57 | James M. Montgomery....." | 129 | R. A. Short....." |
| 58 | J. D. Knott....." | 130 | John W. Larimer....." |
| 59 | Frank Ives....." | 131 | A. D. McDonald....." |
| 61 | B. S. Roselberry*....." | 132 | George A. Smith....." |
| 63 | Luman T. Hoy....." | 133 | Henry Gasaway....." |
| 64 | W. W. McCreery....." | 134 | J. E. Harrington....." |
| 65 | E. E. Sargent.....J. W. | 135 | Edward F. Jacobs....." |
| 66 | Rufus L. Everts.....W. M. | 136 | W. L. Bishop....." |
| 67 | G. Messner....." | 137 | W. W. Hall....." |
| | N. S. Cary.....J. W. | 138 | Lester Barber....." |
| 69 | Wm. Francis.....W. M. | 139 | C. W. Grant....." |
| 71 | B. F. Talbott....." | 140 | W. F. Beck*....." |
| 72 | Wm. Hartzell....." | 141 | Frank R. Sherrard....." |
| 74 | R. D. L. Montayne*....." | | Robert A. Smith.....S. W. |
| 75 | James McDowell....." | 142 | H. W. Booth.....W. M. |
| 76 | C. H. Burgdorff....." | 143 | G. W. Eldredge....." |
| 77 | Robert L. McKinlay....." | 144 | James H. Parks....." |
| 78 | S. D. Talcott....." | 145 | J. A. Provost....." |
| 79 | Samuel W. Baird....." | 146 | James E. Gray*....." |
| 80 | H. W. Chapman....." | 147 | C. A. Wever....." |

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

| NO. | NAMES. | NO. | NAMES. |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 148 | Harry B. Jones..... W. M. | 213 | J. W. Quillin..... W. M. |
| 149 | C. J. Bowling..... " | 214 | Lewis M. Crnson..... " |
| 150 | George B. Gillespie..... " | 216 | Drury R. Love..... " |
| 151 | Adolph Bumann..... " | 217 | Milton Mathews*..... S. W. |
| 152 | C. F. Stone..... S. W. | 218 | Wilson Turner..... W. M. |
| 153 | A. S. McCollister..... J. W. | 219 | N. D. Preble..... " |
| 154 | James M. Alexander..... W. M. | 220 | Milton J. Naphew..... " |
| 155 | Buford Taylor..... " | 221 | Frank E. Bryan..... " |
| 156 | J. C. Fletcher..... S. W. | 222 | J. F. McKenzie..... " |
| 157 | George C. Whitmore..... W. M. | 226 | J. M. Tawney..... S. W. |
| 158 | R. A. Webber..... " | 227 | Julius Broehl..... W. M. |
| 159 | W. A. Cristy..... " | 228 | George E. Myers..... " |
| 160 | A. T. Boyle..... " | 229 | P. J. Ecord..... " |
| | Fred Schultz..... " | 230 | M. H. Smith..... " |
| | H. Gellatly..... S. W. | 231 | S. T. Smith..... " |
| | W. R. Sprague..... J. W. | 232 | Elmer Sapp..... " |
| 161 | R. T. Morrow..... W. M. | 233 | Barnett Litter..... " |
| 162 | George H. Campbell..... " | 234 | S. Thompson..... " |
| 163 | Charles F. Briscoe..... S. W. | 235 | T. H. Humphrey..... " |
| | Martin L. Huley..... J. W. | 236 | B. Mendenhall..... " |
| 164 | G. D. Rader..... W. M. | 237 | Hugh Snell..... " |
| 165 | Horace Cribfield..... " | 238 | John Wood..... " |
| 166 | W. H. C. Miller..... J. W. | 239 | Ezra H. Stuart..... " |
| 168 | J. A. McConnell*..... S. W. | 240 | Anton Spaeth..... " |
| 170 | Oscar E. Heard..... W. M. | 241 | Joseph O'Brien..... " |
| 171 | Philip Flood..... " | 242 | I. F. Taylor..... " |
| | W. W. Bristow..... S. W. | 243 | S. S. Moore..... " |
| 172 | W. C. Whitman*..... W. M. | 244 | Frank Barker..... " |
| 173 | C. W. Buck..... " | 245 | J. G. Wright*..... " |
| 174 | John H. Rife..... " | | F. Thraner*..... S. W. |
| 175 | Squire F. Tompkins..... " | 246 | R. C. Duff..... W. M. |
| 176 | Jacob Scheidenhelm..... " | 247 | Jacob McChesney..... " |
| 177 | J. R. Ripley*..... " | 248 | G. W. Hamilton..... " |
| 178 | P. M. James..... " | 249 | M. Spencer Brown..... " |
| | W. A. Green..... S. W. | | F. W. Froehlich..... S. W. |
| 179 | B. H. Lawson..... W. M. | | J. A. Frier..... J. W. |
| | R. C. Goar..... S. W. | 250 | J. B. Crowley..... W. M. |
| 180 | B. F. Ribelin..... W. M. | | T. W. Lathrop..... S. W. |
| 182 | Otto Liess..... " | | F. St. Clergy..... J. W. |
| 183 | F. A. Wiley..... " | 251 | Richard G. Clark..... W. M. |
| 185 | J. B. Smith..... " | | C. E. Bishop..... S. W. |
| 187 | S. S. Rogers..... " | | Geo. Humphrey..... J. W. |
| 188 | C. E. Grove..... " | | T. W. Bassett*..... W. M. |
| 189 | A. D. Fay*..... " | 252 | Royal Bliss..... " |
| 190 | E. C. Hawley..... " | 253 | Henry M. Grant..... " |
| 192 | A. L. Hubbard..... " | 254 | R. C. Clark..... " |
| 193 | John Jackson..... " | 255 | Wm. A. Dodge..... " |
| 194 | Theodore McClure..... " | 256 | J. E. Binns..... " |
| 195 | F. O. Mason..... S. W. | 257 | E. M. Taylor..... " |
| 196 | John Erwin..... W. M. | 260 | Albert T. Randall..... " |
| 197 | E. A. Culver..... " | 261 | W. H. Eastman*..... " |
| 199 | Mathew J. Spencer..... " | 262 | N. A. Whitney*..... " |
| 200 | S. W. Gibson..... S. W. | 263 | George Heileman..... " |
| 201 | M. F. Bundy..... W. M. | 264 | James Sykes..... " |
| | John L. Davis..... S. W. | 265 | J. G. Schwartz..... " |
| | Henry L. Rhodes..... J. W. | 266 | W. W. Danford..... " |
| 203 | Zimri B. Bates..... W. M. | 267 | John H. Ashley..... " |
| 204 | C. C. Smith..... " | | Wm. S. Gary..... S. W. |
| 205 | W. L. Nicholson*..... " | | Willard J. Scott..... J. W. |
| 206 | W. H. Baird..... S. W. | 271 | Henry F. Kett..... W. M. |
| 207 | A. H. Evans..... W. M. | | John Bonner..... S. W. |
| 208 | Andrew Robson..... " | | C. C. Buell..... J. W. |
| 209 | Charles F. Watkins..... " | 272 | Oscar R. Silliman..... " |
| 210 | T. H. Stokes..... " | 273 | Thomas G. Wonderly*..... W. M. |
| 211 | Edward T. Gardner..... " | 274 | Conrad Appar..... " |
| 212 | F. R. Kahl..... " | 275 | N. D. McEvers..... " |

*Proxy

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

| NO. | NAMES. | NO. | NAMES. |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 276 | J. M. Anderson.....W. M. | 353 | Wm. G. Smith.....W. M. |
| 277 | Gustav A. Mueller....." | 354 | Wm. M. Hill.....S. W. |
| | Fredinand Schmeling.....S. W. | 355 | Henry H. Elbring*.....W. M. |
| | Emil Gasch.....J. W. | 356 | Edward Craig....." |
| 278 | Walter Stickney.....W. M. | 359 | C. T. Hunt....." |
| 279 | Henry A. Aldrich....." | 360 | A. M. Wilson.....J. W. |
| 280 | W. H. Brown....." | 361 | Peter W. Lill.....W. M. |
| 282 | A. Bradshaw.....S. W. | 362 | H. E. Roberts....." |
| 283 | Gustave Walter.....W. M. | 363 | C. S. Bristol....." |
| 285 | George W. Tilton....." | 364 | J. E. Hartenbower....." |
| 286 | W. B. Cox....." | 365 | George B. Alvord....." |
| 287 | Lafayette Elston....." | 366 | T. L. Vradenburg....." |
| 288 | A. C. Senska*....." | 367 | F. W. Plummer.....S. W. |
| 291 | C. W. Merrill....." | 368 | M. V. B. Montgomery.....W. M. |
| 292 | M. J. Ohmit....." | 369 | Edward T. Root....." |
| 293 | H. A. Sturtevant....." | 371 | Henry Fox....." |
| 294 | S. E. Sims....." | 373 | W. A. Lidgard....." |
| 295 | Wm. T. Newman....." | 374 | Wm. Husk....." |
| 296 | S. P. Barnes....." | 378 | George W. Swan....." |
| 297 | Rankin W. Castle....." | 379 | J. C. Carr.....S. W. |
| 298 | C. R. Wells....." | 380 | George W. Dean.....W. M. |
| 301 | D. H. Brown.....S. W. | 382 | Alfred Glossop....." |
| 302 | W. E. Fyler.....W. M. | 383 | Joseph Rambo*....." |
| 303 | George R. Schamp....." | 384 | William Wilson....." |
| 305 | W. C. Morris....." | 385 | D. C. Smith....." |
| 306 | Lyon Karr....." | 386 | John S. Martin....." |
| 308 | Frederick B. Davis....." | 388 | Alonzo Lyons....." |
| | G. Henry Gils.....S. W. | 389 | William N. Dusenbury.....S. W. |
| 309 | W. C. Wellington.....W. M. | 390 | Lincoln Moore.....W. M. |
| 310 | W. S. Muir....." | 391 | W. E. Handy....." |
| | Ira J. Mix.....S. W. | 392 | W. H. Aughinbaugh....." |
| 311 | Hugh MacMillan.....W. M. | 393 | J. W. Paterson....." |
| 312 | J. S. McClelland*....." | | H. B. Perry.....S. W. |
| 313 | C. D. Ryerson....." | 394 | D. M. Houghtlin.....W. M. |
| 315 | Ben Wolfbrand....." | 396 | Simond O. Beals....." |
| 316 | T. N. Bone....." | 397 | W. E. Hess....." |
| 318 | Philip G. Winfield.....S. W. | 398 | C. Rohrbough....." |
| | Charles H. Mead*.....J. W. | 399 | T. A. Zink....." |
| 319 | E. Cumpson.....W. M. | 400 | Henry Holloway....." |
| 320 | E. D. Bone....." | 401 | Charles E. Axt*....." |
| 321 | A. E. Kennedy....." | 402 | J. McLean*....." |
| 322 | G. A. Edwards....." | 403 | W. Y. McLemore.....J. W. |
| 323 | N. J. Cobleigh....." | 404 | Edwin A. Conde.....W. M. |
| 325 | Jared W. Richardson....." | 405 | J. P. Jeppeson....." |
| 327 | J. A. Butcher....." | 406 | Wm. Montgomery....." |
| 330 | L. K. Byers....." | 408 | W. A. Tweedy....." |
| 331 | Alex S. Jessup....." | 409 | Wm. R. Jones....." |
| 332 | Riley J. N. Johnson....." | 410 | Fredinand Walther....." |
| 333 | George M. O'Hara....." | 411 | D. A. Arnold....." |
| | Frank Hudson.....J. W. | 412 | W. C. Graham....." |
| 334 | J. L. Barnes.....W. M. | 414 | Thomas G. Eilert....." |
| 335 | John F. Hescong....." | 415 | Stephen Cornell*....." |
| 336 | Thomas N. Cummins....." | 416 | E. A. Gardner....." |
| 337 | F. Murdoch....." | | V. C. Palmer*.....S. W. |
| 339 | L. Z. Sullivan....." | 417 | M. E. Blanchard.....W. M. |
| 340 | Richard Kimball....." | 418 | Louis G. Joseph....." |
| 341 | D. S. Booker.....J. W. | | Philip H. Conrath.....S. W. |
| 342 | Adam Schroeder....." | 419 | Thomas H. Taylor.....W. M. |
| 344 | T. D. Judd.....S. W. | 420 | Thomas Webb....." |
| 345 | H. J. Durstine....." | 421 | Mark L. Harper....." |
| 346 | J. M. Leonard*.....W. M. | | Isaac H. Wendling.....S. W. |
| 347 | Wm. H. Robinson....." | 422 | Walter J. Buckley.....W. M. |
| 348 | N. M. Tohill....." | | Charles F. Collins.....S. W. |
| 349 | Charles H. Ingals....." | 423 | Charles E. Olmsted.....W. M. |
| 350 | M. B. Swegle....." | 424 | Rufus Funk....." |
| 351 | John Conerus....." | 426 | A. E. Claussen.....S. W. |

*Proxy

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

| NO. | NAMES. | NO. | NAMES. |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 427 | A. M. Owen.....S. W. | 502 | W. W. Moody*.....W. M. |
| 428 | W. H. Jones.....W. M. | 503 | Edgar E. Fyke....." |
| 429 | John Burrill....." | 504 | S. A. White....." |
| 430 | Jay Brown....." | | M. S. Campbell.....J. W. |
| 431 | George F. Towne....." | 505 | D. R. Hatch.....W. M. |
| 432 | M. V. B. Wyatt....." | 506 | William Shrum....." |
| 433 | Daniel Porter.....S. W. | 508 | H. S. Hurd....." |
| 434 | J. P. Schwartz.....W. M. | 509 | F. M. Rash....." |
| | J. F. Blessing.....S. W. | 510 | W. W. Tullis....." |
| 436 | John Schafer, Jr.....W. M. | 511 | Charles Glick.....S. W. |
| 437 | Nathan Hefter*....." | | E. C. Hawley.....J. W. |
| 440 | W. F. Jarman....." | 512 | Frank R. Sutherland.....W. M. |
| 441 | T. Van Antwerp....." | 514 | J. E. Noyes.....S. W. |
| 442 | D. C. Sturdevant*....." | 516 | Mathew Robinson.....W. M. |
| 444 | H. C. Frayser....." | 517 | J. H. McManus*....." |
| 445 | John C. Peebles....." | 518 | Jacob Long....." |
| 446 | Charles E. Barber....." | 519 | S. F. Reno....." |
| 447 | J. C. Reynolds....." | 520 | J. F. Williford....." |
| 448 | H. J. Hensley....." | 521 | J. T. Milliken....." |
| 449 | C. H. Nutt.....S. W. | | B. F. Dorrell.....S. W. |
| 450 | Joseph Jones.....W. M. | | W. A. Matthews*.....J. W. |
| 451 | H. C. Travis*....." | 522 | George D. Leator.....W. M. |
| 453 | Julius Schwartz....." | 523 | B. G. Smith....." |
| 454 | Thomas P. Miller....." | 524 | George W. Hess....." |
| 455 | J. W. Hook....." | 525 | J. F. Merry.....J. W. |
| 456 | A. J. Williford....." | 526 | Geo. M. Moulton.....W. M. |
| 457 | George C. Jones....." | | M. A. Smith.....S. W. |
| 458 | F. M. Furlong....." | | W. F. Hoig.....J. W. |
| 460 | William Taylor....." | 527 | Chas. Shumote.....S. W. |
| 461 | Harris Thomas....." | 528 | D. D. Filkins.....W. M. |
| 462 | W. H. Roof....." | 529 | James J. Swarthout....." |
| 463 | William E. West.....S. W. | 530 | John H. Wagner....." |
| | F. M. Solomon.....J. W. | 533 | G. W. Gwinn....." |
| 464 | E. E. Mock.....W. M. | 534 | F. M. Mosher....." |
| 465 | C. H. Phelps....." | 535 | Wm. M. Smith....." |
| 466 | I. H. Lawrence....." | 536 | A. E. Mottinger....." |
| 467 | R. H. Woodcock*....." | 537 | Geo. W. Hasting.....J. W. |
| 468 | Joseph M. Jordan*....." | 538 | S. W. Dowse.....S. W. |
| 469 | C. C. Aldrich....." | | A. G. Hawley.....J. W. |
| 470 | L. A. Smyres....." | 540 | Chas. L. Bliss.....W. M. |
| 471 | George F. Hoadley....." | 541 | T. P. Mautz....." |
| 472 | Charles E. Norris....." | 542 | Samuel Marsh....." |
| 473 | A. J. Gallick....." | 543 | Isaac Cool*....." |
| 475 | A. T. Strange....." | 544 | John F. Robinson*....." |
| 476 | J. S. Dailey.....S. W. | 547 | Thos. R. Lees....." |
| 477 | James Banc*.....W. M. | 548 | J. S. Lamont*....." |
| 479 | W. E. Nixon....." | 550 | A. B. Blake*....." |
| 481 | William Perkins....." | 552 | B. F. Colehower....." |
| 482 | A. B. Davidson....." | | F. Bosserman*.....S. W. |
| 484 | Joseph Danks....." | 554 | G. M. Tyrrell.....W. M. |
| 485 | Asher R. Cox.....S. W. | 555 | Charles Geiger....." |
| 486 | G. F. Warner.....W. M. | | Geo. H. Pruett.....S. W. |
| 487 | James Chadwell*....." | | Joseph J. Ruff.....J. W. |
| 488 | W. S. Bothwell....." | 556 | W. W. Judd.....W. M. |
| 489 | Charles Thompson....." | 557 | John Heinsen....." |
| 490 | Irvin D. Woodford....." | 558 | W. G. Cove....." |
| 491 | M. J. Platt....." | 559 | George W. Sweet....." |
| 492 | C. N. Durand.....J. W. | 560 | Robert Alsop....." |
| 493 | George W. Hill.....W. M. | 562 | S. H. Graves....." |
| 494 | D. C. Harmison*....." | 564 | N. C. Tyler....." |
| 495 | John A. Whitaker....." | 565 | John F. Berry....." |
| 496 | John W. Aiken....." | 566 | J. M. Eaton....." |
| 497 | William H. Stevens....." | 567 | J. A. Baker....." |
| 498 | A. A. McGahay....." | 569 | W. H. Pringle....." |
| 500 | Philip J. Slenker*....." | 570 | L. A. Frost....." |
| 501 | Andrew Jackson....." | 572 | N. H. Jackson....." |

*Proxy

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

| NO. | NAMES. | NO. | NAMES. |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 573 | Thos. S. Green.....W. M. | 660 | J. F. McIntyre.....W. M. |
| | W. S. Denison*.....J. W. | | W. P. Copeland.....J. W. |
| 574 | Thomas E. Jefferson*.....W. M. | 662 | E. Lee Heidenreich.....W. M. |
| 575 | J. W. Watterson.....S. W. | 663 | Geo. B. Slack....." |
| 576 | Andrew Moore.....J. W. | 664 | J. A. McCorkle....." |
| 577 | J. B. Longley.....W. M. | 665 | Geo. W. Tipsword....." |
| 578 | Geo. B. Willan....." | 666 | W. A. Wood....." |
| 579 | H. W. Ferrell....." | 667 | Wm. Smith....." |
| 580 | Wallace Young....." | 668 | W. R. Wheeler....." |
| 581 | Jasper A. Dillow.....S. W. | 669 | Max E. Gemeinhardt....." |
| 582 | H. L. Jackson.....W. M. | 670 | V. A. Bost....." |
| 583 | C. L. Maechten....." | 672 | Geo. W. Fowler....." |
| 584 | Eugene W. Welch....." | 673 | Clark L. Gill....." |
| 585 | H. C. Porter....." | 674 | John Dreier*....." |
| 587 | Frank W. Clark*....." | 675 | J. F. Clayton.....S. W. |
| 588 | Elias Burk....." | | D. A. Holmes*.....W. M. |
| 590 | Charles V. Tilton....." | 677 | J. M. Pearce....." |
| 591 | Charles Meyer.....S. W. | 679 | Joseph Ryan....." |
| 595 | C. W. Rightsell*.....W. M. | 680 | Geo. W. Porter.....S. W. |
| | James Briniger*.....S. W. | 681 | James M. Pence.....W. M. |
| 596 | A. T. Graham.....W. M. | 682 | David McKaig, Jr.....J. W. |
| 600 | J. C. Locher....." | 683 | Peter Jackson.....W. M. |
| 601 | R. N. Carroll....." | 684 | H. N. Ryan....." |
| 602 | W. C. Bradley....." | 685 | A. F. Howard.....S. W. |
| 603 | Charles M. Howard....." | | Joseph A. Painter.....W. M. |
| 604 | Daniel A. Clary....." | 687 | P. O. Stiver....." |
| 608 | T. J. Sowers....." | 688 | Peter Wright....." |
| 609 | George S. Hummer....." | 691 | J. T. Moore....." |
| 610 | Edward Rath.....S. W. | 692 | Chas. E. Brown....." |
| 611 | Hugh R. Ritchie....." | 693 | W. A. Perrine....." |
| | James B. Ritchie.....J. W. | 695 | Abe Breneman....." |
| 612 | Elijah K. Jenkins.....W. M. | 696 | Alfred Kniffen....." |
| 613 | W. Rollin Smith....." | 697 | Robert Stuart....." |
| 614 | Fred Duckett....." | 698 | John V. Hosney....." |
| 616 | C. H. Tietzort.....S. W. | 700 | Wm. Lynd....." |
| 617 | Geo. A. Lackens.....W. M. | 701 | Logan Randolph....." |
| 618 | Lyman Doty....." | 702 | J. R. McCall....." |
| 619 | F. M. Devoss....." | 704 | James R. Smith....." |
| 620 | John W. Taylor*....." | 705 | John W. Hill....." |
| 623 | A. Debarr.....J. W. | 706 | L. H. Williams....." |
| 627 | Alfred H. Brooks....." | 707 | Francis M. Schulhoff....." |
| 630 | J. S. Williams.....W. M. | 709 | R. E. Smith.....J. W. |
| 631 | Albert W. Cotton....." | 710 | J. F. Houseman.....W. M. |
| 632 | James P. Fletcher....." | 711 | A. S. Cameron....." |
| 633 | W. G. Robertson....." | 712 | W. G. Hadley....." |
| 634 | B. F. Purinton....." | 713 | E. W. Turner....." |
| 635 | H. D. Parker....." | 714 | J. A. Osborn*....." |
| 636 | George W. Arnold....." | 715 | Hiram Ingersoll....." |
| 639 | C. C. Hartman....." | 716 | A. P. Pierce....." |
| 641 | B. N. Ewing....." | 717 | Charles J. F. Scharf....." |
| 642 | Geo. W. Coss....." | 718 | Volney W. Smith....." |
| | Hugh A. Hammond.....S. W. | 719 | Louis F. Rader....." |
| | Roger Prosser.....J. W. | 721 | F. M. Purcell....." |
| 643 | Thomas C. Cunningham.....W. M. | 722 | Truman Wolf.....S. W. |
| 644 | Zach Wirt....." | 723 | H. P. Blackard.....W. M. |
| 645 | E. S. Linbarger.....J. W. | 724 | Herman Rethron....." |
| 646 | J. T. Poplen*.....W. M. | 725 | John S. Hewins....." |
| 647 | S. L. Reedy....." | 726 | A. J. Sagendorph....." |
| 648 | M. E. Cady....." | 727 | W. M. Mason.....S. W. |
| 651 | W. J. Biggs....." | 728 | H. Bradbury.....W. M. |
| 653 | D. Zeigler....." | 729 | Geo. W. Duncan....." |
| 655 | J. E. Greenman....." | 730 | S. T. Webber....." |
| 656 | Wolf Griesheim....." | 731 | C. C. Smiley.....J. W. |
| 657 | R. E. Seeley....." | 732 | R. A. Lomax.....W. M. |
| 658 | Emil Beck....." | 733 | L. E. Rockwood*....." |
| 659 | C. A. Wilcox....." | 734 | J. V. Harris....." |

*Proxy

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

| NO. | NAMES. | NO. | NAMES. |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 735 | Albert Grandsen.....W. M. | | E. R. Newman.....S. W. |
| 737 | A. J. Hulbert....." | | B. D. Beardsley.....J. W. |
| 739 | Wm. D. Washburn....." | 778 | Samuel C. Hazel.....W. M. |
| 740 | N. Smith*....." | 779 | Fred H. Atwood....." |
| 742 | Charles C. Rowell....." | | W. W. Boone.....S. W. |
| 743 | A. N. Workman*....." | | Ernest L. Mason.....J. W. |
| 744 | M. D. Galloway....." | | Samuel M. Farrar*.....W. M. |
| 745 | F. M. Waters....." | 780 | James Parnall....." |
| 746 | John A. Lisendy.....S. W. | 782 | J. A. Little....." |
| 747 | Geo. H. Bridges.....W. M. | 783 | Wm. Raecke*....." |
| 748 | D. E. Potter.....S. W. | 784 | Fred A. Rich.....S. W. |
| 749 | C. M. Hudgins*.....W. M. | 785 | Otto Warlitz.....W. M. |
| 750 | John Roberts....." | 786 | Joseph A. Agee*....." |
| 752 | James M. Collison.....J. W. | 787 | August J. Weinl....." |
| 754 | T. E. Silkey.....W. M. | | Jacob J. Koenigsmark.....J. W. |
| 755 | J. H. Seyler....." | 788 | Newell J. McDonald.....W. M. |
| 756 | C. P. Carlton....." | | John W. McDonald.....J. W. |
| 757 | Nathan Small....." | 789 | J. S. Wheeler, Jr.,*.....W. M. |
| 758 | I. J. Smith....." | 790 | R. S. Sallee.....S. W. |
| 759 | A. G. Scudamore....." | 791 | William N. Dicks.....W. M. |
| 761 | Sven Anderson....." | 792 | John T. Linkogle....." |
| 762 | W. T. Henne.....S. W. | 793 | Robert B. Smead....." |
| 763 | W. C. Trowbridge.....W. M. | 794 | J. A. Oxford....." |
| 764 | D. G. Lindsay*....." | 795 | Wm. C. Jordan....." |
| 765 | W. H. Annand....." | 796 | John H. Wolfe.....S. W. |
| | N. Isherwood.....J. W. | 797 | E. F. Stevens.....W. M. |
| 766 | M. O. Snyder.....W. M. | 798 | H. L. Freeman.....S. W. |
| 767 | Chas. A. Koretke....." | 799 | Zack Taylor.....W. M. |
| 768 | Sylvester Gaunt....." | 800 | Thos. W. Combs....." |
| | Herman R. Myers.....J. W. | 801 | John Odell....." |
| 769 | Geo. A. Martin.....W. M. | 802 | W. H. Perry....." |
| 770 | L. J. Amsden....." | 803 | J. L. Priestman....." |
| | J. W. Ward.....S. W. | 804 | A. McLachlan....." |
| | J. R. Mans.....J. W. | 805 | Wm. E. Dudley....." |
| 771 | Wm. S. Moseley.....W. M. | 806 | I. L. Lemmon....." |
| 772 | T. C. Wise....." | 807 | S. P. Ingram....." |
| 773 | John W. Bateman....." | 808 | Gaylord C. Edwards....." |
| 774 | Samuel Vance....." | 809 | Delbert Guile....." |
| 776 | John B. Gosch*....." | 810 | E. D. Petrie....." |
| 777 | Chas. W. Bassett....." | 811 | L. S. Heath*....." |

*Proxy

PAST MASTERS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----------------|----|
| John B. Fithian..... | 175 | D. G. Burr..... | 77 |
| M. Stoskopf..... | | | 97 |

NUMBER PRESENT.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Grand Officers..... | 19 |
| Past Grand Officers..... | 9 |
| District Deputies..... | 26 |
| Representatives of other Grand Lodges..... | 33 |
| Members of Committees..... | 46 |
| Representatives..... | 740 |
| Past Masters..... | 3 |
| Total..... | 876 |
| Number of Lodges represented..... | 668 |

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins submitted the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence fraternally submits the following report upon the application of the "Grand Lodge of Italy" for recognition by this Grand Lodge, referred to the committee one year ago:

The question of recognizing this body was before this grand lodge at the communication of 1889, and recognition was declined for the reason that it was not an independent body, being one of the constituents of a grand orient involved by the so-called Rite of Memphis and Misraïme, which grand orient issued the charters of the lodges nominally subordinate to the Grand Lodge. The request for recognition is now renewed and is accompanied by a letter from Bro. Albert Pike, since deceased, vouching for their regularity as Masons.

In re-examining the grounds on which the action of this Grand Lodge was based this committee acknowledges its indebtedness to the committee on jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of New York who give the substantial facts disclosed by their translation of the papers and publish also verbatim so much of the translation of the constitution of the grand orient as bears upon the independence of the so-called "Grand Lodge of Italy."

Your committee finds itself agreeing with the statement that the papers presented and the translation referred to contain nothing to change its opinion as reported when this question was under consideration a previous year and upon which the Grand Lodges of Illinois and New York independently of each other reached the same conclusion. The New York committee cite the sections of the constitution of the grand orient embodying in the facts outlined to the Grand Lodge of Illinois by this committee in 1889:

We find that the grand orient is composed of a 'supreme council of the 33° of the Scottish Rite, and the Symbolic Grand Lodge for the Symbolic Rite,' and Sec. 12 of their general constitutions declares that 'Masonic sovereignty lies with the Masonic people as a whole and is exerted for the government of the first three degrees by the ordinary or extraordinary legislative or constitutive assemblies composed of the representatives of all the lodges of *both rites*, active and regularly working.' Section 17 provides that 'charters for the lodges of both rites are granted exclusively by the grand orient.'

"This," the committee further says, "fully confirms the opinion of your committee as expressed last year, that this grand orient is a conglomerate

body, composed of a 'supreme council of 33° of the A. and A. S. Rite and the Symbolic Grand Lodge of the Symbolic Rite,' and is the governing body of lodges of the first three degrees *in either or both rites*.

The hybrid character of the governing body thus disclosed, and utter lack of independence of a so-called grand lodge, emasculate to the degree that it cannot even issue in its name charters for its alleged offspring, makes it unnecessary to discuss the congenital disability of the lodges themselves in order to arrive at the conclusion that the so-called Grand Lodge of Italy is not a body that can be recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

R. W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle presented the following report from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges in presenting the tabulated statement of the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1892, desire to congratulate the M. W. Grand Lodge upon the healthy condition of its constituent lodges, evidenced by the extraordinary fact that every working lodge, without a single exception, has reported and paid Grand Lodge dues.

The following is a summary of the returns:

INCREASE 1891-92.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Number raised..... | 3,227 |
| Number reinstated..... | 391 |
| Number admitted..... | 1,171 |
| Number added for error..... | 78 |
| Total increase..... | 4,867 |

DECREASE 1891-92.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Number suspended..... | 663 |
| Number expelled..... | 25 |
| Number dimitted..... | 1,385 |
| Number died..... | 648 |
| Number deducted for error..... | 14 |
| Total decrease..... | 2,735 |
| Net gain in 1892..... | 2,132 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Membership in 1891..... | 43,889 |
| Total membership 1892.... | 46,021 |
| Resident membership..... | 42,700 |
| Membership residing outside of Illinois..... | 3,321 |
| Total | 46,021 |
| Number initiated | 3,768 |
| Number passed..... | 3,315 |
| Number rejected..... | 694 |
| Total amount of money received by the Grand Secretary for dues. | \$34,127 00 |
| Total amount contributed by lodges to members, their widows and orphans..... | 19,906 94 |
| Total amount contributed by lodges to those not members..... | 4,287 51 |
| Total amount contributed by lodges to the Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home..... | 786 75 |
| Total amount paid for charity..... | \$24,981 20 |
| All of which is fraternally submitted, | |

G. H. B. TOLLE,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
MALACHI MAYNARD,
J. C. GARVER,
A. McDONALD,
Committee.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith offered the following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next Annual Communication:

No. 1. Amend Section 1, Article XVII, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, by inserting after the words "twenty-five dollars," the words "provided that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars."

The section as amended will read as follows:

SECTION 1. No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum than twenty-five dollars; provided, that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars; and the apportionment of such sums to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the by-laws of each lodge.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Adopted.

The Grand Secretary called up the proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, No. 1, and moved its adoption, which was carried. Said amendment was to Article V, Section 1, Paragraph 5, Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, and as amended reads as follows:

To invest all moneys in his hands belonging to the General and Charity Funds in United States, State, County or Municipal Securities in the name of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of the State of Illinois; such investment to be made within thirty days after the funds shall have been received, and remain so invested until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge; the interest accruing upon such moneys he shall credit to the two funds respectively.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which, on motion, was adopted.

The Committee on Jurisprudence respectfully report:

Upon the question submitted by the Grand Master in reference to elections and to the sentence found in Lodge By-Laws that "a majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be necessary to a choice." We find that the highest authority in parliamentary usage declares that a ballot for choice of persons must have the name of the person to be voted for thereon, hence while a piece of blank paper may appear to be a ballot, it is neither a ballot nor a vote, and should not be counted as such or have any effect upon the result.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
DANIEL M. BROWNING,
JOHN C. SMITH,
JOHN M. PEARSON.

The opinion of this Committee is sought upon the correctness of the views expressed by the Grand Master in the following correspondence:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:

At the last stated communication of the Grand Lodge, a charter was granted to Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, A. F. & A. M. Several Masons, members of lodges in foreign jurisdictions, signed the petition for a charter and apparently became charter members of Kenwood Lodge, No. 800. I say apparently, for they had not at that time obtained their dimitts from their home lodges. Some of these brethren who had not obtained their dimitts at

the time of the last annual election in Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, voted at said election. The question is: are the brethren legal members of Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, and if they are not, was said election legal? The matter was called to the attention of Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the correspondence with him contains a full statement of the facts in the matter. So, for convenience, a copy of the correspondence with the Most Worshipful Grand Master and others touching the subject matter, is hereto attached and referred to you for your earnest consideration.

Fraternally submitted,

Oct. 4, 1892.

WM. STEVENSON.

JONESBORO, Ill., March 3, 1892.

Mr. William Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR BROTHER: Replying to the questions suggested by your letter of Feb. 9, will say that in this Grand Jurisdiction the Grand Lodge is sovereign and "is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of Illinois." See Sections 1 and 2, Article X, Grand Lodge Constitution.

Being sovereign, one of its powers as well as duties is to make laws for its own government and for the government and regulation of constituent lodges.

In exercising this power to make laws the Grand Lodge enacted Sec. 17, Art XXIII, Grand Lodge By-Laws Part Second, which is the supreme and only law in this Grand Jurisdiction on the subject.

By this law charter members of Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, are dimitted from the elder lodge and are entitled to vote and be voted for at elections held in said lodge for officers or for other purposes.

Being entitled to vote under the laws of this Grand Jurisdiction it is lawful and proper to count their votes when cast and unlawful not to count them.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD.

Your committee find that this decision of the Grand Master is in accordance with the letter of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and we recommend that it be approved.

Your committee, however, are of the opinion that a proper regard for the rights of sister Grand Lodges would be exhibited by amending our By-Laws so that no one shall become a member of a lodge by the granting of a charter, unless he is a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, or has secured a

regular dimit from the lodge to which he formerly belonged, and your committee, therefore, propose the following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws:

That Section 17, Article XXIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which is as follows: "A brother on becoming a charter member of a new lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder lodge, and the Master of the new lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder lodge of the name of such member," be amended by the addition of the following words thereto:

"Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction becoming a member of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction until he has obtained a regular dimit from the lodge of which he was a member, or, has honorably withdrawn.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. HAWLEY,
DANIEL M. BROWNING,
JOHN C. SMITH,
JOHN M. PEARSON.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.

R. W. Bro. Wm. B. Wright offered the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-Laws, which, being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next Annual Communication:

No. 3. Amend Section 1, Article XXXII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. No brother shall act as a Grand Lecturer within the State of Illinois unless he shall be a present or actual Past Master, and be commissioned by the Grand Master; nor as Deputy Grand Lecturer, without a commission from the Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard moved that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at thirty thousand dollars each, which was adopted.

Bro. Fred H. Atwood presented the following resolution and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred:

Resolved, That the sum of \$500 be and the same is hereby ordered paid from the treasury of this Grand Lodge to the trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.
LEROY A. GODDARD, Deputy Grand Master.
OWEN SCOTT, Senior Grand Warden.
EDWARD COOK, Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

And they were each declared to be duly elected Grand Officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

CALLED OFF.

At 12:30 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 5th, A. L. 5892. }
2:00 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as in forenoon.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton presented the following report for the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation have examined the records and returns of eleven lodges working under dispensation, and report the following as the result of their labors.

BELKNAP LODGE.

This lodge is located at Belknap, in Johnson County. Dispensation was granted July 27, 1891, and was continued in force by the Grand Master as

provided in Article XXIII, Section 13, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

By-Laws were adopted Aug. 13, 1891.

As is usually the case in Lodges Under Dispensation, no attention is given to the provision of Article XIII, Sec. 2, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, and the record discloses the nature of the report of committees on the qualifications of candidates.

The record of work done is as follows:

| | |
|--|----|
| Petitions received | 9 |
| Elected | 8 |
| Rejected | 1 |
| Initiated | 7 |
| Passed | 7 |
| Raised | 6 |
| Number named in dispensation | 15 |
| Number raised | 6 |
| Named in dispensation but not joining in petition for charter | 1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total membership: | 20 |

W. L. Greer, an Entered Apprentice of Big Sandy Lodge, No. 290, Grand Jurisdiction of Tennessee, petitioned for advancement, was elected and the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason were conferred upon him.

The record nowhere shows that jurisdiction was waived by Big Sandy Lodge, and the proceeding is apparently an unwarranted invasion of the jurisdiction of the Tennessee lodge.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Belknap Lodge, No. — and that it be placed in the custody of the Grand Master, to be delivered when he shall become satisfied that the jurisdiction of the Tennessee lodge has been fully waived.

DELAND LODGE,

located at DeLand, in Piatt County. Dispensation was granted to thirteen brethren July 25, 1891, and was continued in force by the Grand Master.

By-Laws were adopted August 18, 1891. The record of work is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Petitions received | 10 |
| Elected | 7 |
| Rejected | 1 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Not eligible..... | 2 |
| Initiated..... | 7 |
| Passed | 5 |
| Raised | 4 |
| Number named in dispensation | 13 |
| Number raised..... | 4 |
| | — |
| | 17 |
| Died | 2 |
| Not joining in petition for charter | 1 |
| | — 3 |
| | — |
| Total membership | 14 |

This lodge paid Grand Lodge dues on thirteen members, but should have paid on fourteen. The attention of the Grand Secretary is called to the omission.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as DeLand Lodge, No. 812.

HERMOSA LODGE,

located in Chicago, Cook County. Dispensation was granted to nine brethren to form this lodge, January 1, 1892.

By-Laws were regularly adopted. The record of work done is as follows:

| | |
|--|----|
| Petitions received..... | 82 |
| Elected..... | 72 |
| Rejected | 6 |
| Ineligible | 1 |
| Initiated..... | 72 |
| Passed | 55 |
| Raised | 55 |
| Number named in dispensation | 9 |
| Number raised..... | 55 |
| | — |
| | 64 |
| Named in dispensation not joining in petition for charter | 2 |
| | — |
| Total membership | 62 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Sigwalt Lodge, No. 813.

OHIO LODGE,

located at Ohio, in Bureau County. Dispensation was issued January 30, 1892, to nineteen brethren, and by-laws were regularly adopted.

From the return of work presented by this lodge your committee *infer* that the degree of Entered Apprentice was conferred upon candidates before they were advanced to higher degrees. The record, however, says that "the Worshipful Master announced that certain persons were in waiting to be made Masons, whereupon the lodge was closed on third and second degrees of Masonry, after which the lodge was closed in form." The inference from the record would be, that the lodge is thoroughly closed, and that the "certain persons" are still "waiting to be made Masons," but we afterwards find them to be full fledged Master Masons and signers of the petition for charter.

The work done appears to be as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Petitions received | 7 |
| Elected..... | 6 |
| Initiated..... | 6 |
| Passed | 6 |
| Raised..... | 6 |
| Number named in dispensation | 19 |
| Raised..... | 6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total membership | 25 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Ohio Lodge, No. 814.

LAWN LODGE,

located in Chicago, Cook County. Dispensation was granted January 30, 1892, to nineteen members.

By-Laws were regularly adopted. The record of work is as follows,

| | |
|--|----|
| Petitions received | 45 |
| Elected..... | 38 |
| Rejected..... | 4 |
| Initiated..... | 34 |
| Passed | 30 |
| Raised | 29 |
| Number named in dispensation | 19 |
| Raised | 29 |
| <hr/> | |
| Number named in dispensation | 48 |
| Not joining in petition for charter..... | 2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total membership..... | 46 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Lawn Lodge, No. 815.

RIDGWAY LODGE,

located at Ridgway, in Gallatin County. Dispensation was granted February 1, 1892, to sixteen brethren.

By-Laws were adopted February 22, 1892. At the request of Omaha Lodge, No. 723, the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason were conferred upon an Entered Apprentice of Omaha Lodge.

The work done is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Petitions received | 9 |
| Elected | 7 |
| Rejected..... | 2 |
| Initiated | 7 |
| Passed | 4 |
| Raised | 4 |
| Number named in dispensation | 16 |
| Number raised..... | 4 |
| | — |
| Total membership..... | 20 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Ridgway Lodge, No. 816.

CREAL SPRINGS LODGE,

located at Creal Springs, in Williamson County. Dispensation was granted to twenty-five brethren March 2, 1892, and by-laws were adopted April 26.

The work done is as follows:

| | |
|---|----|
| Petitions received..... | 11 |
| Elected..... | 9 |
| Rejected..... | 2 |
| Initiated..... | 9 |
| Passed | 7 |
| Raised | 6 |
| Number named in dispensation | 25 |
| Raised..... | 6 |
| | — |
| | 31 |
| Number named in dispensation not joining in petition for charter | 6 |
| | — |
| Total membership..... | 25 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Creal Springs Lodge, No. 817.

BEN HUR LODGE,

located in Chicago, Cook County. Dispensation to fifteen brethren March 25, 1892, and by-laws were adopted May 5.

The record of work is:

| | |
|--|----|
| Petitions received | 30 |
| Elected | 27 |
| Rejected | 2 |
| Ineligible | 1 |
| Initiated | 27 |
| Passed | 21 |
| Raised | 20 |
| Number named in dispensation | 15 |
| Number raised | 20 |
| | — |
| | 35 |
| Number named in dispensation who do not join in petition for charter | 6 |
| | — |
| Total membership | 29 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Ben Hur Lodge, No. 818.

COLUMBIAN LODGE,

located in Chicago, Cook County. Dispensation was granted April 13, 1892, and by special dispensation of the M. W. Grand Master was continued in force until September 10. Fifty-one names appear in the dispensation.

By-Laws were adopted April 16, 1892. The record of work is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Petitions received | 23 |
| Elected | 20 |
| Rejected | 1 |
| Initiated | 20 |
| Passed | 18 |
| Raised | 17 |
| Number named in dispensation | 51 |
| Number Raised | 17 |
| | — |
| | 68 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Number named in dispensation who do not join in petition for charter | 3 |
| | — |
| Total membership..... | 65 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as
Columbian Lodge, No. 819.

HENDERSON LODGE,

located at Kenney, in DeWitt County. Dispensation was granted May 5,
1892, and was continued in force until August 30th by special dispensation
of the M. W. Grand Master. Seventeen brethren were named in the dispen-
sation.

By-Laws were adopted June 4, 1892. The record of work is as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Petitions received | 10 |
| Elected | 10 |
| Initiated | 10 |
| Passed | 9 |
| Raised..... | 9 |
| Number named in dispensation..... | 17 |
| Number raised | 9 |
| | — |
| Total membership..... | 26 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as
Henderson Lodge, No. 820.

NEW CANTON LODGE,

located at New Canton, in Pike County. Dispensation was granted May 5,
1892, to fourteen brethren, and by-laws were adopted May 12.

The record of work shows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Petitions received | 6 |
| Elected | 5 |
| Rejected..... | 1 |
| Initiated..... | 5 |
| Passed | 5 |
| Raised | 5 |
| Number named in dispensation | 14 |
| Number raised..... | 5 |
| | — |
| Total membership | 19 |

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as New Canton Lodge, No. 821.

For a long series of years this committee has "hurled its thunderbolts" at the officers of lodges under dispensation, and has tried to impress upon them the fact that the by-laws of this Grand Lodge are intended for their government. The efforts of your committee have not been wholly in vain. Improvement in the records and returns is manifest, and could we now induce secretaries to conform to the law in the matter of omitting from the record the character of the reports of committees on the qualifications of candidates, we should feel that we were approaching perfection.

Your committee cannot close this report of their labors without calling attention to the excessive, and as we believe, unhealthy growth, of certain lodges working under dispensation, as shown by the records hereinbefore presented.

A record of one hundred and eighty-two degrees conferred, and an increase in membership from nine, named in the dispensation, to sixty-two, all in the short space of seven months, does not, in our judgment, reflect credit upon the lodge or the fraternity. Your committee believe that this unhealthy growth is largely owing to the *cheapness of the degrees*.

That in some localities in large cities an open bid is made for material, by offering the degrees at the minimum price fixed by the Grand Lodge by-laws.

While such action is not illegal, it is debasing to the lodge adopting it, and wholly unjust to older lodges in the same vicinity, who have labored diligently for years, in an effort to maintain the dignity and high standard of Masonry.

Your committee, therefore, suggest that this Grand Lodge so amend its by-laws, that the minimum charge for conferring the degrees shall be materially advanced.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

H. E. HAMILTON,
HENRY N. GREENEBAUM.
C. E. ALLEN,
S. F. CONNOR,
S. S. CHANCE,

Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1892.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

W. Bro. C. M. Forman submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, on motion, adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Illinois:

Your Committee on Petitions, to whom was submitted the following cases, after carefully examining into all their bearings, beg leave to report on the same in their order, viz.:

No. 1. Petition for restoration of T. W. Liggitt, expelled from Cooper Lodge, No. 489. Said lodge having petitioned for his restoration, your committee recommend that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 2. Petition for restoration of Fletcher S. Brainard, expelled from Harvard Lodge, No. 309. The necessary number of said lodge petitions for restoration of said brother, and your committee concurs in said petition.

No. 3. Petition for restoration of S. W. Sibbitt, expelled from Tower Hill Lodge, No. 493, which lodge having unanimously petitioned for the restoration of said brother, your committee also recommends that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

No. 4. Petition for restoration of John T. Shannon, expelled from Heyworth Lodge, No. 251. Said lodge having regularly petitioned for said brother's restoration, your committee also so recommends.

No. 5. Petition for restoration of George E. Hupert, expelled by Payson Lodge, No. 379. This lodge having by unanimous vote requested the reinstatement of Bro. Hupert to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, we recommend that said brother be reinstated as requested by said Payson Lodge, No. 379.

No. 6. Petition of David Hougham, expelled from Heyworth Lodge, No. 251. The requisite number of members of said lodge request the restoration of said brother, and your committee recommends his restoration.

No. 7. Petition for restoration of H. Stephens, expelled from Crawford Lodge, No. 666, which lodge having requested that said brother be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, this committee recommends that said request be granted.

No. 8. Petition for restoration of William Smith, expelled from Carmi Lodge, No. 272. Your committee concurs in the recommendation of said lodge, that Bro. William Smith be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 9. Petition for restoration of J. O. Wilhoit, expelled from Westfield Lodge, No. 163. The papers on file in this case include a remonstrance signed by three members of said lodge, and although the requisite number of members of said Westfield Lodge having petitioned for the restoration of said brother, your committee recommends that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

No. 10. Petition of Nathan Holmes for restoration, expelled from Clayton Lodge, No. 147. Said lodge joins in a petition for restoration of said brother. We recommend the granting of said petition.

No. 11. Petition of Frederic E. Freeman for restoration, expelled from Gardner Lodge, No. 573. Said lodge petitions for his restoration, and this committee so recommends.

No. 12. Petition of Henry Stauter, expelled from Washburn Lodge, No. 421.

No. 13. Petition of Samuel H. Wood, expelled from Moscow Lodge, No. 457.

No. 14. Petition of J. D. Smith, expelled from Kavanaugh Lodge, No. 36.

The foregoing Nos. from 12 to 14 inclusive, are petitions for restoration, but it appearing from the face of the papers that these petitions were presented and acted upon by said lodges, respectively, at one and the same communication, and the proceedings being otherwise irregular, your committee would respectfully recommend that these petitions be referred back to the respective subordinate lodges for proper action.

No. 15. Petition of Nathaniel P. Daughhetee, expelled from Westfield Lodge, No. 163. The facts in this case show that the petitioner was expelled from his lodge for grossly un-Masonic conduct, affecting the daughter as well as the sister of a brother Master Mason, knowing her to be such. And it does not appear that proper effort has been made to make reparation in satisfying the judgment of a civil court in her favor. While it appears from the papers that twelve (12) out of eighteen (18) members of said lodge voted for restoration in a lodge of thirty-two (32) members, yet the application is accompanied by a remonstrance strongly protesting against the restoration of the petitioner. Your committee having carefully considered this case are of the opinion that to grant this application, under existing circumstances, and restore said petitioner to the rights and privileges of Masonry, would create discord in the subordinate lodge, and reflect on the dignity and character of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and cast a stigma on the good

name of Masonry in general. We therefore most respectfully recommend that the prayer of this petition be not granted.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

C. M. FORMAN,
A. N. YANCEY,
A. W. BLAKESLEY.

REPORT--Committee on Obituaries.

W. Bro. J. B. McFatrigh submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote:

The year is dying. The leaves, yellow with age, are falling and lying lifeless at our feet. The gardens, which all these summer months have been laughing with beauty, and have been so rich in delightful perfume, are stricken with the evidence of the decay of matter. We are reminded that life ends in slumber which we call death. Even the bright rays of the sun which for so many days have been dancing with vigorous life upon the earth, reach us with increasing feebleness. Upon every hand is the mark of nature subdued into the mellowness of age and the poetry and solemnity of death. The rose on which we have so often looked with delight, and that has so frequently charmed us with its eloquence and purity, has fallen from its stalk, and mute as the voice of death appeals to us with the tenderest pathos for sympathy, and contrasts blooming life with the dismal surroundings of death so graphically that the sensitive soul shivers as the thought of the final end of all that is surges through it, like a sudden wave of pent up force causes the mountain to tremble. The landscape, the flower-beds, the forests, and even the streams that have been singing and flowing over their pebbled beds are taking on an air of sadness as the scenes of nature spread out before us, and we think and keep on thinking of what has been and is not to-day. The tolling of the funeral bell blends with the laughter of merry hearts, and we can hardly tell where joy ceases and the mourning and the sobbing begin. Across the life of every one of us the damp shadows of the grave have streamed, and in the nooks and corners and drawers and on the walls of many of our homes there are precious mementoes of lives that have gone out and the sight of which makes the heart ache and the eye moist. But these are sorrows in which the great throbbing world at large have no interest. They are our private grief. The multitude that throng the pavements of our streets pass and repass beneath our windows without a thought of our burden, while we sit within and weep over the vacant chair, the empty cradle or perhaps the silent, yet burningly eloquent little shoe or sock. But now and then one falls out of the line and is borne to the silent home of the dead, and the public pauses in its mad rush of industry to speak a word of regret and perhaps to shed a tear; and when it does, the life that has ceased to glow has been one of exceptional brilliancy, remarkable usefulness and of

unsullied honor. * We are here to-day reverently to speak of such lives and to mourn that they no longer throb in our midst. About the grave of a fallen brother we have sometimes gathered with those whom we to-day mourn. Their hearts were so rich in the feelings of brotherhood and humanity; their souls were so stirred by the sentiment of tenderness, and their eyes were so filled with tears of love for their race, that though speechless, their presence was an exhaustless source of uplifting force and eloquent inspiration. The grave, dark and forbidding before us, was filled at last with the reflection of their unexpressed belief in immortality and the brightness of their own nobility; and we have turned from the silent home of the sleeping brother, with hearts choked with tears and voice silent beneath the pressure of bereavement, but with a sun-ray of joy dancing in our souls, because from the hearts of those about whose graves we gather at this hour came such a delightful influence and impressive assurance that all is well, that we could not help feeling as we feel when we see the flower laugh on the tomb of a friend, while sacred memories fill the eyes with tears. But these sweet, inspiring lives; these flowers of our lodge rooms; these mellowing influences in times of sorrow, have faded, and we gaze upon vacant chairs as we gaze upon the flowerless stalks of the garden and on the stricken landscape of autumn.

From foreign jurisdictions we record the name of

CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA,

Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania; born, June 11, 1837; died April 24th, 1892.

Most Worshipful Bro. Clifford P. MacCalla was no common man; he was no usual friend or brother. Of scholastic tuition, his tastes were in the direction of literature, and while he devoted much attention to the reading and study of books, his highest aim was to achieve in his own life the highest purpose of the Masonic Fraternity. His splendid intellect, the brilliant virtue of his heart and his magnificent success in life made his name a household word in the great state in which he lived, and won him fame and regard everywhere. The Masonic Fraternity mourned when the announcement of his death was received from a foreign land, and his army of friends felt that they had suffered an irreparable loss and the fraternity a brilliant ornament. As to-day we stand with uncovered heads and sorrowing hearts in the presence of a tender, holy memory, we recall this life as an inspiration and a beautiful blending of the noblest gifts and virtues that ever made an impressive and lovable character.

M. W. BRO. JOHN WILLIAM HENRY WILSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba; died, July 19, 1892.

It was not wonderful that Most Worshipful Brother Wilson had devoted

friends and ardent admirers throughout the fraternity; it was not strange that he won the love of all who knew him personally and the respect of thousands who knew of his worth through his widely extended, brilliant reputation. Whether in the discharge of his duties at the bedside of sickness, in his intercourse with the public or in the lodge room, he exhibited the same genial, dependable, equally balanced, magnificent manhood. He was worthy of all the honor that men can bestow on manly character and manly virtue. His abilities lifted him above the level of even the intellectually great; his conscientious discharge of the duties that devolved upon him and his kindly, lovable nature, constituted him a favorite among his brethren, and his loss will long be felt.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE,

Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama; died, June 27, 1892.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama has lost "in the death of R. W. Bro. Greene a most worthy, painstaking and efficient officer—one who was always at his post of duty and ever ready to extend accommodations and courtesies to the brethren." As a Mason he was a perfect embodiment of the sublime principles and lofty teachings of this magnificent system of truth and beauty; for by nature he was readily absorptive of all that was good and of all that was beautiful, and now as we enshrine our brother in loving memory, recalling his noble qualities of mind and heart; his devotion to the principles of Masonry; his affection for his brethren; his love for his race, we think of him as a man among men and a brother in whom there was no deceit.

WILLIAM S. HAYES,

Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Delaware; died, May 24, 1892.

In the death of R. W. Bro. William S. Hayes that jurisdiction and our order has suffered the loss of a brilliant ornament. Masonry has lost an upright, public spirited, honorable citizen. Those with whom he was associated were proud of their association with him and were filled with admiration for the splendor of his character. Firm in his belief in the grandeur of Free-Masonry, and of its possibility on the line of enforcing the recognition of man's universal brotherhood, he sought in his daily walk and conversation to hold before the world the teachings of the order at whose altars he had consecrated his heart, his soul and his manhood.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER WILLIAM FRANKLIN BALDWIN,

Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; born, Jan. 4th, 1846; died, April 10th, 1892.

The faithfulness and devotion of R. W. Bro. William Franklin Baldwin is well known throughout our jurisdiction, and all will alike share in the deep sorrow felt throughout the grand jurisdiction on account of his death. Such men appear like jewels set in the crown of any organization, and when they have finished their work here, their memory is the brightest, loveliest page in the history of any associations of which they were honored members. The walks that he honored with his presence are seemingly forever bereft of their familiar bloom and darkened by a shadow that will not lift and will not brighten.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER I. A. FAYETTE VAN CLEVE,

Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; born, June 21st, 1825; died, March 2nd, 1892.

R. W. Bro. VanCleve was "a devout and sincere minister of the Gospel." While we mourn his loss, we may rejoice in the splendid inheritance he has left to Masonry and to the world, the memory of a spotless life, a fame that the touch of years will not dim and an example that the best of us may profitably emulate. We may have esteemed ourselves exceptionally fortunate in having the honor of an acquaintance with, and still more highly favored if we enjoyed the intimate friendship of our illustrious brother, whose death impresses us to-day as the setting of a beautiful star.

M. W. BRO. CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR,

Past Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Oregon; born September 18, 1822; died June 24, 1892.

Bro. Taylor "was well known and beloved for his kindness of heart, genial and charitable impulses and uncompromising integrity. His friendships were marked with unusual strength and sincerity; and his name in the land of his adoption, even when a wilderness, was the synonym of goodness and honor."

As the winters come with their snows and the springtime with its flowers, and scatter them over the grave of our dead friend, the love of mourning, loving hearts will sparkle warmly amidst the touch of winter and be beautiful amidst the blooming of the springtime.

While life is ours; while the beauty of nature, tempered by the soft shadows and hues of decay salute our eyes; while lodge room and brotherhood and the ties of love and friendship warm our hearts and thrill our souls, we are in the presence of death, of vacant chairs and of bereavement. Some of those whom we mourn to-day were not immediately of us; they lived and worked and died in the cause of humanity, and are sleeping beneath mounds

by which many of us may never stand in pensive recollection of what the sleeping dead were in a world which was poorer when they closed their eyes forever. But as a part of that splendid army that marches steadily forward, bearing aloft the bright banner of Masonic truth and Masonic cheer, we love to cherish their memories because of their loyalty to their fellowmen and for their labors in the holy work of beautifying the pathway of life, clothing the grave with the brightness of hope and painting the immortality of the soul. It is with special sadness that we recall the names of those who are worthy of our fraternal reverence and brothers of our own jurisdiction.

THOMAS J. PICKETT,

Past Grand Master of the State of Illinois; Past Grand Master of the State of Kentucky; born, March 17, 1821; died, December 24, 1891.

"Death loves a shining mark." It found one when P. G. M. Pickett was removed from the scenes of earth, midst which he had so long been a prominent figure. At the age of seventy years, he "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering faith," calmly laid down to sleep. He died at a ripe age, and during all his career as a Mason, he proved himself a manly man, a brother of the race, a citizen who always commanded respect and one whom Masonry and society could ill afford to lose, a life that had been charming in all its influences, that had been like a warming sunbeam upon all that it touched, radiant with excellent deeds and full of promise, went out as if a sun had set.

M. W. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS,

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois; born, December 21, 1810; died, December 31, 1891.

At the age of eighty-one years, M. W. Bro. Reynolds laid down the responsibilities of a citizen and of a Mason and went home to receive the reward of the faithful and of the just. He was a Mason of many years' standing and a power at the time in which he was active, occupying most responsible positions in our order. He was faithful in the discharge of his duties at a most critical time in the history of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He was a man of great strength of character, a man of brilliant mind, occupying a distinguished position in the legal profession, attaining to the position of judge, which he filled with great credit. He was a patriot to whom this Grand Body owes a large debt of gratitude, and a Mason whose practice of Masonry was a grand strength to the country and to the Masonic Fraternity. He has left his imprint upon our order in such a marked degree, that to-day there is no Mason in any section of the country who will not acknowledge his magnificent work for Masonry, at a most critical period in our country's history. If

the idea now prevails in foreign jurisdictions that his worth was not appreciated, it is a mistaken one, for he was tenderly cared for by the Fraternity of this jurisdiction when his days of usefulness had passed. Thus we to-day stand reverently by his grave, remembering his worth with the loftiest appreciation and mourning his loss with an eloquence of sentiment that language cannot express.

FLAVIUS M. WILDER,

Past Master of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310; died, January 13, 1892.

P. M. Bro. Wilder endeared himself to us for many years by his nobility of heart and magnificent sympathies. His heart was ever warm with the pulsations of love for his country and his soul was alive with the truth and inspiration of Masonry. In every relation of life he was the spirit of fidelity and integrity. Wherever he moved, he carried the dignity of manhood and the sunshine of love. The murderous hand that deprived him of life, inflicted a terrible blow upon the best interests of society, and no mind balanced with reason could have conceived the crime of depriving the world of such a brilliant, honorable, inspiring life.

WILLIAM S. BROOKS,

Past Master of Matteson Lodge, No. 175, of Joliet, Illinois; died, September 19, 1892.

P. M. Bro. Brooks was faithful in the discharge of the many duties that were laid upon him in business, in political office, and as a brother his fidelity could never be assailed and his manliness was never questioned. His life was pure, earnest and uplifting to every one with whom he came in contact, and his loss to our order, family and friends is one that words are inadequate to express.

L. R. JEROME,

late Chairman of Obituary Committee; born, June 26, 1823; died, February 1, 1892.

It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we gild the name of R. W. Bro. L. R. Jerome—who so often had performed this very duty which we are now discharging—upon the monument which tells us that he whom we loved in life is no longer with us. In our selfish admiration of his splendid character, and remembering how like an exhaustless fountain of cheer to each of us he was, we may regret the separation, but remembering the duty we owe our departed brother, we should scarcely be willing to permit our selfishness to go so far as to desire to recall him from his pure, tearless, painless, cloudless

home again to a life which is crowded with so many disappointments and starless nights.

Yet we are cheered by the thought that there is no death. The autumn has come and clothed nature with the solemnity of decay; the winter will come and the earth will be vested in the garments of inactivity and sleep; but the spring cometh, when flower and blade of grass, and forest and plain and valley and mountain will live again in the splendor of bloom and fragrance. Our brothers are not dead. They live here and they live in the fulfillment of the promises of immortality. They live here, because all along the pathway of life they gilded for all to read the blessed truth that none liveth to himself alone; they illuminated lodge-room and home and counting-room and office with the charming spirit of man's universal brotherhood, and the light which they thus kindled will never be extinguished. The voice of Masonry which their lives were will echo in every circle in which they moved, in every lodge-room in which they sat, about every grave amidst whose sacred silence they ever stood, and in every heart that ever felt the pulsations of their magnificent humanity, throughout eternity. When these men died, they "wrapped the drapery of their couch about them and laid down to pleasant slumber." They were "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering faith." They had spent their lives, since entering the mysteries of Masonry, in the work of practical religion and with an unfaltering faith in the promises of one who is a covenant-keeping God. In the homes from which these lives went out there is deep sorrow and clouds through which the sunbeams can scarcely penetrate. The embers on these hearthstones are glowing dimly and the hearts about them are throbbing heavily. But what a legacy these men have left to wife and the darling children who may be listening and longing for the hushed voice of husband and father. A mighty army, hundreds of thousand strong, is bending to-day over the graves of these loved ones with a silence so deep that it is almost audible, and with hearts filled with a holy reverence for their memories. With the tears that are flowing at these homes; with the sorrow that breaks into sobbing in the broken family circles, mingles in ocean of tears and sympathy that come from the bereaved hearts of the comrades and brothers who knew the worth of the precious dead and esteem their death as a personal loss.

There is not one who is gone, whose absence is not mourned; not one whose memory is not cherished as that of a star that has gone out in the night and will shine no more. Looking back through the ages the scene is one of life and of death, splendor has faded into gloom; power has degenerated into the helplessness of the grave; the hand that held the scepter is lifeless and fleshless in some common unmarked grave or in some splendid marble tomb. The years are dotted and the earth is dotted with the black spots of death and a wilderness of little mounds that tell us where the dead lie sleeping.

These graves, by the countless millions lie back of us to-day. Many of these are leveled to the earth; the mosses and the rusts of time have hidden their names upon millions of the tombstones that were erected to commemorate the memories of the dead; not a soul breathes who knows anything of many who sleep beneath numbers of countless monuments. But amidst all this flowerless, cheerless desert of death, amidst all this blank, distressing oblivion, there are graves which are as fresh as life to us who have gathered here upon this solemn occasion, and we bend over them with an interest that is as intimate as life itself. Our love goes out toward the dead and the bereaved living, and never so long as Masonry lives, will the unconscious sleepers in these graves be forgotten; and it will not be long before what now seems to be a dire uncertain future, will be a reunion yonder, in which brother will sit down with him who is silent to-day, and wife and children will be united to absent husband and father, where the flowers never fade, and the sun never goes down and parting is no more.

The following is a list of the Past Masters whose deaths have been reported to the Grand Secretary during the year:

Albert Hurt, No. 1, April 28, 1892.

Chas. H. Gould, No. 124, June 23, 1892.

Daniel Dustin, No. 134, March 30, 1892.

Wm. H. Cadogan, No. 296, Sept. 9, 1892.

Norman J. Bloomfield, No. 522, Oct. 16, 1891.

J. R. Wilkins, No. 686, June 25, 1892.

Fraternally submitted,

J. B. McFATRICH,
FRANK W. HAVILL,
FRANCIS M. SHERMAN.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. Sam W. Waddle presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

Your Committee on Finance respectfully report that we have examined the annual reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and find them correct.

Since the close of the last grand communication of Grand Lodge we have audited and approved bills for items noted below, all of which have been paid by orders on the Grand Treasury:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Postage, express and telegrams | \$ 897 64 |
| Printing Proceedings of Grand Lodge | 1,487 20 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Printing and stationery for Grand Secretary's office..... | 336 86 |
| Expense of Grand Master's office..... | 222 38 |
| Expense of grand officers and committees..... | 220 22 |
| Tax on Missouri Land..... | 30 00 |
| Expense of Grand Secretary's office..... | 110 71 |
| Printing charters..... | 62 50 |
| Insurance on Grand Lodge Library..... | 30 00 |
| Printing reprint of proceedings 1840-50 | 1,688 82 |
| Schools of Instruction— | |
| Murphysboro..... | 189 95 |
| Alton | 206 55 |
| Bloomington | 183 30 |
| Aurora | 208 00 |
| Canton | 197 60 |

The following bills have been examined and found correct, and we recommend the payment of the same:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Journal Printing Co., for report on correspondence | \$812 00 |
| Printing and blanks for Grand Secretary's office..... | 125 15 |
| Wm. Jenkins, expense arranging railroad rates | 19 50 |
| C. H. Martin, D. D. G. M., expense visiting No. 163 by order of Grand Master | 7 23 |

ESTIMATE.

Your committee estimate the expenditures for the ensuing year as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| For mileage and per diem | \$17 500 |
| “ printing proceedings | 1 800 |
| “ stationery, postage and express..... | 1 000 |
| “ Schools of Instruction | 1 200 |
| “ salaries..... | 4 000 |
| “ expenses Grand Officers and committees..... | 1 000 |
| “ miscellaneous expenses..... | 1 000 |
| Total..... | \$27 500 |

APPROPRIATIONS.

We recommend that appropriations be made for the following items, and the Grand Secretary be directed to draw his order on the Grand Treasurer for the several amounts:

| | |
|--|----------|
| M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence | \$300 00 |
| Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler | 100 00 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Bro. L. L. Munn, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary | 25 00 |
| Bro. Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary | 50 00 |
| John Hanson, Janitor | 25 00 |
| M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, rent Music Hall | 400 00 |
| Bro. R. R. Stevens, expenses at Grand Lodge | 106 27 |
| Bro. C. H. Morrell, for services on M. and P. D. Committee | 42 60 |

And to the committees in attendance on this Grand Communication, we recommend the payment of three dollars per day for each day's service in addition to the amount allowed by law.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

INTRODUCTION OF M. W. BROTHER MILTON J. HULL, PAST GRAND MASTER OF
NEBRASKA.

M. W. Brother Robbins:

M. W. Grand Master: In the absence of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I have the honor to introduce to you Most Worshipful Brother Milton J. Hull, Past Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska.

The M. W. Grand Master: Worshipful Brother, it affords me much pleasure, sir, to welcome you to this Grand Lodge, and I have been informed that, in early life you were a citizen of our grand commonwealth, and that you first received light in Masonry in the grand jurisdiction of Illinois. This affords me additional pleasure, sir, and the brethren of the Grand Lodge will join me in extending the grand honors of Masonry.

Most Worshipful Brother Hull:

Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: It is indeed a source of great pleasure and gratification to me to meet you on this occasion. As you, sir, have mentioned, I am indeed an Illinoisan, having been born in this State and my father before me, so I may claim a right to be a member with you. Twenty-one years ago this month I sat as a member in this Grand Lodge, since which time it has not been my pleasure to meet you, or even to visit this State. In 1871 I followed Horace Greeley's advice and went west to grow up with the country. I located in Nebraska, have lived there ever since, and to-day I bring to you the greetings of that young and powerful State, and of the fraternity of our young State Nebraska, and should it ever be your good fortune to visit our city, and especially the Grand Lodge of Masons of our State, I can assure each and every

one of you a hearty welcome by the fraternity there, and I cordially invite you to come and see us. You will always find the latch string hanging out.

And now, worshipful sir, I desire to return again my thanks to you and through you to the brethren of Illinois for the cordial and kind greeting that you have given me this day.

CALLED OFF.

At 4:20 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 10:00 A. M. Thursday, October 6th.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 6th, A. L. 5892. }
10:00 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. Sam W. Waddle presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:

Your committee on Finance to which was referred the resolution of M. W. Bro. John C. Smith appropriating the sum of one hundred dollars for the relief of M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, fraternally recommend the adoption of this resolution.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

REPORT—Finance Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons :

Your Committee on Finance to which was referred the resolution of Bro. F. H. Atwood directing the appropriation of five hundred dollars to be donated to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home by the Grand Lodge, report the same back to Grand Lodge without recommendation, as the Grand Lodge is fully advised as to the condition and requirements of that institution.

• E. C. PACE,
GIL W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE.
Committee.

W. Bro. F. H. Atwood moved that the Grand Lodge of Illinois donate to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home five hundred dollars, which motion was unanimously adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

R. W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, members of Committees and Representatives, members of this Grand Lodge, are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages:

EDWARD S. MULLINER,
JOHN A. LADD,
EDW. L. WAHL,
Committee.

CHICAGO, October 6th, 1892.

GRAND OFFICERS.

| NAMES. | OFFICE. | Miles.... | Mileage.. | Per Diem | Total..... | RESIDENCE. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Monroe C. Crawford..... | Grand Master | 330 | 33 00 | \$.. | \$33 00 | Jonesboro |
| Leroy A. Goddard..... | Deputy Grand Master... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| Owen Scott..... | Senior Grand Warden.. | 126 | 12 60 | 6 | 18 60 | Bloomington |
| Edward Cook..... | Junior Grand Warden .. | ... | ... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| Wiley M. Egan..... | Grand Treasurer..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chicago |
| Loyal L. Munn..... | Grand Secretary..... | 114 | 11 40 | ... | 11 40 | Freeport |
| Rev. W. S. Post, D. D..... | Grand Chaplain..... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| Loyal L. Munn, Jr..... | Deputy Grand Secretary | 114 | 11 40 | 6 | 17 40 | Freeport |
| Benj. F. Mason..... | Grand Pursuivant..... | 103 | 10 30 | 6 | 16 30 | Paxton |
| R. S. Gordon..... | Grand Marshal..... | 252 | 25 20 | 6 | 31 20 | Mt. Carmel |
| N. E. Roberts..... | Grand Standard Bearer.. | 258 | 25 80 | 6 | 31 80 | Fairfield |
| Joseph G. Marston..... | Grand Sword Bearer..... | 262 | 26 20 | 6 | 32 20 | Jerseyville |
| John O'Neill..... | Senior Grand Deacon..... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| Andrew J. Benson..... | Junior Grand Deacon.... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| Thomas Worthington..... | Grand Steward..... | 246 | 24 60 | 6 | 30 60 | Pittsfield |
| Wm. Jackson..... | Grand Steward..... | 252 | 25 20 | 6 | 31 20 | Godfrey |
| A. W. Hitchcock..... | Grand Steward..... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| C. H. Starkell..... | Grand Steward..... | 294 | 29 40 | 6 | 35 40 | Belleville |
| Robert R. Stevens..... | Grand Tyler..... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|------|-------|-----|-------|---------------|
| W. K. Forsyth..... | 1st District. | .... | ..... | \$6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| Daniel J. Avery..... | 2d " | .... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| Joseph H. Dixon..... | 3d " | .... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 | Chicago |
| Jacob Krohn..... | 5th " | 114 | 11 40 | 6 | 17 40 | Freeport |
| E. T. E. Becker..... | 6th " | 127 | 12 70 | 6 | 18 70 | Mt. Carroll |
| E. Sanford..... | 8th " | 62 | 6 20 | 6 | 12 20 | Morris |
| Ebenezer Barber..... | 9th " | 77 | 7 70 | 6 | 13 70 | Marseilles |
| M. U. Trimble..... | 10th " | 105 | 10 50 | 6 | 16 50 | Princeton |
| Frank G. Welton..... | 11th " | 154 | 15 40 | 6 | 21 40 | Cambridge |
| Chas. B. Griffith..... | 12th " | 228 | 22 80 | 6 | 28 80 | Rushville |
| A. B. Holliday..... | 13th " | 179 | 17 90 | 6 | 23 90 | Monmouth |
| C. F. Hitchcock..... | 14th " | 145 | 14 50 | 6 | 20 50 | Peoria |
| S. J. LeFevre..... | 15th " | 110 | 11 00 | 6 | 17 00 | Gibson City |
| Fayette S. Hatch..... | 16th " | 56 | 5 60 | 6 | 11 60 | Kankakee |
| F. E. Eubeling..... | 17th " | 130 | 13 00 | 6 | 19 00 | Urbana |
| Chas. F. Tenney..... | 18th " | 153 | 15 30 | 6 | 21 30 | Bement |
| R. D. Lawrence..... | 19th " | 185 | 18 50 | 6 | 24 50 | Springfield |
| Albert P. Groat..... | 20th " | 235 | 23 50 | 6 | 29 50 | Winchester |
| W. O. Butler..... | 21st " | 216 | 21 60 | 6 | 27 60 | La Harpe |
| Alexander H. Bell..... | 22d " | 224 | 22 40 | 6 | 28 40 | Carlinville |
| Chas. H. Martin..... | 24th " | 226 | 22 60 | 6 | 28 60 | Lawrenceville |
| Wm. B. Wright..... | 25th " | 199 | 19 90 | 6 | 25 90 | Effingham |
| H. T. Burnap..... | 26th " | 259 | 25 90 | 6 | 31 90 | Upper Alton |
| Walter Watson..... | 28th " | 282 | 28 20 | 6 | 34 20 | Mt. Vernon |
| J. R. Ennis..... | 29th " | 272 | 27 20 | 6 | 33 20 | Burnt Prairie |
| P. T. Chapman..... | 30th " | 339 | 33 90 | 6 | 39 90 | Vienna |

COMMITTEES.

| NAMES. | Miles.... | Mileage .. | Per Diem. | Total. ... | RESIDENCE. |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| JURISPRUDENCE. | | | | | |
| DeWitt C. Cregier..... | ... | ..... | \$20 | \$20 00 | Chicago. |
| James A. Hawley..... | 98 | \$ 9 80 | 20 | 29 80 | Dixon. |
| Daniel M. Browning..... | 307 | 30 70 | 20 | 50 70 | Benton. |
| John C. Smith..... | ... | ..... | 20 | 20 00 | Chicago. |
| John M. Pearson..... | 252 | 25 20 | 20 | 45 20 | Godfrey. |

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|--------------|
| Joseph E. Dyas..... | 160 | \$16 00 | \$30 | \$46 00 | Paris. |
| William S. Cantrell..... | 307 | 30 70 | 30 | 60 70 | Benton. |
| H. J. Hamlin..... | 195 | 19 50 | 30 | 49 50 | Shelbyville. |
| Geo. W. Hill..... | 316 | 31 60 | 30 | 61 60 | Murphysboro. |
| Geo. W. Warvelle..... | ... | .... | 30 | 30 00 | Chicago. |

CHARTERED LODGES.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|--------------|
| G. H. B. Tolle..... | 172 | \$17 20 | \$20 | \$37 20 | Mattoon. |
| George W. Cyrus..... | 242 | 24 20 | 20 | 44 20 | Camp Point. |
| M. Maynard..... | 144 | 14 40 | 20 | 34 40 | Apple River. |
| John C. Garver..... | 87 | 8 70 | 20 | 28 70 | Rockford. |
| A. McDonald..... | 273 | 27 80 | 20 | 47 80 | Trenton. |

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|--------|------|---------|------------|
| Henry E. Hamilton..... | ... | \$... | \$30 | \$30 00 | Chicago. |
| S. F. Connor..... | 257 | 25 70 | 30 | 55 70 | Alton. |
| H. N. Greenebaum..... | ... | .. | 30 | 30 00 | Chicago. |
| Chester E. Allen..... | 163 | 16 30 | 30 | 46 30 | Galesburg. |
| S. S. Chance..... | 326 | 32 60 | 30 | 62 60 | Salem. |

CORRESPONDENCE.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------|------|---------|---------|
| Joseph Robbins..... | 263 | 26 30 | \$20 | \$46 30 | Quincy. |
|---------------------|-----|-------|------|---------|---------|

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----------|
| E. S. Mulliner..... | 263 | \$26 30 | \$10 | \$36 30 | Quincy. |
| John A. Ladd..... | 110 | 11 00 | 30 | 41 00 | Sterling. |
| Edw. L. Wahl..... | 231 | 23 10 | 30 | 53 10 | Vandalia. |

FINANCE.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|---------|------|---------|-------------|
| Edward C. Pace..... | 266 | \$26 60 | \$35 | \$61 60 | Ashley. |
| Gil. W. Barnard..... | .... | .... | 35 | 35 00 | Chicago. |
| Sam. W. Waddle..... | 126 | 12 60 | 35 | 47 60 | Bloomington |

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|-------------|
| M. D. Chamberlin..... | 114 | \$11 40 | \$15 | \$26 40 | Freeport. |
| W. B. Grimes..... | 246 | 24 60 | 15 | 39 60 | Pittsfield. |
| James John..... | ... | ... | 15 | 15 00 | Chicago. |
| Joseph E. Evans..... | 145 | 14 50 | 15 | 29 50 | Monticello. |
| J. W. Rose..... | 231 | 23 10 | 15 | 38 10 | Litchfield. |

CREDENTIALS.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----------|
| James I. McClintock.... | 286 | \$28 60 | \$20 | \$48 60 | Carmi. |
| D. B. Breed..... | 114 | 11 40 | 20 | 31 40 | Freeport. |
| Philander W. Barclay.... | 365 | 36 50 | 20 | 56 50 | Cairo. |

PETITIONS.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|--------------|
| C. M. Forman..... | 277 | \$27 70 | \$20 | \$47 70 | Nashville. |
| A. N. Yancey..... | 250 | 25 00 | 20 | 45 00 | Bunker Hill. |
| A. W. Blakesley..... | 263 | 26 30 | 20 | 46 30 | Quincy. |

OBITUARIES.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|-------------|
| J. B. McFatrigh..... | ... | \$ | \$20 | \$20 00 | Chicago. |
| F. W. Havill..... | 252 | 25 20 | 20 | 45 20 | Mt. Carmel. |
| F. M. Sherman..... | 8 | 80 | 20 | 20 80 | Oak Park. |

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|-------------|
| W. E. Ginther..... | 182 | \$18 20 | \$20 | \$38 20 | Charleston. |
| Haswell C. Clarke..... | 56 | 5 60 | 20 | 25 60 | Kankakee. |
| W. J. Elwell..... | 172 | 17 20 | 20 | 37 20 | Mattoon. |

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|--------|------|---------|----------|
| Wm. Jenkins..... | 84 | \$8 40 | \$30 | \$38 40 | Mendota. |
| Leslie A. Munn..... | 114 | 11 40 | 30 | 41 40 | Freeport |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage... | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Bodley..... | 1 | Wm. A. Summers..... | 263 | \$ 26 30 | \$5 | \$32 30 |
| Equality..... | 2 | C. E. Dupler..... | 304 | 30 40 | 6 | 36 40 |
| Harmony..... | 3 | J. A. Schaub..... | 215 | 21 50 | 6 | 27 50 |
| Springfield..... | 4 | D. L. Phillips..... | 185 | 18 50 | 6 | 24 50 |
| Friendship..... | 7 | Chas. H. Hughes..... | 98 | 9 80 | 6 | 15 80 |
| Macon..... | 8 | M. E. Herman..... | 170 | 17 00 | 6 | 23 00 |
| Rushville..... | 9 | John H. Ward..... | 228 | 22 80 | 6 | 28 80 |
| St. Johns..... | 13 | Will F. Hoberg..... | 100 | 10 00 | 6 | 16 00 |
| Warren..... | 14 | L. H. Adams..... | 310 | 31 00 | 6 | 37 00 |
| Peoria..... | 15 | John Lingo..... | 145 | 14 50 | 6 | 20 50 |
| Temperance..... | 16 | L. L. Morey..... | 231 | 23 10 | 6 | 29 10 |
| Macomb..... | 17 | M. A. Hitchcock..... | 204 | 20 40 | 6 | 26 40 |
| Clinton..... | 19 | Henry H. Hoagland..... | 188 | 18 80 | 6 | 24 80 |
| Hancock..... | 20 | R. H. Hardy..... | 239 | 23 90 | 6 | 29 90 |
| Cass..... | 23 | Henry Garm..... | 225 | 22 50 | 6 | 28 50 |
| St. Clair..... | 24 | Chas. H. Starkel..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Franklin..... | 25 | S. B. Gillham..... | 259 | 25 90 | 6 | 31 90 |
| Hiram..... | 26 | James Condra..... | 160 | 16 00 | 6 | 22 00 |
| Piasa..... | 27 | S. F. Connor..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pekin..... | 29 | Louis Zinger..... | 152 | 15 20 | 6 | 21 20 |
| Mt. Vernon..... | 31 | J. W. Baugh..... | 282 | 28 20 | 6 | 34 20 |
| Oriental..... | 33 | J. J. McComb..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Barry..... | 34 | Wm. W. Watson..... | 263 | 26 30 | 6 | 32 30 |
| Charleston..... | 35 | Geo. W. Wilcox..... | 182 | 18 20 | 6 | 24 20 |
| Kavanaugh..... | 36 | John Bawden..... | 138 | 13 80 | 6 | 19 80 |
| Monmouth..... | 37 | R. L. Russell..... | 179 | 17 90 | 6 | 23 90 |
| Olive Branch..... | 38 | W. H. Bergstresser..... | 124 | 12 40 | 6 | 18 40 |
| Herman..... | 39 | Geo. O. S. Bert..... | 263 | 26 30 | 6 | 32 30 |
| Occidental..... | 40 | James E. Cooke..... | 84 | 8 40 | 6 | 14 40 |
| Mt. Joliet..... | 42 | Ferd. Munch..... | 37 | 3 70 | 6 | 9 70 |
| Bloomington..... | 43 | Wm. L. Helm..... | 126 | 12 60 | 6 | 18 60 |
| Hardin..... | 44 | John J. McDannold..... | 255 | 25 50 | 6 | 31 50 |
| Griggsville..... | 45 | T. M. Watson..... | 246 | 24 60 | 6 | 30 60 |
| Temple..... | 46 | W. W. Grant..... | 145 | 14 50 | 6 | 20 50 |
| Caledonia..... | 47 | Geo. W. Bagby..... | 368 | 36 80 | 6 | 42 80 |
| Unity..... | 48 | E. C. Cook..... | 31 | 3 10 | 6 | 9 10 |
| Cambridge..... | 49 | R. H. Hinman..... | 154 | 15 40 | 6 | 21 40 |
| Carrollton..... | 50 | Frank A. Whiteside..... | 249 | 24 90 | 6 | 30 90 |
| Mt. Moriah..... | 51 | M. W. Miller..... | 239 | 23 90 | 6 | 29 90 |
| Benevolent..... | 52 | Francis A. Nevill..... | 238 | 23 80 | 6 | 29 80 |
| Jackson..... | 53 | W. S. Amlin..... | 195 | 19 50 | 6 | 25 50 |
| Washington..... | 55 | L. T. Phillips..... | 277 | 27 70 | 6 | 33 70 |
| Trio..... | 57 | James M. Montgomery..... | 162 | 16 20 | 6 | 22 20 |
| Fraternal..... | 58 | J. D. Knott..... | 145 | 14 50 | 6 | 20 50 |
| New Boston..... | 59 | Frank Ives..... | 191 | 19 10 | 6 | 25 10 |
| Lacon..... | 61 | B. S. Roseberry..... | 128 | 12 80 | 2 | 14 80 |
| St. Marks..... | 63 | Luman T. Hoy..... | 51 | 5 10 | 6 | 11 10 |
| Benton..... | 64 | W. W. McCreery..... | 307 | 30 70 | 6 | 36 70 |
| Euclid..... | 65 | E. E. Sargent..... | 30 | 3 00 | 6 | 9 00 |
| Knoxville..... | 66 | Rufus L. Everts..... | 169 | 16 90 | 6 | 22 90 |
| Acacia..... | 67 | G. Messner..... | 99 | 9 90 | 6 | 15 90 |
| Eureka..... | 69 | Wm. Francis..... | 168 | 16 80 | 6 | 22 80 |
| Central..... | 71 | B. F. Talbott..... | 185 | 18 50 | 6 | 24 50 |
| Chester..... | 72 | Wm. Hartzell..... | 321 | 32 10 | 6 | 38 10 |
| Rockton..... | 74 | R. D. L. Montayne..... | 91 | 9 10 | 6 | 15 10 |
| Roscoe..... | 75 | James McDowell..... | 85 | 8 50 | 6 | 14 50 |
| Mt. Nebo..... | 76 | C. H. Burgdorff..... | 224 | 22 40 | 6 | 28 40 |
| Prairie..... | 77 | Robert L. McKinlay..... | 160 | 16 00 | 6 | 22 00 |
| Waukegan..... | 78 | S. D. Talcott..... | 35 | 3 50 | 6 | 9 50 |
| Scott..... | 79 | Samuel W. Baird..... | 261 | 26 10 | 6 | 32 10 |
| Whitehall..... | 80 | H. W. Chapman..... | 240 | 24 00 | 6 | 30 00 |
| Vitruvius..... | 81 | A. B. Peet..... | 25 | 2 50 | 6 | 8 50 |
| DeWitt..... | 84 | Ellis I. Day..... | 148 | 14 80 | 4 | 18 80 |
| Mitchell..... | 85 | S. L. Johnson..... | 290 | 29 00 | 6 | 35 00 |
| Kaskaskia..... | 86 | Wm. M. Schuwerk..... | 334 | 33 40 | 6 | 39 40 |
| Mt. Pulaski..... | 87 | C. F. Schafer..... | 169 | 16 90 | 6 | 22 90 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage.... | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Havana..... | 88 | Frank M. Coppel..... | 182 | \$ 18 20 | 7/8 | \$ 24 20 |
| Fellowship..... | 89 | James M. Burkhart..... | 326 | 32 60 | 6 | 38 60 |
| Jerusalem Temple..... | 90 | W. D. Jones..... | 38 | 3 80 | 4 | 7 80 |
| Metropolis..... | 91 | James L. Elliott..... | 366 | 36 60 | 6 | 42 60 |
| Stewart..... | 92 | Frank L. Winsor..... | 159 | 15 90 | 6 | 21 90 |
| Toulon..... | 93 | Robert Fell..... | 144 | 14 40 | 6 | 20 40 |
| Perry..... | 95 | George M. Smith..... | 252 | 25 20 | 4 | 29 20 |
| Samuel H. Davis..... | 96 | T. C. Williams..... | 96 | 9 60 | 6 | 15 60 |
| Excelsior..... | 97 | W. S. Best..... | 114 | 11 40 | 6 | 17 40 |
| Taylor..... | 98 | John Watson, Jr.,..... | 134 | 13 40 | 6 | 19 40 |
| Edwardsville..... | 99 | J. R. Sutter..... | 266 | 26 60 | 6 | 32 60 |
| Astoria..... | 100 | Samuel P. Cummings..... | 220 | 22 00 | 6 | 28 00 |
| Rockford..... | 102 | Chas. M. Huldtt..... | 87 | 8 70 | 6 | 14 70 |
| Magnolia..... | 103 | R. B. Roberts..... | 121 | 12 10 | 6 | 18 10 |
| Lewistown..... | 104 | J. C. Waggy..... | 196 | 19 60 | 6 | 25 60 |
| Winchester..... | 105 | G. W. Marden..... | 235 | 23 50 | 4 | 27 50 |
| Lancaster..... | 106 | A. C. Doll..... | 164 | 16 40 | 6 | 22 40 |
| Versailles..... | 108 | T. J. McWane..... | 246 | 24 60 | 6 | 30 60 |
| Trenton..... | 109 | Louis Blattner..... | 278 | 27 80 | 6 | 33 80 |
| Lebanon..... | 110 | C. J. Reuter..... | 286 | 28 60 | 6 | 34 60 |
| Jonesboro..... | 111 | J. H. Hilboldt..... | 330 | 33 00 | 6 | 39 00 |
| Bureau..... | 112 | Virgil H. Brown..... | 105 | 10 50 | 6 | 16 50 |
| Robert Burns..... | 113 | L. L. Mertz..... | 194 | 19 40 | 6 | 25 40 |
| Marcelline..... | 114 | Elijah Shepherd..... | 272 | 27 20 | 6 | 33 20 |
| Rising Sun..... | 115 | D. C. Ames..... | 46 | 4 60 | 6 | 10 60 |
| Vermont..... | 116 | J. P. Marshall..... | 213 | 21 30 | 6 | 27 30 |
| Elgin..... | 117 | G. M. Turnbull..... | 37 | 3 70 | 6 | 9 70 |
| Waverly..... | 118 | L. D. Foreman..... | 210 | 21 00 | 6 | 27 00 |
| Mound..... | 122 | J. C. McBride..... | 194 | 19 40 | 6 | 25 40 |
| Oquawka..... | 123 | Lewis H. Hand..... | 203 | 20 30 | 6 | 26 30 |
| Cedar..... | 124 | H. C. Claypool..... | 62 | 6 20 | 6 | 12 20 |
| Greenup..... | 125 | M. G. Price..... | 202 | 20 20 | 6 | 26 20 |
| Empire..... | 126 | Adolph Fehrman..... | 152 | 15 20 | 6 | 21 20 |
| Antioch..... | 127 | James Murrie..... | 45 | 4 50 | 6 | 10 50 |
| Raleigh..... | 128 | Simeon M. Horn..... | 303 | 30 30 | 6 | 36 30 |
| Greenfield..... | 129 | R. A. Short..... | 252 | 25 20 | 6 | 31 20 |
| Marion..... | 130 | John W. Larimer..... | 249 | 24 90 | 6 | 30 90 |
| Golconda..... | 131 | A. D. McDonald..... | 352 | 35 20 | 6 | 41 20 |
| Mackinaw..... | 132 | George A. Smith..... | 146 | 14 60 | 6 | 20 60 |
| Marshall..... | 133 | Henry Gasaway..... | 176 | 17 60 | 6 | 23 60 |
| Sycamore..... | 134 | J. E. Harrington..... | 52 | 5 20 | 6 | 11 20 |
| Lima..... | 135 | Edward F. Jacobs..... | 277 | 27 70 | 6 | 33 70 |
| Hutsonville..... | 136 | W. L. Bishop..... | 196 | 19 60 | 6 | 25 60 |
| Polk..... | 137 | W. W. Hall..... | 306 | 30 60 | 6 | 36 60 |
| Marengo..... | 138 | Lester Barber..... | 66 | 6 60 | 6 | 12 60 |
| Geneva..... | 139 | C. W. Grant..... | 36 | 3 60 | 6 | 9 60 |
| Olney..... | 140 | W. F. Beck..... | 234 | 23 40 | 6 | 29 40 |
| Garden City..... | 141 | Frank R. Sherrard..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Ames..... | 142 | H. W. Booth..... | 120 | 12 00 | 6 | 18 00 |
| Richmond..... | 143 | G. W. Eldredge..... | 60 | 6 00 | 6 | 12 00 |
| DeKalb..... | 144 | James H. Parks..... | 58 | 5 80 | 6 | 11 80 |
| A. W. Rawson..... | 145 | J. A. Provoost..... | 101 | 10 10 | 6 | 16 10 |
| Lee Centre..... | 146 | James E. Gray..... | 95 | 9 50 | 6 | 15 50 |
| Clayton..... | 147 | C. A. Wever..... | 242 | 24 20 | 6 | 30 20 |
| Bloomfield..... | 148 | Harry B. Jones..... | 147 | 14 70 | 6 | 20 70 |
| Effingham..... | 149 | C. J. Bowling..... | 199 | 19 90 | 6 | 25 90 |
| Vienna..... | 150 | George B. Gillespie..... | 339 | 33 90 | 6 | 39 90 |
| Bunker Hill..... | 151 | Adolph Bumann..... | 250 | 25 00 | 6 | 31 00 |
| Fidelity..... | 152 | C. F. Stone..... | 244 | 24 40 | 6 | 30 40 |
| Clay..... | 153 | James M. Alexander..... | 266 | 26 60 | 6 | 32 60 |
| Russell..... | 154 | Buford Taylor..... | 134 | 13 40 | 6 | 19 40 |
| Alpha..... | 155 | J. C. Fletcher..... | 163 | 16 30 | 6 | 22 30 |
| Delavan..... | 156 | George C. Whitmore..... | 157 | 15 70 | 6 | 21 70 |
| Urbana..... | 157 | R. A. Webber..... | 130 | 13 00 | 6 | 19 00 |
| McHenry..... | 158 | W. A. Cristy..... | 51 | 5 10 | 6 | 11 10 |
| Kewanee..... | 159 | A. T. Boyle..... | 132 | 13 20 | 6 | 19 20 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | ..... | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------|------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| Waubansia..... | 160 | Fred Schultz..... | ..... | \$..... | \$6 | \$ 6 00 |
| Virden..... | 161 | R. F. Morrow..... | 207 | 20 70 | 6 | 26 70 |
| Hope..... | 162 | George H. Campbell..... | 310 | 31 00 | 6 | 37 00 |
| Westfield..... | 163 | Charles F. Briscoe..... | 181 | 18 10 | 6 | 24 10 |
| Edward Dobbins..... | 164 | G. D. Rader..... | 226 | 22 60 | 6 | 28 60 |
| Atlanta..... | 165 | Horace Cribfield..... | 146 | 14 60 | 6 | 20 60 |
| Star in the East..... | 166 | W. H. C. Miller..... | 87 | 8 70 | 6 | 14 70 |
| Milford..... | 168 | J. A. McConnell..... | 88 | 8 80 | 6 | 14 80 |
| Evergreen..... | 170 | Oscar E. Heard..... | 114 | 11 40 | 6 | 17 40 |
| Girard..... | 171 | Philip Flood..... | 211 | 21 10 | 6 | 27 10 |
| Wayne..... | 172 | W. C. Whitman..... | 152 | 15 20 | 6 | 21 20 |
| Cherry Valley..... | 173 | C. W. Buck..... | 84 | 8 40 | 6 | 14 40 |
| Lena..... | 174 | John H. Rife..... | 126 | 12 60 | 6 | 18 60 |
| Matteson..... | 175 | Squire F. Tompkins..... | 37 | 3 70 | 6 | 9 70 |
| Mendota..... | 176 | Jacob Scheidenhelm..... | 84 | 8 40 | 6 | 14 40 |
| Staunton..... | 177 | J. R. Ripley..... | 245 | 24 50 | 4 | 28 50 |
| Illinois Central..... | 178 | P. M. James..... | 95 | 9 50 | 6 | 15 50 |
| Wabash..... | 179 | B. H. Lawson..... | 180 | 18 00 | 6 | 24 00 |
| Moweaqua..... | 180 | B. F. Ribelin..... | 186 | 18 60 | 6 | 24 60 |
| Germania..... | 182 | Otto Liess..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 6 00 |
| Meridian..... | 183 | F. A. Wiley..... | 73 | 7 30 | 6 | 13 30 |
| Abingdon..... | 185 | J. B. Smith..... | 173 | 17 30 | 6 | 23 30 |
| Mystic Tie..... | 187 | S. S. Rogers..... | 110 | 11 00 | 6 | 17 00 |
| Cyrus..... | 188 | C. E. Grove..... | 127 | 12 70 | 6 | 18 70 |
| Fulton City..... | 189 | A. D. Fay..... | 136 | 13 60 | 4 | 17 60 |
| Dundee..... | 190 | E. C. Hawley..... | 42 | 4 20 | 6 | 10 20 |
| Farmington..... | 192 | A. L. Hubbard..... | 171 | 17 10 | 6 | 23 10 |
| Herrick..... | 193 | John Jackson..... | 225 | 22 50 | 6 | 28 50 |
| Freedom..... | 194 | Theodore McClure..... | 77 | 7 70 | 6 | 13 70 |
| LaHarpe..... | 195 | F. O. Mason..... | 216 | 21 60 | 6 | 27 60 |
| Louisville..... | 196 | John Erwin..... | 228 | 22 80 | 6 | 28 80 |
| King Solomon's..... | 197 | E. A. Culver..... | 257 | 25 70 | 6 | 31 70 |
| Homer..... | 199 | Mathew J. Spencer..... | 144 | 14 40 | 6 | 20 40 |
| Sheba..... | 200 | T. W. Gibson..... | 268 | 26 80 | 6 | 32 80 |
| Centralia..... | 201 | W. F. Bundy..... | 253 | 25 30 | 6 | 31 30 |
| Lavelly..... | 203 | Zimri B. Bates..... | 173 | 17 30 | 6 | 23 30 |
| Flora..... | 204 | C. C. Smith..... | 235 | 23 50 | 6 | 29 50 |
| Corinthian..... | 205 | W. L. Nicholson..... | 78 | 7 80 | 4 | 11 80 |
| Fairfield..... | 206 | W. H. Baird..... | 258 | 25 80 | 6 | 31 80 |
| Tamaroa..... | 207 | A. H. Evans..... | 280 | 28 00 | 6 | 34 00 |
| Wilmington..... | 208 | Andrew Robson..... | 53 | 5 30 | 6 | 11 30 |
| Wm. B. Warren..... | 209 | Charles F. Watkins..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Logan..... | 210 | T. H. Stokes..... | 156 | 15 60 | 4 | 19 60 |
| Cleveland..... | 211 | Edward T. Gardiner..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Shipman..... | 212 | F. R. Kahl..... | 238 | 23 80 | 6 | 29 80 |
| Ipava..... | 213 | J. W. Quillin..... | 206 | 20 60 | 6 | 26 60 |
| Gillespie..... | 214 | Lewis M. Cruson..... | 240 | 24 00 | 6 | 30 00 |
| Newton..... | 216 | Drury R. Love..... | 222 | 22 20 | 6 | 28 20 |
| Mason..... | 217 | Wilson Turner..... | 211 | 21 10 | 6 | 27 10 |
| New Salem..... | 218 | N. D. Preble..... | 251 | 25 10 | 6 | 31 10 |
| Oakland..... | 219 | Milton J. Naphew..... | 167 | 16 70 | 6 | 22 70 |
| Mahomet..... | 220 | Frank E. Bryau..... | 137 | 13 70 | 6 | 19 70 |
| Leroy..... | 221 | J. F. McKenzie..... | 135 | 13 50 | 6 | 19 50 |
| Geo. Washington..... | 222 | J. M. Tawney..... | 134 | 13 40 | 6 | 19 40 |
| Pana..... | 226 | Julius Broehl..... | 202 | 20 20 | 6 | 26 20 |
| Columbus..... | 227 | George E. Myers..... | 250 | 25 00 | 6 | 31 00 |
| Lovington..... | 228 | P. J. Ecord..... | 168 | 16 80 | 6 | 22 80 |
| Manchester..... | 229 | M. H. Smith..... | 232 | 23 20 | 6 | 29 20 |
| New Haven..... | 230 | S. T. Smith..... | 298 | 29 80 | 6 | 35 80 |
| Wyandot..... | 231 | Elmer Sapp..... | 112 | 11 20 | 4 | 15 20 |
| Farmers..... | 232 | Barnett Litter..... | 373 | 37 30 | 6 | 43 30 |
| Blandinsville..... | 233 | S. Thompson..... | 210 | 21 10 | 4 | 25 10 |
| DuQuoin..... | 234 | T. H. Humphrey..... | 288 | 28 80 | 6 | 34 80 |
| Dallas City..... | 235 | B. Mendenhall..... | 223 | 22 30 | 6 | 28 30 |
| Charter Oak..... | 236 | Hugh Snell..... | 231 | 23 10 | 4 | 27 10 |
| Cairo..... | 237 | John Wood..... | 365 | 36 50 | 6 | 42 50 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage.. | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Black Hawk..... | 238 | Ezra H. Stuart | 242 | \$24 20 | 36 | \$30 20 |
| Mt. Carmel..... | 239 | Anton Spaeth | 252 | 25 20 | 6 | 31 20 |
| Western Star..... | 240 | Joseph O'Brien..... | 128 | 12 80 | 6 | 18 80 |
| Shekinah..... | 241 | J. F. Taylor..... | 308 | 30 80 | 6 | 36 80 |
| Galva..... | 243 | S. S. Moore..... | 140 | 14 00 | 6 | 20 00 |
| Horicon..... | 244 | Frank Barker..... | 75 | 7 50 | 6 | 13 50 |
| Greenville..... | 245 | J. G. Wright..... | 249 | 24 90 | 6 | 30 90 |
| El Paso..... | 246 | R. C. Duff..... | 118 | 11 80 | 6 | 17 80 |
| Rob Morris..... | 247 | Jacob McChesney..... | 113 | 11 30 | 6 | 17 30 |
| Golden Gate..... | 248 | G. W. Hamilton..... | 187 | 18 70 | 6 | 24 70 |
| Hibbard..... | 249 | M. Spencer Brown..... | 246 | 24 60 | 6 | 30 60 |
| Robinson..... | 250 | J. B. Crowley..... | 205 | 20 50 | 6 | 26 50 |
| Heyworth..... | 251 | Richard G. Lock | 138 | 13 80 | 6 | 19 80 |
| Aledo..... | 252 | T. W. Bassett..... | 177 | 17 70 | 6 | 23 70 |
| Avon Harmony..... | 253 | Royal Bliss..... | 184 | 18 40 | 6 | 24 40 |
| Aurora..... | 254 | Henry M. Grant..... | 38 | 3 80 | 6 | 9 80 |
| Donnellson..... | 255 | R. C. Clark..... | 243 | 24 30 | 6 | 30 30 |
| Warsaw..... | 257 | Wm. A. Dodge..... | 248 | 24 80 | 6 | 30 80 |
| Mattoon..... | 260 | J. E. Binns..... | 172 | 17 20 | 6 | 23 20 |
| Amon..... | 261 | E. M. Taylor..... | 139 | 13 90 | 4 | 17 90 |
| Channahon..... | 262 | Albert T. Randall..... | 55 | 5 50 | 4 | 9 50 |
| Illinois..... | 263 | W. H. Eastman..... | 145 | 14 50 | 6 | 20 50 |
| Franklin Grove..... | 264 | N. A. Whitney..... | 88 | 8 80 | 6 | 14 80 |
| Vermilion..... | 265 | George Heileman..... | 140 | 14 00 | 6 | 20 00 |
| Kingston..... | 266 | James Sykes..... | 265 | 26 50 | 6 | 32 50 |
| La Prairie..... | 267 | J. G. Schwartz..... | 234 | 23 40 | 6 | 29 40 |
| Paris..... | 268 | W. W. Danford..... | 160 | 16 00 | 6 | 22 00 |
| Wheaton..... | 269 | John H. Ashley..... | 25 | 2 50 | 6 | 8 50 |
| Blaney..... | 271 | Henry F. Kett ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Carmi..... | 272 | Oscar R. Silliman..... | 286 | 28 60 | 6 | 34 60 |
| Miners..... | 273 | Thomas G. Wonderly..... | 165 | 16 50 | 4 | 20 50 |
| Byron..... | 274 | Conrad Appar..... | 83 | 8 30 | 6 | 14 30 |
| Milton..... | 275 | N. D. McEvers..... | 259 | 25 90 | 6 | 31 90 |
| Elizabeth..... | 276 | J. M. Anderson..... | 337 | 33 70 | 6 | 39 70 |
| Accordia..... | 277 | Gustav A. Mueller..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Jo Daviess..... | 278 | Walter Stickney..... | 138 | 13 80 | 6 | 19 80 |
| Neoga..... | 279 | Henry A. Aldrich..... | 184 | 18 40 | 6 | 24 40 |
| Kansas..... | 280 | W. H. Brown..... | 173 | 17 30 | 6 | 23 30 |
| Brooklyn..... | 282 | A. Bradshaw..... | 82 | 8 20 | 6 | 14 20 |
| Meteor..... | 283 | Gustave Walter..... | 57 | 5 70 | 4 | 9 70 |
| Catlin..... | 285 | George W. Tilton..... | 130 | 13 00 | 6 | 19 00 |
| Plymouth..... | 286 | W. B. Cox..... | 223 | 22 30 | 6 | 28 30 |
| De Soto..... | 287 | Lafayette Elston..... | 302 | 30 20 | 6 | 36 20 |
| Genoa..... | 288 | A. C. Senska..... | 59 | 5 90 | 2 | 7 90 |
| Wataga..... | 291 | C. W. Merrill..... | 156 | 15 60 | 6 | 21 60 |
| Chenoa..... | 292 | M. J. Ohmit..... | 102 | 10 20 | 6 | 16 20 |
| Prophetstown..... | 293 | H. A. Sturtevant..... | 120 | 12 00 | 6 | 18 00 |
| Pontiac..... | 294 | S. E. Sims..... | 92 | 9 20 | 6 | 15 20 |
| Dills..... | 295 | Wm. T. Newman..... | 257 | 25 70 | 6 | 31 70 |
| Quincy..... | 296 | S. P. Barnes..... | 263 | 26 30 | 6 | 32 30 |
| Benjamin..... | 297 | Rankin W. Castle..... | 242 | 24 20 | 6 | 30 20 |
| Wauconda..... | 298 | C. R. Wells..... | 40 | 4 00 | 6 | 10 00 |
| Hinckley..... | 301 | D. H. Brown..... | 57 | 5 70 | 6 | 11 70 |
| Durand..... | 302 | W. E. Fyler..... | 115 | 11 50 | 6 | 17 50 |
| Raven..... | 303 | George R. Schamp..... | 44 | 4 40 | 6 | 10 40 |
| Onarga..... | 305 | W. C. Morris..... | 85 | 8 50 | 6 | 14 50 |
| W. C. Hobbs..... | 306 | Lyon Karr..... | 131 | 13 10 | 6 | 19 10 |
| Ashlar..... | 308 | Frederick B. Davis..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Harvard..... | 309 | W. C. Wellington..... | 62 | 6 20 | 6 | 12 20 |
| Dearborn..... | 310 | W. S. Muir..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Kilwinning..... | 311 | Hugh MacMillan..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Ionic..... | 312 | J. S. McClelland..... | 170 | 17 00 | 6 | 23 00 |
| York..... | 313 | C. D. Ryerson..... | 196 | 19 60 | 6 | 25 60 |
| Erwin..... | 315 | Ben Wolfbrand..... | 257 | 25 70 | 6 | 31 70 |
| Abraham Jonas..... | 316 | T. N. Bone..... | 99 | 9 90 | 6 | 15 90 |
| J. L. Anderson..... | 318 | Philip G. Winfield..... | 226 | 22 60 | 6 | 28 60 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage... | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Doric..... | 319 | E. Cumpson..... | 160 | \$16 00 | \$6 | \$22 00 |
| Creston..... | 320 | E. D. Bone..... | 70 | 7 00 | 4 | 11 00 |
| Dunlap..... | 321 | A. E. Kennedy..... | 124 | 12 40 | 6 | 18 40 |
| Windsor..... | 322 | G. A. Edwards..... | 185 | 18 50 | 6 | 24 50 |
| Orient..... | 323 | N. J. Cobleigh..... | 70 | 7 00 | 6 | 13 00 |
| Harrisburg..... | 325 | Jared W. Richardson..... | 305 | 30 50 | 6 | 36 50 |
| Industry..... | 327 | J. A. Butcher..... | 216 | 21 60 | 6 | 27 60 |
| Altona..... | 330 | L. K. Byers..... | 148 | 14 80 | 6 | 20 80 |
| Mt. Erie..... | 331 | Alex S. Jessup..... | 258 | 25 80 | 6 | 31 80 |
| Tuscola..... | 332 | Riley J. N. Johnson..... | 150 | 15 00 | 6 | 21 00 |
| Tyrian..... | 333 | George M. O'Hara..... | 185 | 18 50 | 6 | 24 50 |
| Sumner..... | 334 | J. L. Barnes..... | 236 | 23 60 | 6 | 29 60 |
| Schiller..... | 335 | John F. Heschong..... | 145 | 14 50 | 6 | 20 50 |
| New Columbia..... | 336 | Thomas N. Cummins..... | 349 | 34 90 | 6 | 40 90 |
| Oneida..... | 337 | F. Murdoch..... | 152 | 15 20 | 6 | 21 20 |
| Saline..... | 339 | L. Z. Sullivan..... | 339 | 33 90 | 6 | 39 90 |
| Kedron..... | 340 | Richard Kimball..... | 193 | 19 30 | 6 | 25 30 |
| Full Moon..... | 341 | D. S. Booker..... | 270 | 27 00 | 6 | 33 00 |
| Summerfield..... | 342 | Adam Schroeder..... | 282 | 28 20 | 6 | 34 20 |
| Wenona..... | 344 | T. D. Judd..... | 109 | 10 90 | 6 | 16 90 |
| Milledgeville..... | 345 | H. J. Durstine..... | 121 | 12 10 | 4 | 16 10 |
| N. D. Morse..... | 346 | J. M. Leonard..... | 229 | 22 90 | 6 | 28 90 |
| Sidney..... | 347 | Wm. H. Robinson..... | 137 | 13 70 | 6 | 19 70 |
| Russellville..... | 348 | N. M. Tohill..... | 214 | 21 40 | 6 | 27 40 |
| Sublette..... | 349 | Charles H. Ingals..... | 92 | 9 20 | 6 | 15 20 |
| Fairview..... | 350 | M. B. Swegle..... | 194 | 19 40 | 6 | 25 40 |
| Tarbolton..... | 351 | John Conerus..... | 98 | 9 80 | 6 | 15 80 |
| Kinderhook..... | 353 | Wm. G. Smith..... | 270 | 27 00 | 6 | 33 00 |
| Ark and Anchor..... | 354 | Wm. M. Hill..... | 201 | 20 10 | 6 | 26 10 |
| Marine..... | 355 | Henry H. Elbring..... | 277 | 27 70 | 6 | 33 70 |
| Hermitage..... | 356 | Edward Craig..... | 270 | 27 00 | 6 | 33 00 |
| Blackberry..... | 359 | C. T. Hunt..... | 44 | 4 40 | 6 | 10 40 |
| Princeville..... | 360 | A. M. Wilson..... | 148 | 14 80 | 6 | 20 80 |
| Douglas..... | 361 | Peter W. Lill..... | 301 | 30 10 | 6 | 36 10 |
| Noble..... | 362 | H. E. Roberts..... | 241 | 24 10 | 6 | 30 10 |
| Horeb..... | 363 | C. S. Bristol..... | 163 | 16 30 | 6 | 22 30 |
| Tonica..... | 364 | J. E. Hartenbower..... | 109 | 10 90 | 6 | 16 90 |
| Bement..... | 365 | George B. Alvord..... | 153 | 15 30 | 6 | 21 30 |
| Arcola..... | 366 | T. L. Vradenburg..... | 158 | 15 80 | 6 | 21 80 |
| Oxford..... | 367 | F. W. Plummer..... | 161 | 16 10 | 4 | 20 10 |
| Jefferson..... | 368 | M. V. B. Montgomery..... | 290 | 29 00 | 6 | 35 00 |
| Newman..... | 369 | Edward T. Root..... | 166 | 16 60 | 6 | 22 60 |
| Livingston..... | 371 | Henry Fox..... | 74 | 7 40 | 6 | 13 40 |
| Chambersburg..... | 373 | W. A. Lidgard..... | 246 | 24 60 | 6 | 30 60 |
| Shabbona..... | 374 | Wm. Husk..... | 69 | 6 90 | 6 | 12 90 |
| Aroma..... | 378 | George W. Swan..... | 61 | 6 10 | 4 | 10 10 |
| Payson..... | 379 | J. C. Carr..... | 273 | 27 30 | 6 | 33 30 |
| Liberty..... | 380 | George W. Dean..... | 283 | 28 30 | 6 | 34 30 |
| Gill..... | 382 | Alfred Glossop..... | 223 | 22 30 | 6 | 28 30 |
| LaMolle..... | 383 | Joseph Rambo..... | 93 | 9 30 | 6 | 15 30 |
| Waltham..... | 384 | William Wilson..... | 94 | 9 40 | 6 | 15 40 |
| Mississippi..... | 385 | D. C. Smith..... | 138 | 13 80 | 6 | 19 80 |
| Bridgeport..... | 386 | John S. Martin..... | 231 | 23 10 | 4 | 27 10 |
| El Dara..... | 388 | Alonzo Lyons..... | 260 | 26 00 | 6 | 32 00 |
| Kankakee..... | 389 | William N. Dusenbury..... | 56 | 5 60 | 6 | 11 60 |
| Ashmore..... | 390 | Lincoln Moore..... | 178 | 17 80 | 6 | 23 80 |
| Tolono..... | 391 | W. E. Handy..... | 137 | 13 70 | 6 | 19 70 |
| Oconee..... | 392 | W. H. Aughinbaugh..... | 210 | 21 00 | 6 | 27 00 |
| Blair..... | 393 | J. W. Paterson..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Jerseyville..... | 394 | D. M. Houghtlin..... | 262 | 26 20 | 6 | 32 20 |
| Muddy Point..... | 396 | Simond O. Beals..... | 180 | 18 00 | 6 | 24 00 |
| Shiloh..... | 397 | W. E. Hess..... | 90 | 9 00 | 6 | 15 00 |
| Kinmundy..... | 398 | C. Rohrbough..... | 229 | 22 90 | 6 | 28 90 |
| Buda..... | 399 | T. A. Zink..... | 118 | 11 80 | 6 | 17 80 |
| Pacific..... | 400 | Henry Holloway..... | 168 | 16 80 | 6 | 22 80 |
| Odell..... | 401 | Charles E. Axt..... | 82 | 8 20 | 6 | 14 20 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | mileage .. | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Kishwaukee | 402 | J. McLean | 62 | \$ 6 20 | \$6 | \$12 20 |
| Mason City | 403 | W. Y. McLemore | 171 | 17 10 | 6 | 23 10 |
| Batavia | 404 | Edwin A. Conde | 38 | 3 80 | 6 | 9 80 |
| Ramsey | 405 | J. P. Jeppeson | 220 | 22 00 | 6 | 28 00 |
| Bethalto | 406 | Wm. Montgomery | 261 | 26 10 | 6 | 32 10 |
| Stratton | 408 | W. A. Tweedy | 166 | 16 60 | 6 | 22 60 |
| Thos. J. Turner | 409 | Wm. R. Jones ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Mithra | 410 | Fredinand Walther ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Hesperia | 411 | D. A. Arnold ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Bollen | 412 | W. C. Graham | 137 | 13 70 | 6 | 19 70 |
| Evening Star | 414 | Thomas G. Eilert | 109 | 10 90 | 6 | 16 90 |
| Lawn Ridge | 415 | Stephen Cornell | 140 | 14 00 | 6 | 20 00 |
| Paxton | 416 | E. A. Gardner | 103 | 10 30 | 4 | 14 30 |
| Marseilles | 417 | M. E. Blanchard | 77 | 7 70 | 6 | 13 70 |
| Freeburg | 418 | Louis G. Joseph | 303 | 30 30 | 6 | 36 30 |
| Reynoldsburg | 419 | Thomas H. Taylor | 316 | 31 60 | 6 | 37 60 |
| Oregon | 420 | Thomas Webb | 90 | 9 00 | 6 | 15 00 |
| Washburn | 421 | Mark L. Harper | 127 | 12 70 | 6 | 18 70 |
| Landmark | 422 | Walter J. Buckley ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Lanark | 423 | Charles E. Olmsted | 121 | 12 10 | 6 | 18 10 |
| Exeter | 424 | Rufus Funk | 232 | 23 20 | 6 | 29 20 |
| Scottville | 426 | A. E. Claussen | 225 | 22 50 | 6 | 28 50 |
| Red Bud | 427 | A. M. Owen | 318 | 31 80 | 6 | 37 80 |
| Sunbeam | 428 | W. H. Jones | 53 | 5 30 | 6 | 11 30 |
| Chebanse | 429 | John Burrill | 65 | 6 50 | 6 | 12 50 |
| Kendrick | 430 | Jay Brown | 248 | 24 80 | 6 | 30 80 |
| Summit | 431 | George F. Towne | 177 | 17 70 | 6 | 23 70 |
| Murrayville | 432 | M. V. B. Wyatt | 227 | 22 70 | 6 | 28 70 |
| Annawan | 433 | Daniel Porter | 129 | 12 90 | 6 | 18 90 |
| Makanda | 434 | J. P. Schwartz | 316 | 31 60 | 6 | 37 60 |
| Philo | 436 | John Schafer, Jr. | 152 | 15 20 | 6 | 21 20 |
| Chicago | 437 | Nathan Hefter ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Camargo | 440 | W. F. Jarman | 156 | 15 60 | 6 | 21 60 |
| Sparland | 441 | T. Van Antwerp | 130 | 13 00 | 6 | 19 00 |
| Casey | 442 | D. C. Sturdevant | 192 | 19 20 | 6 | 25 20 |
| Cave-in-Rock | 444 | H. C. Frayer | 333 | 33 30 | 6 | 39 30 |
| Chesterfield | 445 | John C. Peebles | 235 | 23 50 | 6 | 29 50 |
| Watska | 446 | Charles E. Barber | 77 | 7 70 | 6 | 13 70 |
| S. D. Monroe | 447 | J. C. Reynolds | 219 | 21 90 | 6 | 27 90 |
| Yates City | 448 | H. J. Hensley | 165 | 16 50 | 6 | 22 50 |
| Mendon | 449 | C. H. Nutt | 264 | 26 40 | 6 | 32 40 |
| Loami | 450 | Joseph Jones | 202 | 20 20 | 6 | 26 20 |
| Bromwell | 451 | H. C. Travis | 193 | 19 30 | 6 | 25 30 |
| New Hartford | 453 | Julius Schwartz | 263 | 26 20 | 6 | 32 20 |
| Maroa | 454 | Thomas P. Miller | 162 | 16 20 | 6 | 22 20 |
| Irving | 455 | J. W. Hook | 233 | 23 30 | 6 | 29 30 |
| Nokomis | 456 | A. J. Williford | 223 | 22 30 | 6 | 28 30 |
| Moscow | 457 | George C. Jones | 340 | 34 00 | 6 | 40 00 |
| Blazing Star | 458 | F. M. Furlong | 332 | 33 20 | 6 | 39 20 |
| Jeffersouville | 460 | William Taylor | 251 | 25 10 | 6 | 31 10 |
| Plainview | 461 | Harris Thomas | 234 | 23 40 | 4 | 27 40 |
| Tremont | 462 | W. H. Roof | 153 | 15 30 | 6 | 21 30 |
| Palmyra | 463 | William E. West | 221 | 22 10 | 6 | 28 10 |
| Denver | 464 | E. E. Mock | 248 | 24 80 | 6 | 30 80 |
| Huntsville | 465 | C. H. Phelps | 232 | 23 20 | 6 | 29 20 |
| Cobden | 466 | I. H. Lawrence | 323 | 32 30 | 6 | 38 30 |
| South Macon | 467 | R. H. Woodcock | 180 | 18 00 | 4 | 22 00 |
| Cheney's Grove | 468 | Joseph M. Jordan | 118 | 11 80 | 6 | 17 80 |
| McLean | 469 | C. C. Aldrich | 141 | 14 10 | 4 | 18 10 |
| Rantoul | 470 | L. A. Smyres | 114 | 11 40 | 6 | 17 40 |
| Kendall | 471 | George F. Hoadley | 50 | 5 00 | 6 | 11 00 |
| Amity | 472 | Charles E. Norris | 30 | 3 00 | 6 | 9 00 |
| Gordon | 473 | A. J. Gallick | 258 | 25 80 | 6 | 31 80 |
| Walshville | 475 | A. T. Strange | 239 | 23 90 | 6 | 29 90 |
| Manito | 476 | J. S. Dailey | 164 | 16 40 | 6 | 22 40 |
| Rutland | 477 | James Bane | 114 | 11 40 | 6 | 17 40 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage... | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Wyoming..... | 479 | W. E. Nixon..... | 138 | \$13 80 | \$6 | \$19 80 |
| Momence..... | 481 | William Perkins..... | 50 | 5 00 | 6 | 11 00 |
| Lexington..... | 482 | A. B. Davidson..... | 110 | 11 00 | 4 | 15 00 |
| Edgewood..... | 484 | Joseph Danks..... | 214 | 21 40 | 6 | 27 40 |
| Xenia..... | 485 | Asher R. Cox..... | 244 | 24 40 | 6 | 30 40 |
| Bowen..... | 486 | G. F. Warner..... | 244 | 24 40 | 6 | 30 40 |
| Andrew Jackson..... | 487 | James Chadwell..... | 326 | 32 60 | 6 | 38 60 |
| Clay City..... | 488 | W. S. Bothwell..... | 242 | 24 20 | 6 | 30 20 |
| Cooper..... | 489 | Charles Thompson..... | 213 | 21 30 | 6 | 27 30 |
| Shannon..... | 490 | Irvin D. Woodford..... | 121 | 12 10 | 6 | 18 10 |
| Martin..... | 491 | M. J. Platt..... | 170 | 17 00 | 6 | 23 00 |
| Libertyville..... | 492 | C. N. Durand..... | 32 | 3 20 | 6 | 9 20 |
| Tower Hill..... | 493 | George W. Hill..... | 204 | 20 40 | 6 | 26 40 |
| Bath..... | 494 | D. C. Harmison..... | 191 | 19 10 | 6 | 25 10 |
| Stone Fort..... | 495 | John A. Whitaker..... | 318 | 31 80 | 6 | 37 80 |
| Tennessee..... | 496 | John W. Aiken..... | 212 | 21 20 | 6 | 27 20 |
| Alma..... | 497 | William H. Stevens..... | 305 | 30 50 | 6 | 36 50 |
| Murphysboro..... | 498 | A. A. McGahey..... | 316 | 31 60 | 6 | 37 60 |
| St. Paul..... | 500 | Philip J. Slenker..... | 185 | 18 50 | 6 | 24 50 |
| Stark..... | 501 | Andrew Jackson..... | 146 | 14 60 | 6 | 20 60 |
| Woodhull..... | 502 | W. W. Moody..... | 154 | 15 40 | 6 | 21 40 |
| Odin..... | 503 | Edgar E. Fyke..... | 244 | 24 40 | 6 | 30 40 |
| East St. Louis..... | 504 | S. A. White..... | 280 | 28 00 | 6 | 34 00 |
| Meridian Sun..... | 505 | D. R. Hatch..... | 74 | 7 40 | 6 | 13 40 |
| O. H. Miner..... | 506 | William Shrum..... | 76 | 7 60 | 6 | 13 60 |
| Home..... | 508 | H. S. Hurd..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Parkersburg..... | 509 | F. M. Rash..... | 243 | 24 30 | 6 | 30 30 |
| J. D. Moody..... | 510 | W. W. Tullis..... | 258 | 25 80 | 6 | 31 80 |
| Clintonville..... | 511 | Charles Glick..... | 39 | 3 90 | 6 | 9 90 |
| Wade-Barney..... | 512 | Frank R. Sutherland..... | 126 | 12 60 | 6 | 18 60 |
| Bradford..... | 514 | J. E. Noyes..... | 129 | 12 90 | 6 | 18 90 |
| Andalusia..... | 516 | Mathew Robinson..... | 172 | 17 20 | 6 | 23 20 |
| Litchfield..... | 517 | J. H. McManus..... | 231 | 23 10 | 6 | 29 10 |
| Abraham Lincoln..... | 518 | Jacob Long..... | 186 | 18 60 | 6 | 24 60 |
| Roseville..... | 519 | S. F. Reno..... | 191 | 19 10 | 2 | 21 10 |
| Anna..... | 520 | J. F. Williford..... | 329 | 32 90 | 6 | 38 90 |
| Illioopolis..... | 521 | J. T. Mulliken..... | 186 | 18 60 | 6 | 24 60 |
| Monitor..... | 522 | George D. Leator..... | 37 | 3 70 | 2 | 5 70 |
| Chatham..... | 523 | B. G. Smith..... | 194 | 19 40 | 6 | 25 40 |
| Evans..... | 524 | George W. Hess..... | 12 | 1 20 | 6 | 7 20 |
| Delia..... | 525 | J. F. Merry..... | 213 | 21 30 | 6 | 27 30 |
| Covenant..... | 526 | Geo. M. Moulton..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Rossville..... | 527 | Chas. Shumote..... | 105 | 10 50 | 6 | 16 50 |
| Minooka..... | 528 | D. D. Filkins..... | 51 | 5 10 | 6 | 11 10 |
| Adams..... | 529 | James J. Swarthout..... | 283 | 28 30 | 6 | 34 30 |
| Maquon..... | 530 | John H. Wagner..... | 173 | 17 30 | 6 | 23 30 |
| Altamont..... | 533 | G. W. Gwinn..... | 211 | 21 10 | 6 | 27 10 |
| Cuba..... | 534 | F. M. Mosher..... | 192 | 19 20 | 6 | 25 20 |
| Sherman..... | 535 | Wm. M. Smith..... | 165 | 16 50 | 6 | 22 50 |
| Plainfield..... | 536 | A. E. Mottinger..... | 41 | 4 10 | 6 | 10 10 |
| J. R. Gorin..... | 537 | Geo. W. Hasting..... | 141 | 14 10 | 6 | 20 10 |
| Lockport..... | 538 | S. W. Dowse..... | 33 | 3 30 | 6 | 9 30 |
| Harlem..... | 540 | Chas. L. Bliss..... | 8 | 80 | 6 | 6 80 |
| Sigel..... | 541 | T. P. Mautz..... | 195 | 19 50 | 6 | 25 50 |
| Towanda..... | 542 | Samuel Marsh..... | 120 | 12 00 | 6 | 18 00 |
| Cordova..... | 543 | Isaac Cool..... | 152 | 15 20 | 6 | 21 20 |
| Virginia..... | 544 | John F. Robinson..... | 210 | 21 00 | 4 | 25 00 |
| Valley..... | 547 | Thos. K. Lees..... | 174 | 17 40 | 6 | 23 40 |
| Apple River..... | 548 | J. S. Lamont..... | 144 | 14 40 | 6 | 20 40 |
| Sharon..... | 550 | A. B. Blake..... | 122 | 12 20 | 6 | 18 20 |
| Long Point..... | 552 | B. F. Colehower..... | 95 | 9 50 | 6 | 15 50 |
| Plum Rwyer..... | 554 | G. M. Tyrrell..... | 131 | 13 10 | 6 | 19 10 |
| Humboldt..... | 555 | Charles Geiger..... | 84 | 8 40 | 6 | 14 40 |
| Dawson..... | 556 | W. W. Judd..... | 196 | 19 60 | 6 | 25 60 |
| Lessing..... | 557 | John Heinsen..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 00 |
| Leland..... | 558 | W. G. Cove..... | 67 | 6 70 | 6 | 12 70 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage .. | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Thomson | 559 | George W. Sweet..... | 143 | \$14 30 | \$6 | \$20 30 |
| Madison | 560 | Robert Alsop..... | 255 | 25 50 | 6 | 31 50 |
| Villa Ridge..... | 562 | S. H. Graves..... | 353 | 35 30 | 6 | 41 30 |
| Winslow..... | 564 | N. C. Tyler..... | 133 | 13 30 | 6 | 19 30 |
| Pleasant Hill..... | 565 | John F. Berry..... | 202 | 20 20 | 6 | 32 20 |
| Albany..... | 566 | J. M. Eaton..... | 144 | 14 40 | 6 | 20 40 |
| Frankfort..... | 567 | J. A. Baker..... | 314 | 31 40 | 6 | 37 40 |
| Time | 569 | W. H. Pringle..... | 260 | 26 00 | 4 | 30 00 |
| Jacksonville..... | 570 | L. A. Frost..... | 215 | 21 50 | 6 | 27 50 |
| Bardolph..... | 572 | N. H. Jackson..... | 197 | 19 70 | 6 | 25 70 |
| Gardner..... | 573 | Thos. S. Green..... | 65 | 6 50 | 6 | 12 50 |
| Pera | 574 | Thomas E. Jefferson..... | 108 | 10 80 | 6 | 16 80 |
| Capron..... | 575 | J. W. Watterson..... | 70 | 7 00 | 4 | 11 00 |
| O'Fallon..... | 576 | Andrew Moore..... | 291 | 29 10 | 6 | 35 10 |
| Viola..... | 577 | J. B. Longley..... | 168 | 16 80 | 6 | 22 80 |
| Prairie City..... | 578 | Geo. B. Willan..... | 190 | 19 00 | 6 | 25 00 |
| Elbridge..... | 579 | H. W. Ferrell..... | 171 | 17 10 | 6 | 23 10 |
| Hazel Dell..... | 580 | Wallace Young..... | 199 | 19 90 | 6 | 25 90 |
| Dongola..... | 581 | Jasper A. Dillow..... | 338 | 33 80 | 6 | 39 80 |
| Shirley | 582 | H. L. Jackson..... | 132 | 13 20 | 6 | 19 20 |
| Highland..... | 583 | C. L. Maechtlen..... | 267 | 26 70 | 6 | 32 70 |
| Vesper..... | 584 | Eugene W. Welch..... | 163 | 16 30 | 6 | 22 30 |
| Fisher..... | 585 | H. C. Porter..... | 194 | 19 40 | 6 | 25 40 |
| Princeton..... | 587 | Frank W. Clark..... | 105 | 10 50 | 6 | 16 50 |
| Troy | 588 | Elias Burk..... | 279 | 27 90 | 6 | 33 90 |
| Fairmount..... | 590 | Charles V. Tilton..... | 137 | 13 70 | 6 | 19 70 |
| Gilman..... | 591 | Charles Meyer..... | 81 | 8 10 | 4 | 12 10 |
| Miles Hart..... | 595 | C. W. Rightsell..... | 182 | 18 20 | 6 | 24 20 |
| National..... | 596 | A. T. Graham..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Cerro Gordo..... | 600 | J. C. Locher..... | 162 | 16 20 | 6 | 22 20 |
| Laclede..... | 601 | R. N. Carroll..... | 225 | 22 50 | 6 | 28 50 |
| Watson..... | 602 | W. C. Bradley..... | 206 | 20 60 | 6 | 26 60 |
| Clark..... | 603 | Charles M. Howard..... | 190 | 19 00 | 6 | 25 00 |
| Hebron..... | 604 | Daniel A. Clary..... | 73 | 7 30 | 6 | 13 30 |
| Piper..... | 608 | T. J. Sowers..... | 91 | 9 10 | 6 | 15 10 |
| Sheldon..... | 609 | George S. Hummer..... | 85 | 8 50 | 6 | 14 50 |
| Union Park..... | 610 | Edward Rath..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Lincoln Park..... | 611 | Hugh R. Ritchie..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Rock River..... | 612 | Elijah K. Jenkins..... | 110 | 11 00 | 6 | 17 00 |
| Patoka | 613 | W. Rollin Smith..... | 247 | 24 70 | 6 | 30 70 |
| Forrest | 614 | Fred Duckett..... | 93 | 9 30 | 6 | 15 30 |
| Wadley | 616 | C. H. Tietzort..... | 227 | 22 70 | 6 | 28 70 |
| Good Hope..... | 617 | Geo. A. Lackens..... | 200 | 20 00 | 6 | 26 00 |
| Basco | 618 | Lyman Doty..... | 246 | 24 60 | 6 | 30 60 |
| Berwick..... | 619 | F. M. Devoss..... | 173 | 17 30 | 6 | 23 30 |
| New Hope..... | 620 | John W. Taylor..... | 179 | 17 90 | 6 | 23 90 |
| Locust..... | 623 | A. Debarr..... | 210 | 21 00 | 6 | 27 00 |
| Union..... | 627 | Alfred H. Brooks..... | 339 | 33 90 | 6 | 39 90 |
| Tuscan..... | 630 | J. S. Williams..... | 305 | 30 50 | 6 | 36 50 |
| Norton..... | 631 | Albert W. Cotton..... | 80 | 8 00 | 6 | 14 00 |
| Ridge Farm..... | 632 | James P. Fletcher..... | 142 | 14 20 | 6 | 20 20 |
| E. F. W. Ellis..... | 633 | W. G. Robertson..... | 87 | 8 70 | 6 | 14 70 |
| Buckley..... | 634 | B. F. Purinton..... | 93 | 9 30 | 6 | 15 30 |
| Rochester..... | 635 | H. D. Parker..... | 193 | 19 30 | 6 | 25 30 |
| Peotone..... | 636 | George W. Arnold..... | 40 | 4 00 | 6 | 10 00 |
| Keystone..... | 639 | C. C. Hartman..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Comet..... | 641 | B. N. Ewing..... | 144 | 14 40 | 6 | 20 40 |
| Apollo..... | 642 | Geo. W. Coss..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| D. C. Cregier..... | 643 | Thomas C. Cunningham..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 00 |
| Oblong City..... | 644 | Zach Wirt..... | 216 | 21 60 | 6 | 27 60 |
| San Jose..... | 645 | E. S. Linbarger..... | 163 | 16 30 | 6 | 22 30 |
| Somonauk..... | 646 | J. T. Poplen..... | 61 | 6 10 | 6 | 12 10 |
| Blueville..... | 647 | S. L. Reefy..... | 202 | 20 20 | 6 | 26 20 |
| Camden..... | 648 | M. E. Cady..... | 239 | 23 90 | 6 | 29 90 |
| Atwood..... | 651 | W. J. Biggs..... | 160 | 16 00 | 6 | 22 00 |
| Greenview..... | 653 | D. Zeigler..... | 180 | 18 00 | 6 | 24 00 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage .. | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Yorktown | 655 | J. E. Greenman..... | 121 | \$12 10 | \$6 | \$18 10 |
| Mozart | 656 | Wolf Griesheim | 126 | 12 60 | 6 | 18 60 |
| Lafayette..... | 657 | R. E. Seeley..... | 333 | 33 30 | 6 | 39 30 |
| Rock Island..... | 658 | Emil Beck | 162 | 16 20 | 6 | 22 20 |
| Lambert..... | 659 | C. A. Wilcox..... | 263 | 26 30 | 6 | 32 30 |
| Grand Chain..... | 660 | J. F. McIntyre..... | 353 | 35 30 | 6 | 41 30 |
| South Park..... | 662 | E. Lee Heidenreich..... | 6 | 60 | 6 | 6 60 |
| Phoenix | 663 | Geo. B. Slack..... | 158 | 15 80 | 6 | 21 80 |
| Mayo..... | 664 | J. A. McCorkle..... | 223 | 22 30 | 6 | 28 30 |
| Greenland..... | 665 | Geo. W. Tipsword..... | 214 | 21 40 | 6 | 27 40 |
| Crawford..... | 666 | W. A. Wood..... | 214 | 21 40 | 6 | 27 40 |
| Erie..... | 667 | Wm. Smith..... | 133 | 13 30 | 6 | 19 30 |
| Burnt Prairie..... | 668 | W. R. Wheeler..... | 272 | 27 20 | 6 | 33 20 |
| Herder..... | 669 | Max E. Gemeinhardt..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Fillmore..... | 670 | V. A. Bost | 233 | 23 30 | 6 | 29 30 |
| Eddyville..... | 672 | Geo. W. Fowler..... | 333 | 33 30 | 6 | 39 30 |
| Normal..... | 673 | Clark L. Gill..... | 124 | 12 40 | 4 | 16 40 |
| Waldeck..... | 674 | John Dreier..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Pawnee | 675 | J. F. Clayton..... | 203 | 20 30 | 6 | 26 30 |
| A. O. Fay..... | 676 | D. A. Holmes..... | 23 | 2 30 | 6 | 8 30 |
| Enfield..... | 677 | J. M. Pearce..... | 276 | 27 60 | 6 | 33 60 |
| Illinois City..... | 679 | Joseph Ryan..... | 187 | 18 70 | 6 | 24 70 |
| Clement..... | 680 | Geo. W. Porter..... | 171 | 17 10 | 6 | 23 10 |
| Morrisonville..... | 681 | James M. Pence..... | 211 | 21 10 | 6 | 27 10 |
| Blue Mound..... | 682 | David McKaig, Jr..... | 184 | 18 40 | 6 | 24 40 |
| Burnside..... | 683 | Peter Jackson..... | 225 | 22 50 | 4 | 26 50 |
| Gallatia..... | 684 | H. N. Ryan..... | 307 | 30 70 | 4 | 34 70 |
| Rio..... | 685 | A. F. Howard..... | 163 | 16 30 | 6 | 22 30 |
| Garfield..... | 686 | Joseph A. Painter..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Orangeville..... | 687 | P. O. Stiver..... | 126 | 12 60 | 6 | 18 60 |
| Clifton..... | 688 | Peter Wright..... | 69 | 6 90 | 6 | 12 90 |
| Iola..... | 691 | J. T. Moore..... | 221 | 22 10 | 6 | 28 10 |
| Raymond..... | 692 | Chas. E. Brown..... | 220 | 22 00 | 6 | 28 00 |
| Herrin's Prairie..... | 693 | W. A. Perrine..... | 321 | 32 10 | 6 | 38 10 |
| Shiloh Hill..... | 695 | Abe Breneman..... | 315 | 31 50 | 6 | 37 50 |
| Belle Rive..... | 696 | Alfred Kniffen..... | 293 | 29 30 | 6 | 35 30 |
| Richard Cole..... | 697 | Robert Stuart..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Hutton..... | 698 | John V. Hosney..... | 194 | 19 40 | 6 | 25 40 |
| Pleasant Plains..... | 700 | Wm. Lynd..... | 201 | 20 10 | 6 | 26 10 |
| Temple Hill..... | 701 | Logan Randolph..... | 380 | 38 00 | 6 | 44 00 |
| Alexandria..... | 702 | J. R. McCall..... | 172 | 17 20 | 6 | 23 20 |
| Braidwood..... | 704 | James R. Smith..... | 57 | 5 70 | 4 | 9 70 |
| Ewing..... | 705 | John W. Hill..... | 298 | 29 80 | 6 | 35 80 |
| Joppa..... | 706 | L. H. Williams..... | 208 | 20 80 | 4 | 24 80 |
| Circle..... | 707 | Francis M. Schulhoff..... | 172 | 17 20 | 6 | 23 20 |
| Star..... | 709 | R. E. Smith..... | 99 | 9 90 | 6 | 15 90 |
| Farmer City..... | 710 | J. F. Houseman..... | 130 | 13 00 | 4 | 17 00 |
| Providence..... | 711 | A. S. Cameron..... | 10 | 1 00 | 6 | 7 00 |
| Collinsville..... | 712 | W. C. Hadley..... | 286 | 28 60 | 4 | 32 60 |
| Johnsonville..... | 713 | E. W. Turner..... | 252 | 25 20 | 6 | 31 20 |
| Newtown..... | 714 | J. A. Osborn..... | 134 | 13 40 | 6 | 19 40 |
| Elvaston..... | 715 | Hiram Ingersoll..... | 239 | 23 90 | 6 | 29 90 |
| Calumet..... | 716 | A. P. Pierce..... | 16 | 1 60 | 6 | 7 60 |
| Arcana..... | 717 | Charles J. F. Scharf..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| May..... | 718 | Volney W. Smith..... | 284 | 28 40 | 6 | 34 40 |
| Chapel Hill..... | 719 | Louis F. Rader..... | 323 | 32 30 | 6 | 38 30 |
| Rome..... | 721 | F. M. Purcell..... | 271 | 27 10 | 6 | 33 10 |
| Walnut..... | 722 | Truman Wolf..... | 110 | 11 00 | 6 | 17 00 |
| Omaha..... | 723 | H. P. Blackard..... | 291 | 29 10 | 6 | 35 10 |
| Chandlerville..... | 724 | Herman Rethron..... | 201 | 20 10 | 6 | 26 10 |
| Rankin..... | 725 | John S. Hewins..... | 111 | 11 10 | 6 | 17 10 |
| Golden Rule..... | 726 | A. J. Sagendorph..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Raritan..... | 727 | W. M. Mason..... | 202 | 20 20 | 6 | 26 20 |
| Waterman..... | 728 | H. Bradbury..... | 64 | 6 40 | 4 | 10 40 |
| Lake Creek..... | 729 | Geo. W. Duncan..... | 320 | 32 00 | 6 | 38 00 |
| Eldorado..... | 730 | S. T. Webber..... | 297 | 29 70 | 6 | 35 70 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage... | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Harbor..... | 731 | C. C. Smiley | 12 | \$1 20 | \$6 | \$7 20 |
| Carman | 732 | R. A. Lomax..... | 213 | 21 30 | 6 | 27 30 |
| Gibson..... | 733 | L. E. Rockwood..... | 110 | 11 00 | 4 | 15 00 |
| Morning Star..... | 734 | J. V. Harris..... | 182 | 18 20 | 6 | 24 20 |
| Sheridan..... | 735 | Albert Grandsen | 66 | 6 60 | 6 | 12 60 |
| Arrowsmith | 737 | A. J. Hulbert..... | 126 | 12 60 | 6 | 18 60 |
| Lakeside..... | 739 | Wm. D. Washburn ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Grant Park..... | 740 | N. Smith..... | 44 | 4 40 | 6 | 10 40 |
| Danvers..... | 742 | Charles C. Rowell | 136 | 13 60 | 6 | 19 60 |
| Scott Land..... | 743 | A. N. Workman..... | 151 | 15 10 | 6 | 21 10 |
| Goode..... | 744 | M. D. Galloway..... | 295 | 29 50 | 6 | 35 50 |
| Winnebago..... | 745 | F. M. Waters..... | 94 | 9 40 | 6 | 15 40 |
| Weldon..... | 746 | John A. Lisendy..... | 143 | 14 30 | 6 | 20 30 |
| Centennial..... | 747 | Geo. H. Bridges..... | 142 | 14 20 | 6 | 20 20 |
| Alta..... | 748 | D. E. Potter..... | 155 | 15 50 | 4 | 19 50 |
| Akin..... | 749 | C. M. Hudgins..... | 316 | 31 60 | 6 | 37 60 |
| Lyndon..... | 750 | John Roberts..... | 123 | 12 30 | 6 | 18 30 |
| Allendale..... | 752 | James M. Collison | 242 | 24 20 | 6 | 30 20 |
| Ogden..... | 754 | T. E. Silkey..... | 143 | 14 30 | 6 | 20 30 |
| Pre-emption..... | 755 | J. H. Seyler..... | 183 | 18 30 | 6 | 24 30 |
| Hardinsville..... | 756 | C. P. Carlton..... | 218 | 21 80 | 6 | 27 80 |
| Verona..... | 757 | Nathan Small..... | 74 | 7 40 | 6 | 13 40 |
| Mystic Star | 758 | I. J. Smith..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Orel..... | 759 | A. G. Scudamore | 276 | 27 60 | 6 | 33 60 |
| Sibley..... | 761 | Swen Anderson..... | 104 | 10 40 | 4 | 14 40 |
| Van Meter..... | 762 | W. T. Henne..... | 195 | 19 50 | 6 | 25 50 |
| Crete..... | 763 | W. C. Trowbridge..... | 30 | 3 00 | 6 | 9 00 |
| Sullivan..... | 764 | D. G. Lindsay..... | 176 | 17 60 | 6 | 23 60 |
| Palace..... | 765 | W. H. Annand..... | 12 | 1 20 | 6 | 7 20 |
| Littleton..... | 766 | M. O. Snyder..... | 237 | 23 70 | 6 | 29 70 |
| Triluminar | 767 | Chas. A. Koretke..... | 12 | 1 20 | 6 | 7 20 |
| Mizpah..... | 768 | Sylvester Gaunt ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| St. Elmo..... | 769 | Geo. A. Martin..... | 217 | 21 70 | 6 | 27 70 |
| La Grange..... | 770 | L. J. Amsden..... | 15 | 1 50 | 6 | 7 50 |
| Bay City..... | 771 | Wm. S. Moseley..... | 384 | 38 40 | 6 | 44 40 |
| New Burnside..... | 772 | T. C. Wise..... | 323 | 32 30 | 6 | 38 30 |
| Mansfield..... | 773 | John W. Bateman..... | 131 | 13 10 | 6 | 19 10 |
| Lake View..... | 774 | Samuel Vance..... | 5 | 50 | 6 | 6 50 |
| Grand Crossing..... | 776 | John B. Gosch..... | 10 | 1 00 | 6 | 7 00 |
| Ravenswood..... | 777 | Chas. W. Bassett..... | 6 | 60 | 6 | 6 60 |
| Gurney..... | 778 | Samuel C. Hazel..... | 357 | 35 10 | 6 | 41 10 |
| Wright's Grove..... | 779 | Fred H. Atwood..... | 5 | 50 | 6 | 6 50 |
| Siloam..... | 780 | Samuel M. Farrar..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Colchester..... | 781 | James Parnall..... | 211 | 21 10 | 6 | 27 10 |
| Potomac..... | 782 | J. A. Littler..... | 121 | 12 10 | 6 | 18 10 |
| Constantia..... | 783 | Wm. Raecke..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Beacon Light..... | 784 | Fred A. Rich..... | 10 | 1 00 | 4 | 5 00 |
| Stanford..... | 785 | Otto Warlitz..... | 139 | 13 90 | 6 | 19 90 |
| Riverton Union..... | 786 | Joseph A. Agee..... | 191 | 19 10 | 6 | 25 10 |
| Morris..... | 787 | August J. Weinle..... | 303 | 30 30 | 6 | 36 30 |
| Lerna..... | 788 | Newell J. McDonald..... | 178 | 17 80 | 6 | 23 80 |
| Auburn Park..... | 789 | J. S. Wheeler, Jr., | 8 | 80 | 6 | 6 80 |
| Pittsfield..... | 790 | R. S. Sallee..... | 246 | 24 60 | 6 | 30 60 |
| Broadlands..... | 791 | William N. Dicks..... | 156 | 15 60 | 6 | 21 60 |
| Calhoun..... | 792 | John T. Linkogle..... | 272 | 27 20 | 6 | 33 20 |
| A. T. Darrah..... | 793 | Robert B. Smead..... | 157 | 15 70 | 6 | 21 70 |
| Tadmor..... | 794 | J. A. Oxford..... | 330 | 33 00 | 6 | 39 00 |
| Myrtle..... | 795 | Wm. C. Jordan..... | 7 | 70 | 6 | 6 70 |
| E. M. Husted..... | 796 | John H. Wolfe..... | 236 | 23 60 | 6 | 29 60 |
| Normal Park..... | 797 | E. F. Stevens..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Sidell..... | 798 | H. L. Freeman..... | 147 | 14 70 | 6 | 20 70 |
| Colfax..... | 799 | Zack Taylor..... | 120 | 12 00 | 6 | 18 00 |
| Kenwood..... | 800 | Thos. W. Combs..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 6 00 |
| Sangamon..... | 801 | John Odell..... | 124 | 12 40 | 6 | 18 40 |
| Williamson..... | 802 | W. H. Perry..... | 317 | 31 70 | 6 | 37 70 |
| Neponset..... | 803 | J. L. Priestman..... | 123 | 12 30 | 6 | 18 30 |

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

| LODGES. | NO. | REPRESENTATIVES. | Miles..... | Mileage... | Per Diem. | Total..... |
|--------------------|-----|-------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Kensington..... | 804 | A. McLachlan..... | ..... | ..... | \$6 | \$6 00 |
| S. M. Dalzell..... | 805 | Wm. E. Dudley..... | 128 | 12 80 | 6 | 18 80 |
| Nebo..... | 806 | I. L. Lemmon..... | 260 | 26 00 | 6 | 32 00 |
| Royal..... | 807 | S. P. Ingram..... | 316 | 31 60 | 6 | 37 60 |
| Cornland..... | 808 | Gaylord C. Edwards..... | 187 | 18 70 | 6 | 24 70 |
| Gillham..... | 809 | Delbert Guile..... | 253 | 25 30 | 6 | 31 30 |
| Tracy..... | 810 | E. D. Petrie..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 00 |
| Melvin..... | 811 | L. S. Heath..... | 100 | 10 00 | 4 | 14 00 |

The following resolution was presented to the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master John M. Pearson, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Grand Lodge be and is hereby extended to Rev. Bro. F. M. Springer, Past Grand Chaplain of this Grand Lodge, now confined to his home by reason of the infirmities of age, and earnestly commend him to the tender care of his Heavenly Father, in whose services his life has been spent.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons of Illinois :

The R. W. Grand Secretary, in his annual report, calls attention to the fact that the edition of the Book of Ceremonials published by order of the Grand Lodge in 1877, is exhausted, and recommends the reference of the question to the Committee on Jurisprudence, for the purpose of making any changes in the text deemed advisable, and report the same with recommendations for the consideration of the Grand Lodge. In accordance thereto, the committee has considered the question, and find with the elimination of one foot note (page 30), rendered necessary by the action of Grand Lodge subsequent to the original issue of the book, that the text should stand, and recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to have prepared fifteen hundred copies of the book as corrected.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
DANIEL M. BROWNING,
JOHN C. SMITH,
JOHN M. PEARSON,
Committee.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith moved that the ceremonials adopted by this Grand Lodge for the placing of cape-stones be published in the Book of Cere-
monials, which was adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following report and reso-
lution, and moved its adoption, which was carried:

WHEREAS, Upon being notified by the Grand Lodge of Quebec that that body had interdicted fraternal intercourse with certain lodges existing within its jurisdiction, but not acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and that it had declared the same clandestine, this Grand Lodge did issue its edict warning the Craftsmen of its obedience to hold no Masonic intercourse with any lodge in the Province of Quebec not owning allegiance thereto; and

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has official notice that the edict of out-lawry against the said lodges has been withdrawn by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and hence the caution heretofore enforced is no longer necessary; therefore,

Resolved, That the edict of this Grand Lodge, above referred to, be and is hereby withdrawn.

REPORT—Committee on Fraternal Congress.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following report from the Committee on Fraternal Congress, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons :

The undersigned committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as includes the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky looking to the assembling of a Fraternal Congress in the city of Chicago, at some time during the the continuance of the World's Fair, and the remarks of the Grand Master on that subject, have had the same under consideration.

Your committee finds that at its annual communication held in October, 1891, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky took the initiative in an effort to secure the meeting of a Masonic Congress in Chicago, at some time during the Columbian Exposition to be held in the year 1893, in this, the chief city in this jurisdiction, by adopting a resolution expressing itself in favor of joining with sister jurisdictions for that purpose, upon the basis of the following declaration:

“Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that said Fraternal Congress should not be held with the view to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, but for the interchange of fraternal sentiments conserving the general interest of Masonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition, and the fundamental features which characterize our system the world over.”

This proposition, your committee learns, has been sent to the various Grand Lodges in United States and in the Dominion of Canada. Several Grand Lodges have taken favorable action upon this proposition, all or nearly all coupling it with a disclaimer of any purpose to form or to tolerate the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and all concurring either expressly or impliedly in the date suggested by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in the month of August, 1893.

Constrained alike by the obligations of hospitality and by its favorable disposition towards such a congress, so long as it involves no purpose to form a General Grand Lodge or to bind in any way the Grand Lodges represented therein, the Grand Lodge of Illinois will welcome most cordially the representatives of all Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons with which it may be in fraternal correspondence, to the jurisdiction proposed to be honored by their presence, and will gladly unite with them, through its own representatives, in all deliberations tending to strengthen the ties of fellowship and to reach a more general consensus upon all subjects tending to cause friction between sovereign and independent Grand Bodies.

In furtherance of this purpose your committee recommends that the Grand Lodge concurs in the date suggested by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for the meeting of the proposed congress.

Your committee further recommends that the Grand Lodge of Illinois be represented in the proposed congress by six delegates, consisting of the Grand Master and five others to be by him appointed.

Your committee further recommends that the Grand Master appoint an executive committee of five from among the resident Masons of Chicago, to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the congress and to answer inquiries relative thereto, with power to appoint sub-committees if required, and to make such provision for the entertainment of the members of the congress as may, in their judgment, suitably reflect the appreciation by the Masons of Illinois of the privilege of counting as their guests the accredited delegates of the Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence.

And finally your committee recommends that the sum of five thousand

dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred by the committee.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
JOHN C. SMITH,
DEWITT C. CREGIER,
Committee.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following delegates to represent this Grand Lodge in the Fraternal Congress:

M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro.
M. W. Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier, Chicago.
M. W. John C. Smith, Chicago.
M. W. Daniel M. Browning, Benton.
R. W. Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following executive committee on arrangements:

M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier.
M. W. John C. Smith.
R. W. Daniel J. Avery.
R. W. Joseph H. Dixon.
R. W. Wm. K. Forsyth.

The M. W. Grand Master elect announced that he had appointed the following Grand Officers:

R. W. REV. ULYSSES GRANT JOHNSTON *Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. GEORGE W. WARVELLE..... *Grand Orator.*
W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR..... *Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. JOHN H. MITCHELL..... *Grand Pursuivant.*
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE *Grand Marshal.*
W. JOHN W. SWATEK *Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON..... *Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. JOHN O'NEILL..... *Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. ANDREW J. BENSON..... *Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK..... *Grand Steward.*
W. WILLIAM JACKSON *Grand Steward.*
W. CHAS. H. STARKEL *Grand Steward.*
W. R. T. SPENCER..... *Grand Steward.*
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS..... *Grand Tyler.*

The M. W. Grand Master elect announced that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary had been received and approved.

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, assisted by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, where he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, assisted by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier as Grand Marshal, then installed the following officers:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD..... | <i>Deputy Grand Master....</i> | Chicago. |
| R. W. OWEN SCOTT..... | <i>Senior Grand Warden....</i> | Bloomington. |
| R. W. EDWARD COOK..... | <i>Junior Grand Warden....</i> | Chicago. |
| R. W. WILEY M. EGAN..... | <i>Grand Treasurer.....</i> | Chicago. |
| R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN..... | <i>Grand Secretary.....</i> | Freeport. |
| W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR..... | <i>Deputy Grand Secretary..</i> | Freeport. |
| W. HASWELL C. CLARKE..... | <i>Grand Marshal.....</i> | Kankakee. |
| W. JOHN W. SWATEK..... | <i>Grand Standard Bearer..</i> | Chicago. |
| W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON..... | <i>Grand Sword Bearer.....</i> | Jerseyville. |
| W. JOHN O'NEILL..... | <i>Senior Grand Deacon....</i> | Chicago. |
| W. ANDREW J. BENSON..... | <i>Junior Grand Deacon....</i> | Chicago. |
| W. WILLIAM JACKSON..... | <i>Grand Steward.....</i> | Godfrey. |
| W. A. W. HITCHCOCK..... | <i>Grand Steward.....</i> | Chicago. |
| W. C. H. STARKEL..... | <i>Grand Steward.....</i> | Belleville. |
| W. R. T. SPENCER..... | <i>Grand Steward.....</i> | Illipolis. |
| BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS..... | <i>Grand Tyler.....</i> | Chicago. |

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John C. Smith,
John M. Pearson.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, George W. Hill, Eugene L. Stoker,
Charles Neeley.

CHARTERED LODGES.

G. H. B. Tolle, George W. Cyrus, Harry Todd, T. H. Humphrey,
W. J. Elwell.

. LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Henry E. Hamilton, W. H. Curtin, Charles L. Bliss, Chester E. Allen,
Samuel S. Chance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, Edward S. Mulliner, Ed. L. Wahl.

FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.

A. B. Ashley, LaGrange.

James John, Chicago.

Joseph E. Evans, Monticello.

John W. Rose, Litchfield.

CLOSED.

At 11:50 o'clock A. M., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.

Monroe G. Crawford

Grand Master.



Attest:

S. S. Munn
Grand Secretary

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters.

FOR THE YEARS 1892-3.

| District. | NAMES. | POSTOFFICE ADDRESS. | COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT. |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | W. K. Forsyth .. | 162 22d St., Chicago | "South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago River, and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. |
| 2 | Daniel J. Avery..... | Home Ins. Building, Chicago..... | All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. |
| 3 | Joseph H. Dixon..... | 240 Chestnut St., Chicago..... | All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. |
| 4 | W. D. Jones..... | Aurora, Kane Co..... | Kane, McHenry and Lake. |
| 5 | Jacob Krohn..... | Freeport, Stephenson county..... | Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson. |
| 6 | E. T. E. Becker..... | Mt. Carroll, Carroll county..... | Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside. |
| 7 | John D. Crabtree..... | Dixon, Lee county..... | Ogle, Lee and DeKalb. |
| 8 | ..... | ..... | Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy |
| 9 | Ebenezer Barber..... | Marseilles, LaSalle county..... | LaSalle and Livingstone. |
| 10 | Marshall U. Trimble..... | Princeton, Bureau county..... | Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark. |
| 11 | Frank G. Welton..... | Cambridge, Henry County..... | Henry, Rock Island and Mercer. |
| 12 | Joseph V. Harris..... | Canton, Fulton Co..... | McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler. |
| 13 | A. B. Holliday | Monmouth, Warren Co. | Knox, Warren and Henderson. |
| 14 | C. F. Hitchcock..... | Peoria, Peoria county..... | Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell. |
| 15 | Samuel J. Le Fevre..... | Gibson City, Ford county..... | McLean, DeWitt and Ford. |
| 16 | F. S. Hatch | Kankakee, Kankakee county..... | Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion. |
| 17 | F. E. Eubeling..... | Urbana, Champaign county..... | Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles. |
| 18 | Chas. F. Tenney..... | Bement, Piatt county..... | Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan. |
| 19 | R. D. Lawrence..... | Springfield, Sangamon county.. | Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass. |
| 20 | Albert P. Grout..... | Winchester, Scott county | Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike. |
| 21 | W. O. Butler..... | LaHarpe, Hancock county..... | Adams and Hancock. |
| 22 | Alex. H. Bell..... | Carlinville, Macoupin Co..... | Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin. |
| 23 | W. T. Vandever..... | Taylorville, Christian county.. | Montgomery, Christian and Shelby |
| 24 | Chas. H. Martin..... | Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co..... | Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence. |
| 25 | W. B. Wright..... | Effingham, Effingham Co | Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion. |
| 26 | H. T. Burnap | Upper Alton, Madison Co..... | Bond, Clinton and Madison. |
| 27 | James Douglas..... | Chester, Randolph county..... | St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph. |
| 28 | Jonathan F. Taylor..... | Carbondale, Jackson county..... | Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson. |
| 29 | James R. Ennis..... | Burnt Prairie, White county..... | Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin. |
| 30 | Joseph H. Samson..... | Jonesboro, Union county..... | Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander. |

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

| When Elected. | GRAND MASTERS. | D. G. MASTERS. | S. G. WARDENS. | J. G. WARDENS. | GRAND TREASURERS. | GRAND SECRETARIES. |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1840 | *Abraham Jonas..... | *James Adams..... | *W. S. Vance..... | *H. Rogers..... | *Alexander Dunlap..... | *Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1840 | Abraham Jonas..... | James Adams..... | Alexander Dunlap..... | Harrison Dills..... | Philip Coffman..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1841 | Abraham Jonas..... | *Meredith Helm..... | Alexander Dunlap..... | Harrison Dills..... | Philip Coffman..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1842 | *Meredith Helm..... | *Alexander Dunlap..... | *Levi Lusk..... | *Joseph N. Kaston..... | Philip Coffman..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1843 | *Alexander Dunlap..... | *Levi Lusk..... | *William Hodge..... | *Henry Prather..... | Philip Coffman..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1844 | *Levi Lusk..... | *Carding Jackson..... | *David Allen..... | *Nelson D. Morse..... | Philip Coffman..... | *Levi Lusk..... |
| 1845 | *Rev. Wm. F. Walker..... | *Nelson D. Morse..... | *Edgar R. Bogardus..... | *John R. Crandall..... | James L. Anderson..... | Levi Lusk..... |
| 1846 | *Nelson D. Morse..... | *William Lavelly..... | *John R. Crandall..... | *Adam Brewer..... | James L. Anderson..... | Levi Lusk..... |
| 1847 | *William Lavelly..... | *John R. Crandall..... | *Joseph C. Ketchum..... | *Mathias Taylor..... | Wm. McMurry..... | *William Mitchell..... |
| 1848 | William Lavelly..... | Edward R. Roe..... | Joseph C. Ketchum..... | *William C. Hobbs..... | Wm. McMurry..... | William Mitchell..... |
| 1849 | *William C. Hobbs..... | *John H. Holton..... | Joseph C. Ketchum..... | *William C. Russell..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1850 | *C. G. Y. Taylor..... | *Thomas J. Pickett..... | *Wm. W. Bennett..... | *Daniel C. McNeil..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1851 | *Thomas J. Pickett..... | *Elias Hibbard..... | *Wm. W. Ames..... | *Carlton Drake..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1852 | Elis B. Ames..... | *Benjamin L. Wiley..... | *Isaac R. Diller..... | *James L. Anderson..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1853 | *William B. Warren..... | *T. O. Wilson..... | *T. O. Wilson..... | *William H. Turner..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1854 | *James L. Anderson..... | *James H. Hibbard..... | *James H. Hibbard..... | *Elijah M. Haines..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1855 | *William B. Herrick..... | *T. O. Wilson..... | Jerome R. Gorin..... | *William A. Dickey..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1856 | *James H. Hibbard..... | *Jas. V. Z. Blancy..... | Harrison Dills..... | *Fergus M. Blair..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1857 | Harrison Dills..... | *James H. Matheny..... | *Fergus M. Blair..... | *A. J. Kuykendall..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1858 | *Ira A. W. Buck..... | *Fergus M. Blair..... | *A. J. Kuykendall..... | *Silas C. Toler..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1859 | Ira A. W. Buck..... | Fergus M. Blair..... | A. J. Kuykendall..... | Silas C. Toler..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1860 | Ira A. W. Buck..... | Fergus M. Blair..... | A. J. Kuykendall..... | Silas C. Toler..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1861 | F. M. Blair..... | *Silas C. Toler..... | Asa W. Blakesley..... | John C. Baker..... | Wm. McMurry..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1862 | F. M. Blair..... | John C. Baker..... | Jerome R. Gorin..... | *James C. Luckey..... | *J. R. Mack..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1863 | *Thomas J. Turner..... | Jerome R. Gorin..... | H. P. H. Bromwell..... | Edwin F. Babcock..... | Harrison Dills..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1864 | Thomas J. Turner..... | H. P. H. Bromwell..... | Edwin F. Babcock..... | *Nathan W. Huntley..... | Harrison Dills..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1865 | H. P. H. Bromwell..... | Jerome R. Gorin..... | Nathan W. Huntley..... | Charles Fisher..... | Harrison Dills..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1866 | Jerome R. Gorin..... | *Nathan W. Huntley..... | Charles Fisher..... | *Horace Hayward..... | Harrison Dills..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |
| 1867 | Jerome R. Gorin..... | Charles Fisher..... | De Witt C. Cregier..... | James A. Hawley..... | Harrison Dills..... | Wm. B. Warren..... |

| | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1868 | *Harmon G. Reynolds... | James A. Hawley..... | *George E. Lounsbury... | Harrison Dills..... | *Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1869 | Harmon G. Reynolds... | James A. Hawley..... | George E. Lounsbury... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1870 | DeWitt C. Cregier..... | George E. Lounsbury... | *James C. Luckey..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1871 | DeWitt C. Cregier..... | George E. Lounsbury... | Joseph Robbins..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1872 | James A. Hawley..... | Joseph Robbins..... | Wm. J. A. DeLancey... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1873 | James A. Hawley..... | Joseph Robbins..... | Wm. J. A. DeLancey... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1874 | George E. Lounsbury... | Wm. J. A. DeLancey... | Henry E. Hamilton..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1875 | George E. Lounsbury... | Wm. J. A. DeLancey... | Rev. William H. Scott... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1876 | Joseph Robbins..... | Henry E. Hamilton..... | Rev. William H. Scott... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1877 | Joseph Robbins..... | Henry E. Hamilton..... | Rev. William H. Scott... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1878 | Theodore T. Gurney... | Louis Ziegler..... | Daniel M. Browning... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1879 | Theodore T. Gurney... | Daniel M. Browning... | Daniel M. Browning... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1880 | Rev. William H. Scott... | John R. Thomas..... | Henry C. Cleveland... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1881 | Rev. William H. Scott... | John R. Thomas..... | Henry C. Cleveland... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1882 | Daniel M. Browning... | John R. Thomas..... | Henry C. Cleveland... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1883 | Daniel M. Browning... | *Alex. T. Darrah..... | *Alex. T. Darrah..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1884 | John R. Thomas..... | John C. Smith..... | John C. Smith..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1885 | *Alex. T. Darrah..... | John M. Pearson..... | John M. Pearson..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1886 | *Alex. T. Darrah..... | John M. Pearson..... | John M. Pearson..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1887 | John C. Smith..... | John M. Pearson..... | John M. Pearson..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1888 | John C. Smith..... | John M. Pearson..... | John M. Pearson..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1889 | John M. Pearson..... | John M. Pearson..... | John M. Pearson..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1890 | John M. Pearson..... | John M. Pearson..... | John M. Pearson..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1891 | Monroe C. Crawford... | Monroe C. Crawford... | Monroe C. Crawford... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |
| 1892 | Monroe C. Crawford... | Leroy A. Goddard..... | Leroy A. Goddard..... | Harrison Dills..... | Orlin H. Miner..... |

* Deceased.

† Expelled.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

| GRAND LODGE. | REPRESENTATIVE. | RESIDENCE. |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama | John Gideon Harris | Montgomery. |
| Arizona | Charles Atwood Fisk | Globe. |
| Arkansas | Logan H. Root | Little Rock. |
| British Columbia | W. W. Northcott | Victoria. |
| California | John McMurry | Weaverville. |
| Canada | Geo. C. Davis | London. |
| Colorado | Henry M. Teller | Central. |
| Connecticut | John A. Mix | Yalesville. |
| Delaware | Samuel W. Kilvington | Wilmington. |
| District of Columbia | John H. Olcott | Washington. |
| Florida | | |
| Georgia | James Whitehead | Warrinton. |
| Idaho | Thomas C. Maupin | Boise City. |
| Indiana | Daniel McDonald | Plymouth. |
| Indian Territory | J. S. Murrow | Atoka. |
| Iowa | J. C. Dunlavy | Sioux City. |
| Ireland | Wm. F. Black | |
| Kansas | Matthew M. Miller | Clay Center. |
| Kentucky | Edward B. Jones | Paducah. |
| Louisiana | F. P. Stubbs | Monroe. |
| Manitoba | John Leslie | Winnipeg. |
| Maine | Joseph A. Locke | Portland. |
| Maryland | John S. Berry | Baltimore. |
| Michigan | Henry Chamberlain | Three Oaks. |
| Minnesota | Alcinous Y. Davidson | Minneapolis. |
| Mississippi | Frederic Speed | Vicksburg. |
| Missouri | Martin Collins | St. Louis. |
| Montana | Howard B. Wiley | Miles City. |
| Nebraska | George H. Thummel | Grand Island. |
| New Brunswick | J. Henry Leonard | Saint John. |
| New Hampshire | Geo. E. Thompson | Manchester. |
| New Jersey | Robert M. Moore | Elizabeth. |
| New Mexico | Henry L. Waldo | Santa Fe. |
| New York | Wm. J. McDonald | New York. |
| Nevada | Charles E. Mack | Virginia. |
| North Carolina | Hezekiah A. Gudger | Asheville. |
| North Dakota | James C. Gill | Casselton. |
| Nova Scotia | Theo. A. Cossman | Halifax. |
| Ohio | J. W. Iredell, Jr. | Cincinnati. |
| Oregon | W. T. Wright | Union. |
| Pennsylvania | Wm. F. Slingluff | |
| Prince Edward Island | Henry M. Aitkin | Charlottetown. |
| Quebec | Alexander Chrisholm | Montreal. |
| Rhode Island | Newton D. Arnold | Providence. |
| Scotland | Colonel Patrick Stirling | Kippenross. |
| South Australia | John Trail McLean | Adelaide. |
| South Carolina | John F. Ficken | Charleston. |
| South Dakota | Oscar S. Gifford | Canton. |
| Tennessee | A. V. Warr | Rossville. |
| Texas | B. R. Abernethy | Gonzales. |
| Utah | James Lowe | Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont | Delos M. Bacon | St. Johnsbury. |
| Virginia | Beverly R. Wellford, Jr. | Richmond. |
| Washington | Levi Ankeney | Walla Walla. |
| West Virginia | George E. Showers | Charlestown. |
| Wisconsin | John W. Laflin | Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming | Wm. Daley | Buffalo. |
| Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia. | Adolph Bohme | Berlin. |
| United Grand Lodge of Victoria. | Edward Edwards | Melbourne. |
| United Grand Lodge of South Wales | Rev. W. S. Frackelton | Randwick. |

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

| GRAND LODGE. | REPRESENTATIVE. | RESIDENCE. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|
| Alabama..... | James A. Hawley..... | Dixon. |
| Arizona..... | Monroe C. Crawford..... | Jonesboro. |
| Arkansas..... | Joseph H. Dixon..... | Chicago. |
| British Columbia..... | Loyal L. Munn..... | Freeport. |
| California..... | John McLaren..... | Chicago. |
| Canada..... | Wiley M. Egan..... | Chicago. |
| Colorado..... | James A. Hawley..... | Dixon. |
| Connecticut..... | DeWitt C. Cregier..... | Chicago. |
| Delaware..... | John O'Neill..... | Chicago. |
| District of Columbia..... | DeWitt C. Cregier..... | Chicago. |
| Florida..... | John C. Smith..... | Chicago. |
| Georgia..... | W. J. A. DeLancey..... | Centralia. |
| Idaho..... | Philip Maas..... | Chicago. |
| Indiana..... | DeWitt C. Cregier..... | Chicago. |
| Indian Territory..... | Charles H. Patton..... | Mt. Vernon. |
| Iowa..... | John C. Smith..... | Chicago. |
| Ireland..... | Wiley M. Egan..... | Chicago. |
| Kansas..... | George M. Moulton..... | Chicago. |
| Kentucky..... | John P. Norvell..... | Danville. |
| Louisiana..... | Leroy A. Goddard..... | Chicago. |
| Maine..... | Charles H. Brennan..... | Chicago. |
| Manitoba..... | Jacob Krohn..... | Freeport. |
| Maryland..... | M. B. Iott..... | Evanston. |
| Michigan..... | Joseph E. Dyas..... | Paris. |
| Minnesota..... | Eugene L. Stoker..... | Centralia. |
| Mississippi..... | DeWitt C. Cregier..... | Chicago. |
| Missouri..... | Jerome R. Gorin..... | Decatur. |
| Montana..... | A. B. Ashley..... | LaGrange. |
| Nebraska..... | John M. Palmer..... | Springfield. |
| New Brunswick..... | Malachi Maynard..... | Apple River. |
| New Hampshire..... | Henry E. Hamilton..... | Chicago. |
| New Jersey..... | W. B. Grimes..... | Pittsfield. |
| New Mexico..... | Henry E. Hamilton..... | Chicago. |
| New York..... | Walter A. Stevens..... | Chicago. |
| Nevada..... | John C. Smith..... | Chicago. |
| North Carolina..... | Edward C. Pace..... | Ashley. |
| Nova Scotia..... | L. B. Dixon..... | Chicago. |
| Ohio..... | S. S. Chance..... | Salem. |
| Oregon..... | Frank W. Havill..... | Mt. Carmel. |
| Pennsylvania..... | John M. Pearson..... | Godfrey. |
| Prince Edward Island..... | E. T. E. Becker..... | Mt. Carroll. |
| Quebec..... | DeWitt C. Cregier..... | Chicago. |
| Rhode Island..... | James A. Hawley..... | Dixon. |
| Scotland..... | Joseph Robbins..... | Quincy. |
| South Carolina..... | Charles H. Patton..... | Mt. Vernon. |
| South Australia..... | William L. Milligan..... | Ottawa. |
| South Dakota..... | Robert L. McKinlay..... | Paris. |
| Tennessee..... | Haswell C. Clarke..... | Kankakee. |
| Texas..... | Edward Cook..... | Chicago. |
| Utah..... | Owen Scott..... | Bloomington. |
| Vermont..... | John L. McCullough..... | Olney. |
| Virginia..... | Daniel M. Browning..... | Benton. |
| Washington..... | John R. Thomas..... | Metropolis. |
| West Virginia..... | Vincent L. Hurlbut..... | Chicago. |
| Wisconsin..... | Gil. W. Barnard..... | Chicago. |
| Wyoming..... | John C. Bagby..... | Rushville. |
| Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia..... | John M. Niglas..... | Peoria. |
| United Grand Lodge of South Wales..... | Wm. Jenkins..... | Mendota. |
| United Grand Lodge of Victoria..... | Wm. Jenkins..... | Mendota. |

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with names and addresses of Grand Secretaries.

| GRAND LODGE. | GRAND SECRETARY. | ADDRESS. |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Alabama | George A. Joiner* | Talladega. |
| Arizona | George J. Koskrug | Tucson. |
| Arkansas | Fay Hempstead | Little Rock. |
| British Columbia | W. J. Quinlan | Victoria. |
| California | George Johnson | San Francisco. |
| Canada | J. J. Mason | Hamilton, Ont. |
| Colorado | Ed. C. Parmalee | Denver. |
| Connecticut | Joseph K. Wheeler | Hartford. |
| Delaware | Benj. F. Bartram* | Wilmington. |
| District of Columbia | William R. Singleton | Washington. |
| England | Edward Letchworth | London. |
| Florida | W. A. McLean* | Jacksonville. |
| Georgia | Andrew M. Wolihin | Macon. |
| Idaho | James H. Wickersham | Boise City. |
| Illinois | Loyal L. Munn | Freeport. |
| Indiana | William H. Smythe | Indianapolis. |
| Indian Territory | Joseph S. Murrow | Atoka, C. N. |
| Iowa | Theodore S. Parvin | Cedar Rapids. |
| Ireland | Archibald St. George, Dep. G. Sec. | Dublin. |
| Kansas | John H. Brown | Kansas City. |
| Kentucky | Henry B. Grant | Louisville. |
| Louisiana | Richard Lambert | New Orleans. |
| Maine | Stephen Berry | Portland. |
| Manitoba | William G. Scott | Winnipeg. |
| Maryland | Jacob H. Medairy | Baltimore. |
| Massachusetts | Sereno D. Nickerson | Boston. |
| Michigan | J. S. Conover | Coldwater. |
| Minnesota | Thomas Montgomery | St. Paul. |
| Mississippi | J. L. Power | Jackson. |
| Missouri | John D. Vincil | St. Louis. |
| Montana | Cornelius Hedges | Helena. |
| Nebraska | William R. Bowen | Omaha. |
| Nevada | Chauncey N. Noteware | Carson. |
| New Brunswick | Edwin J. Wetmore | St. John. |
| New Hampshire | George P. Cleaves | Concord. |
| New Jersey | Thos. H. R. Redway | Trenton. |
| New Mexico | Alpheus A. Keen | Albuquerque. |
| New York | Edward M. L. Ehlers | New York. |
| North Carolina | Donald W. Bain | Raleigh. |
| North Dakota | Frank J. Thompson | Fargo. |
| Nova Scotia | William Ross | Halifax. |
| Ohio | J. H. Bromwell | Cincinnati. |
| Oregon | Stephen F. Chadwick | Salem. |
| Pennsylvania | Michael Nisbet | Philadelphia. |
| Prince Edward Island | B. Wilson Higgs | Charlottetown. |
| Quebec | John H. Isaacson | Montreal. |
| Rhode Island | Edwin Baker | Providence. |
| Scotland | D. Murray Lyon | Edinburg. |
| South Australia | J. H. Cunningham | Adelaide. |
| South Carolina | Charles Inglesby | Charleston. |
| South Dakota | Chas. T. McCoy | Aberdeen. |
| Tennessee | John Frizzell | Nashville. |
| Texas | William F. Swain | Houston. |
| Utah | Christopher Diehl | Salt Lake City. |
| United Grand Lodge of Victoria | T. H. Lempriere | Melbourne. |
| United Grand Lodge of New South Wales | Arthur H. Bray | Sidney. |
| Vermont | Warren G. Reynolds | Burlington. |
| Virginia | William B. Isaacs | Richmond. |
| Washington | Thomas M. Reed | Olympia. |
| West Virginia | Geo. W. Atkinson | Wheeling. |
| Wisconsin | John W. Laffin | Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming | Wm. L. Kuykendall | Saratoga. |
| Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia | C. W. Linde | Berlin. |

* Acting.

Permanent Members.

- M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P. G. M., Benton, No. 64.
M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, P. G. M., Miners, No. 273.
M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, P. G. M., Piasa, No. 27.
M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, G. M., Jonesboro, No. 111.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, D. G. M., Fellowship, No. 89.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57.
R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, S. G. W., Wade-Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Edward Cook, J. G. W., Blaney, No. 271.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications, and papers having a Masonic department.

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark Street, Chicago.

MASONIC CONSTELLATION—St. Louis, Mo.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.

VICTORIA FREEMASON—Melbourne, Australia.

MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.

FREEMASON'S JOURNAL—New York City.

THE MASTER MASON—40 Eastman Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE TRESTLE BOARD—408 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN—Plainfield, N. J.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FREEMASON—Adelaide.

MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Me.

THE TYLER—Detroit, Mich.

TIMES—Chicago.

THE ROUGH ASHLAR—Richmond, Va.

AUSTRALIAN KEYSTONE—Melbourne.

HERALD OF MASONRY—Kansas City, Mo.

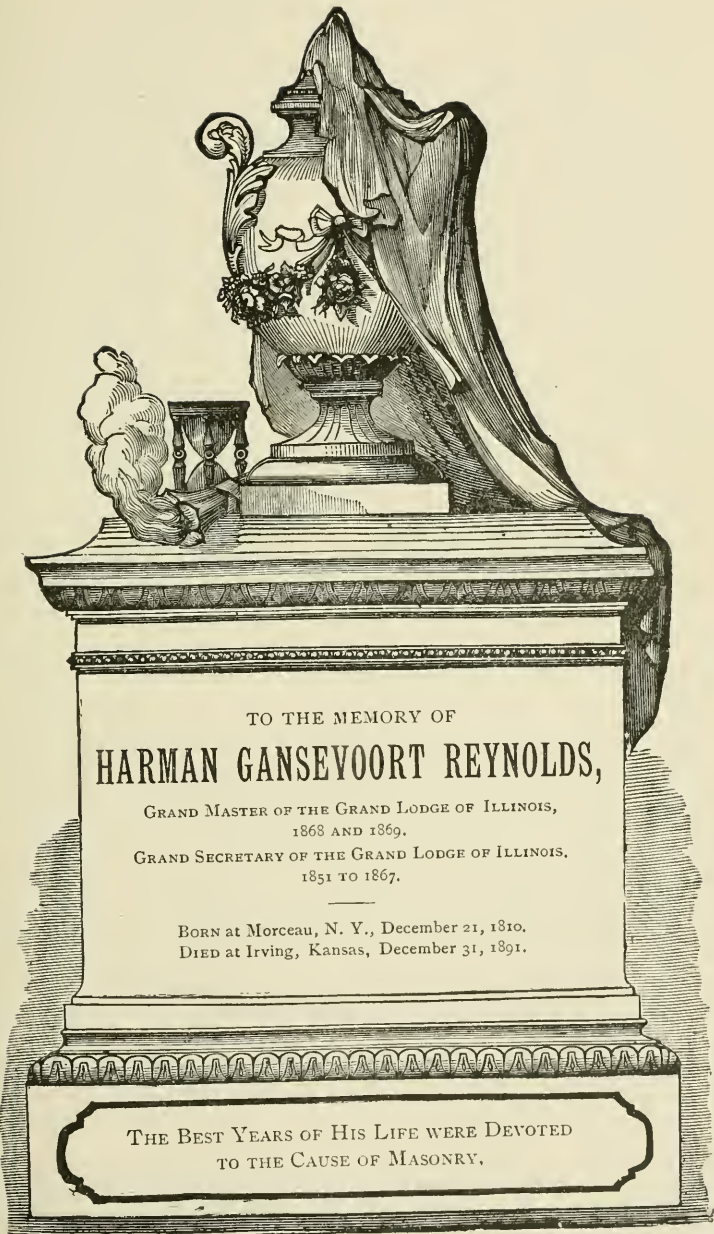
MASONIC CHRONICLE—New York.

THE AMERICAN MASON—Chicago.

SQUARE AND COMPASS—Denver, Col.

IOWA MASONRY—Cedar Rapids.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRAFTSMAN—Dunedin.



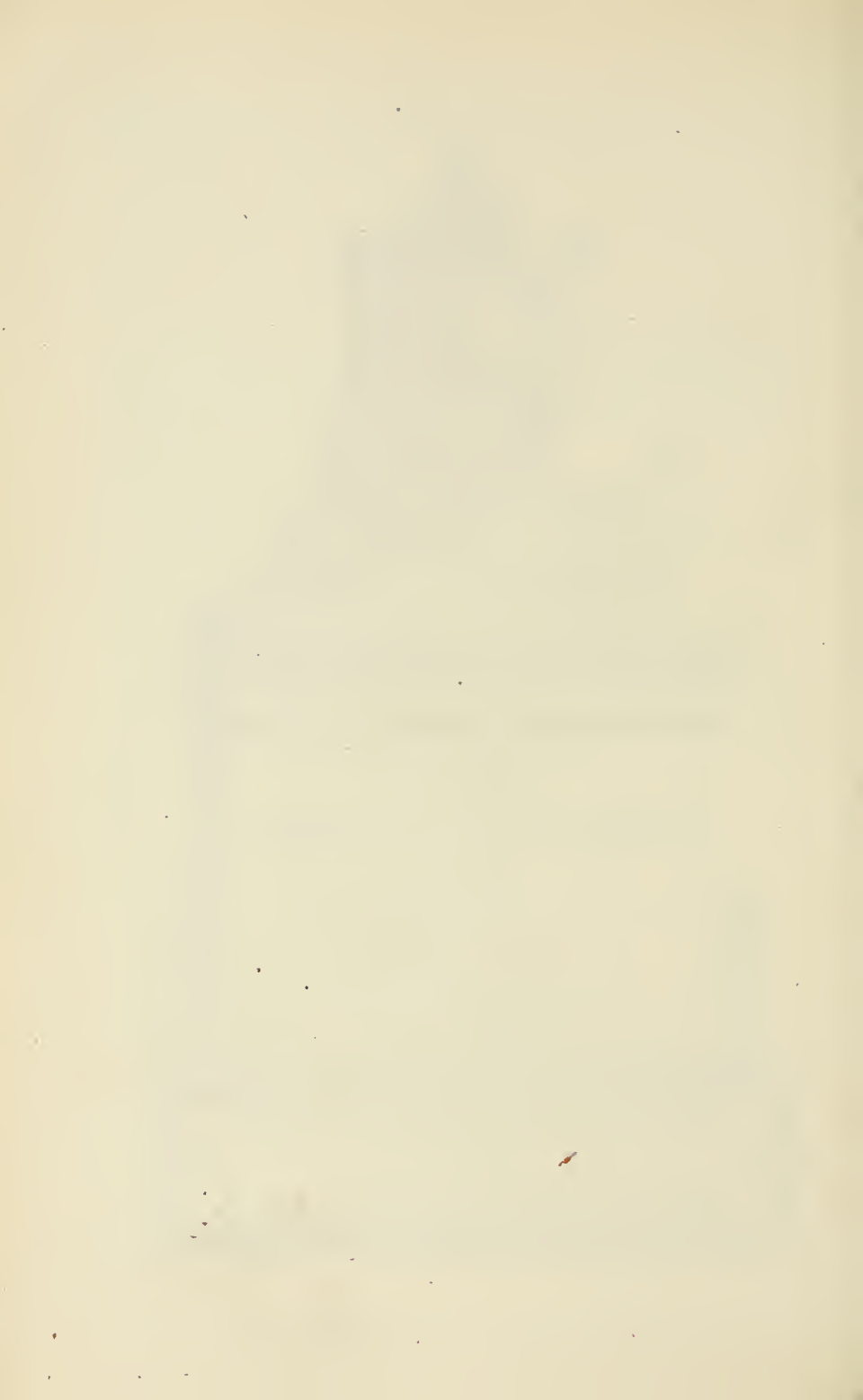
TO THE MEMORY OF
HARMAN GANSEVOORT REYNOLDS,

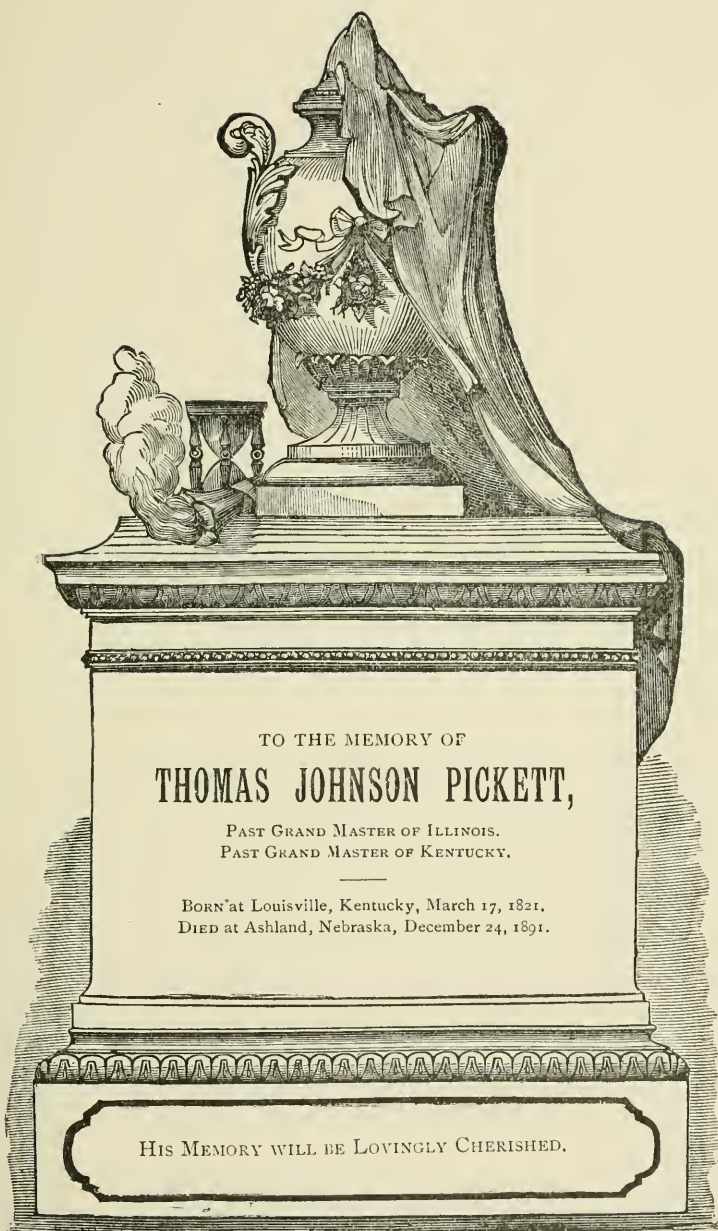
GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,
1868 AND 1869.

GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,
1851 TO 1867.

BORN at Morceau, N. Y., December 21, 1810.
DIED at Irving, Kansas, December 31, 1891.

THE BEST YEARS OF HIS LIFE WERE DEVOTED
TO THE CAUSE OF MASONRY.



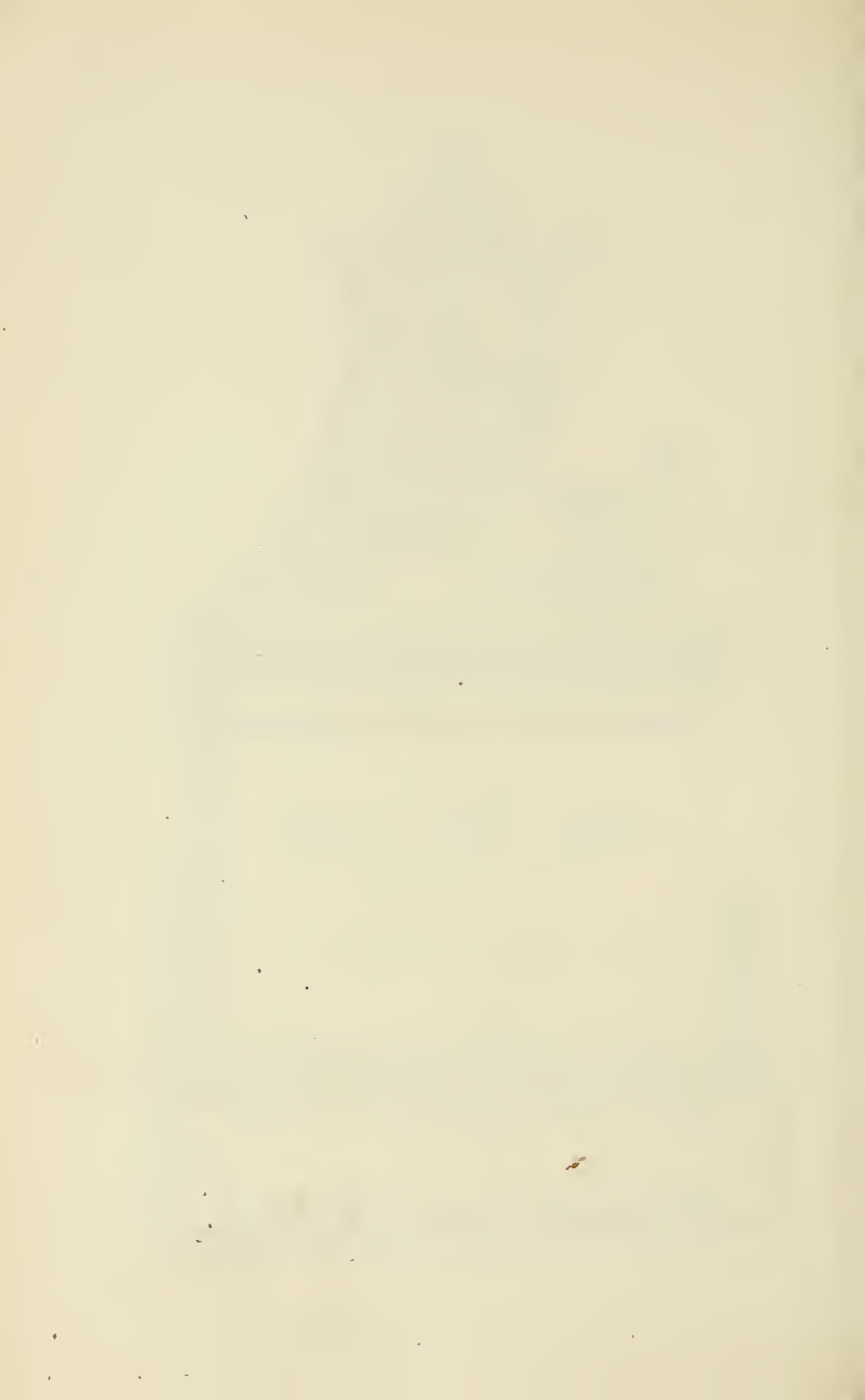


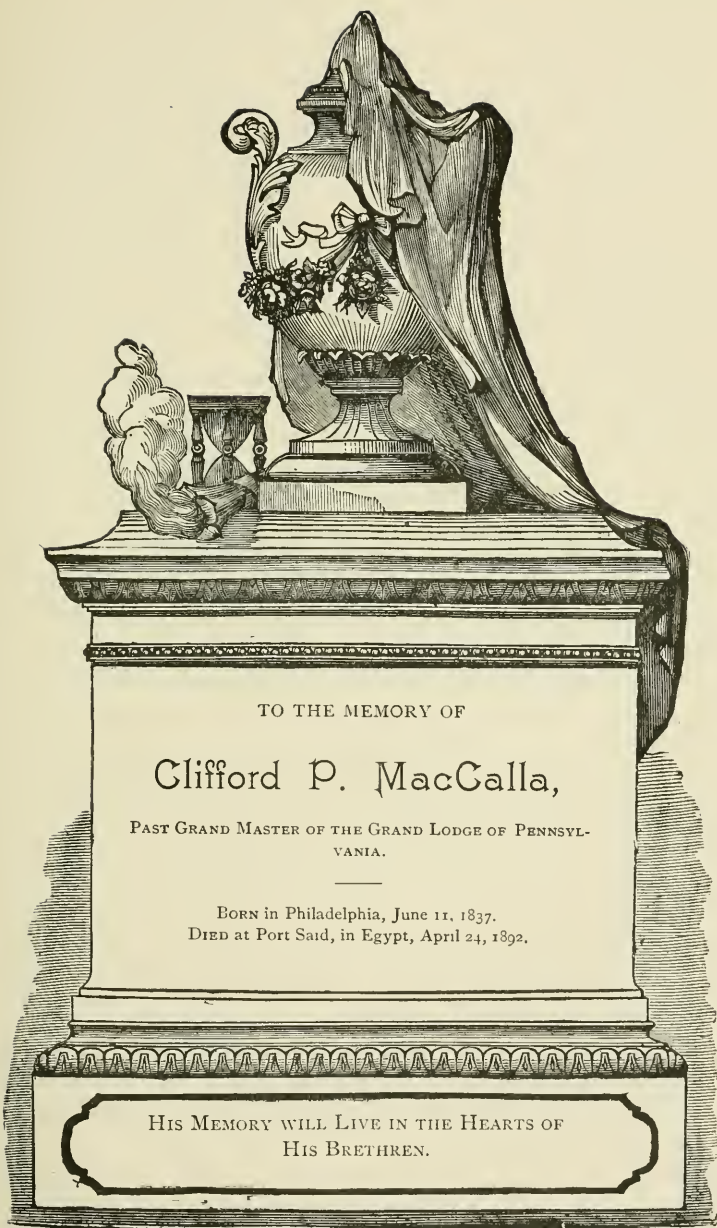
TO THE MEMORY OF
THOMAS JOHNSON PICKETT,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF ILLINOIS.
PAST GRAND MASTER OF KENTUCKY.

BORN at Louisville, Kentucky, March 17, 1821.
DIED at Ashland, Nebraska, December 24, 1891.

HIS MEMORY WILL BE LOVINGLY CHERISHED.





TO THE MEMORY OF

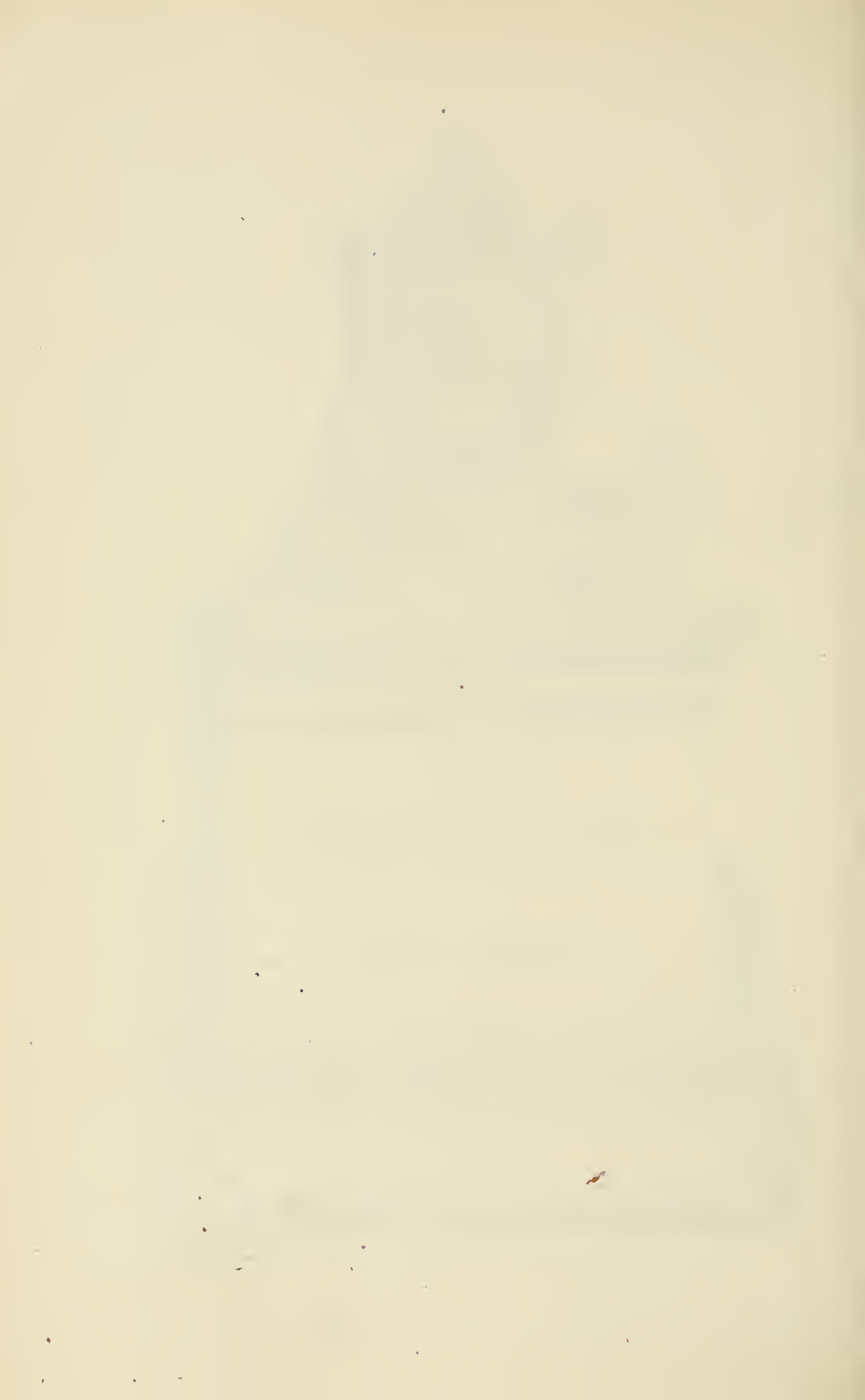
Clifford P. MacGalla,

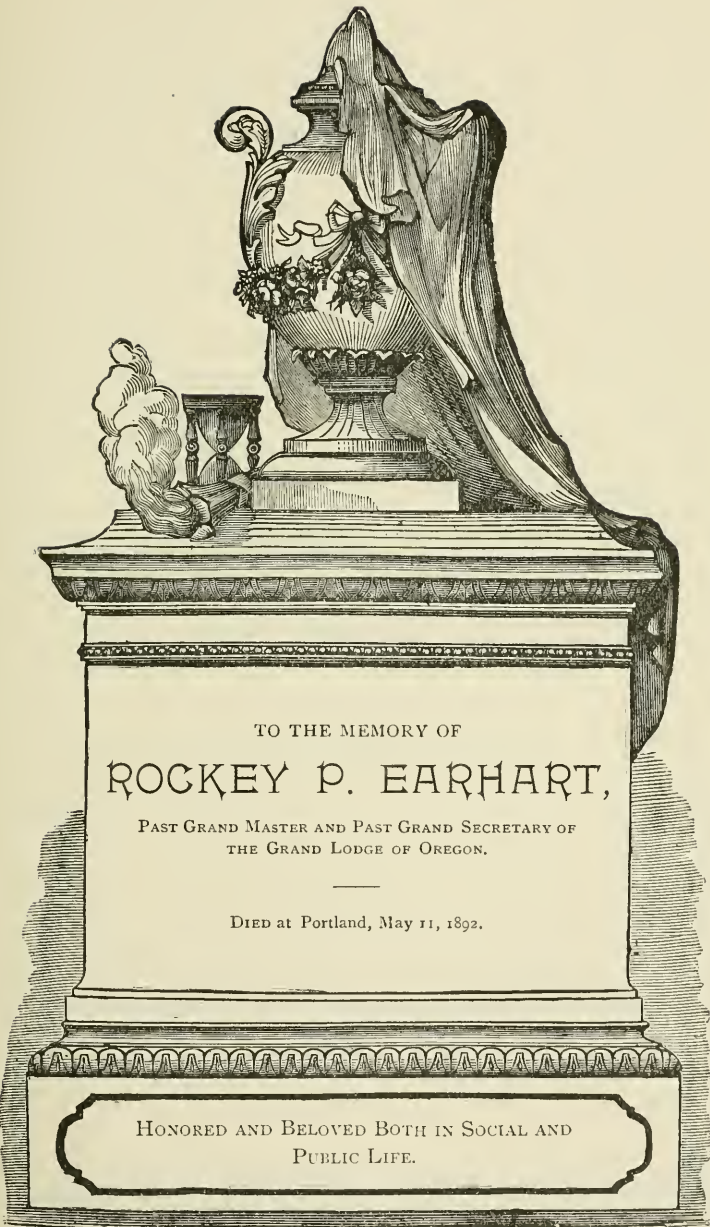
PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BORN in Philadelphia, June 11, 1837.

DIED at Port Said, in Egypt, April 24, 1892.

HIS MEMORY WILL LIVE IN THE HEARTS OF
HIS BRETHREN.



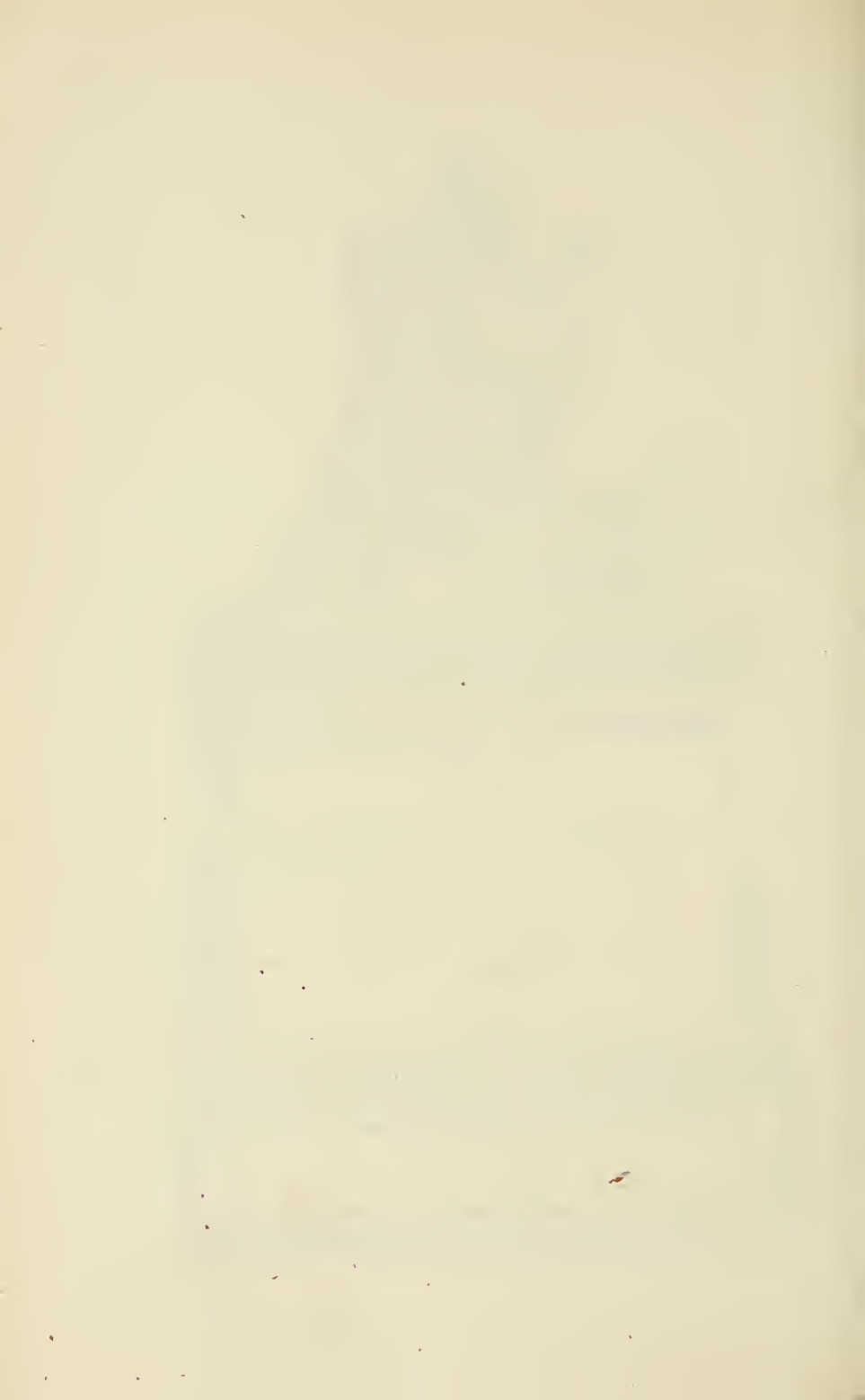


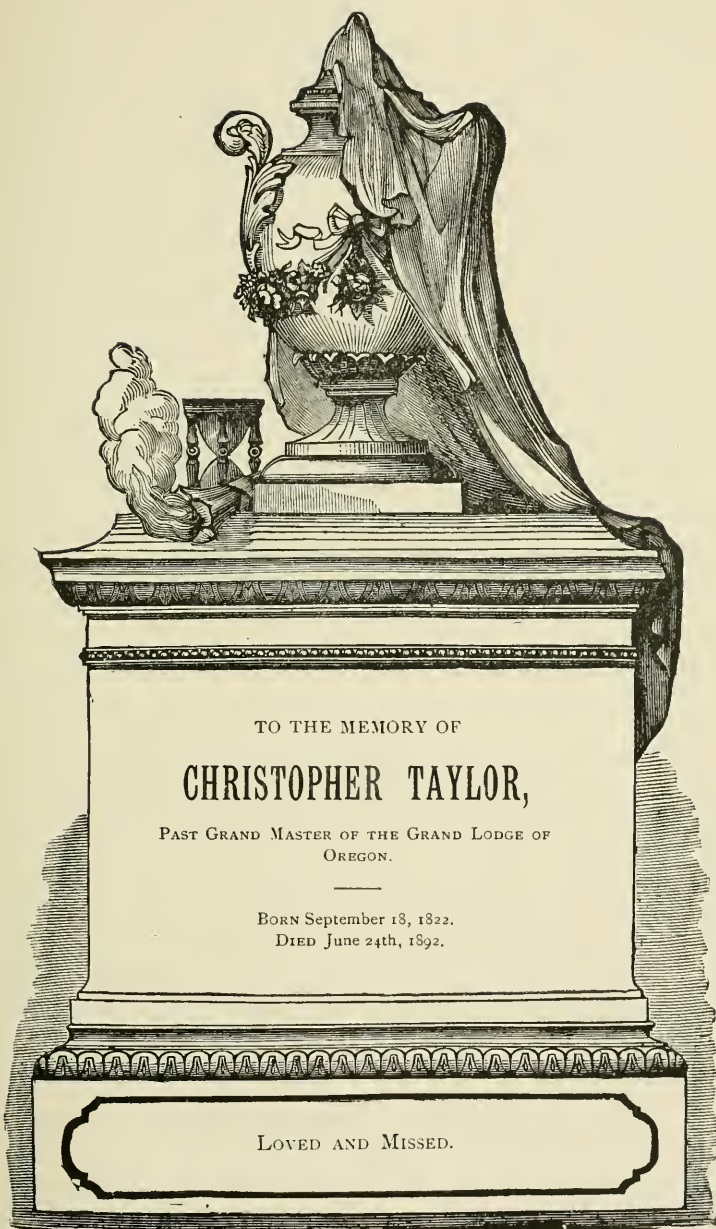
TO THE MEMORY OF
ROCKEY P. EARHART,

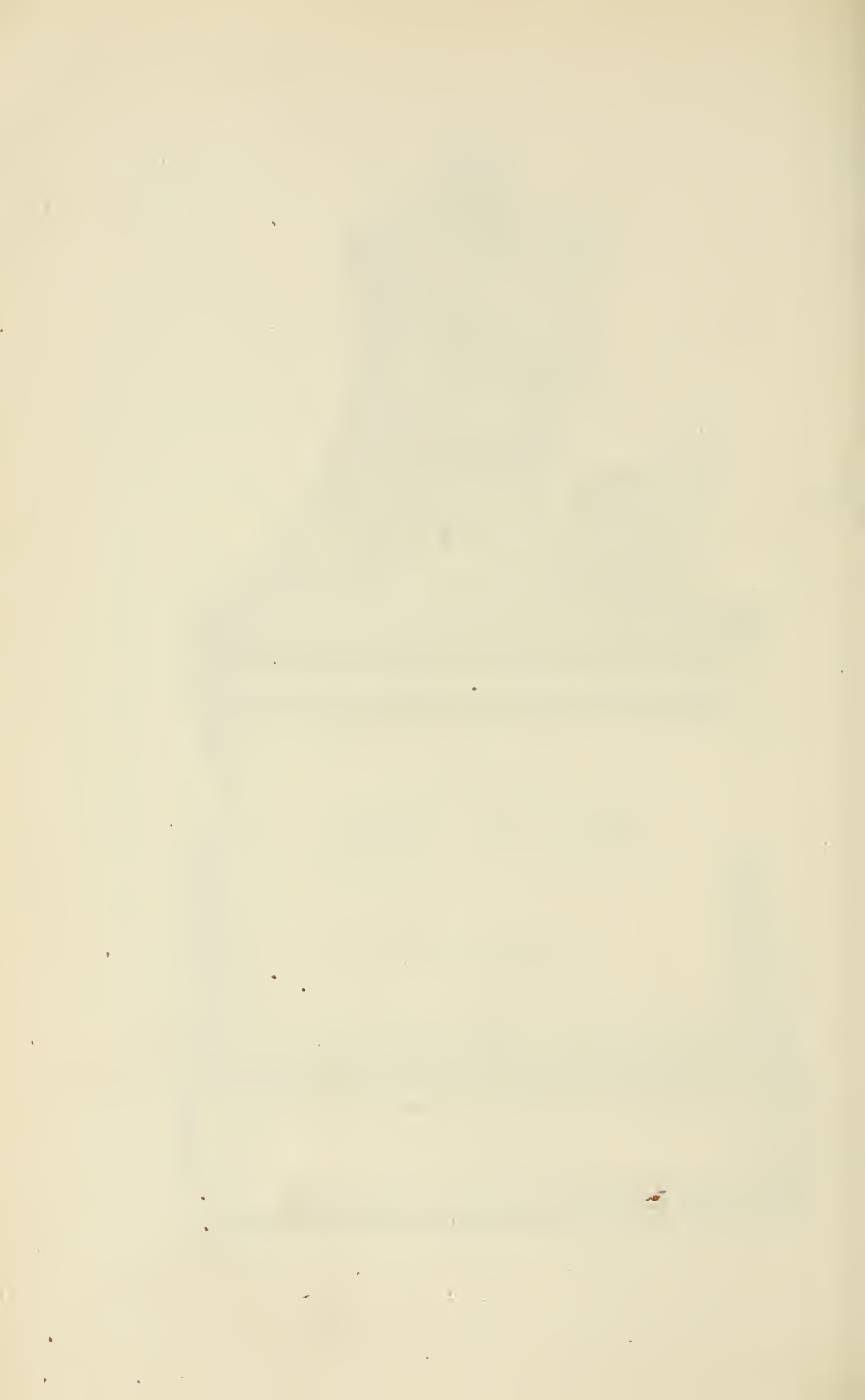
PAST GRAND MASTER AND PAST GRAND SECRETARY OF
THE GRAND LODGE OF OREGON.

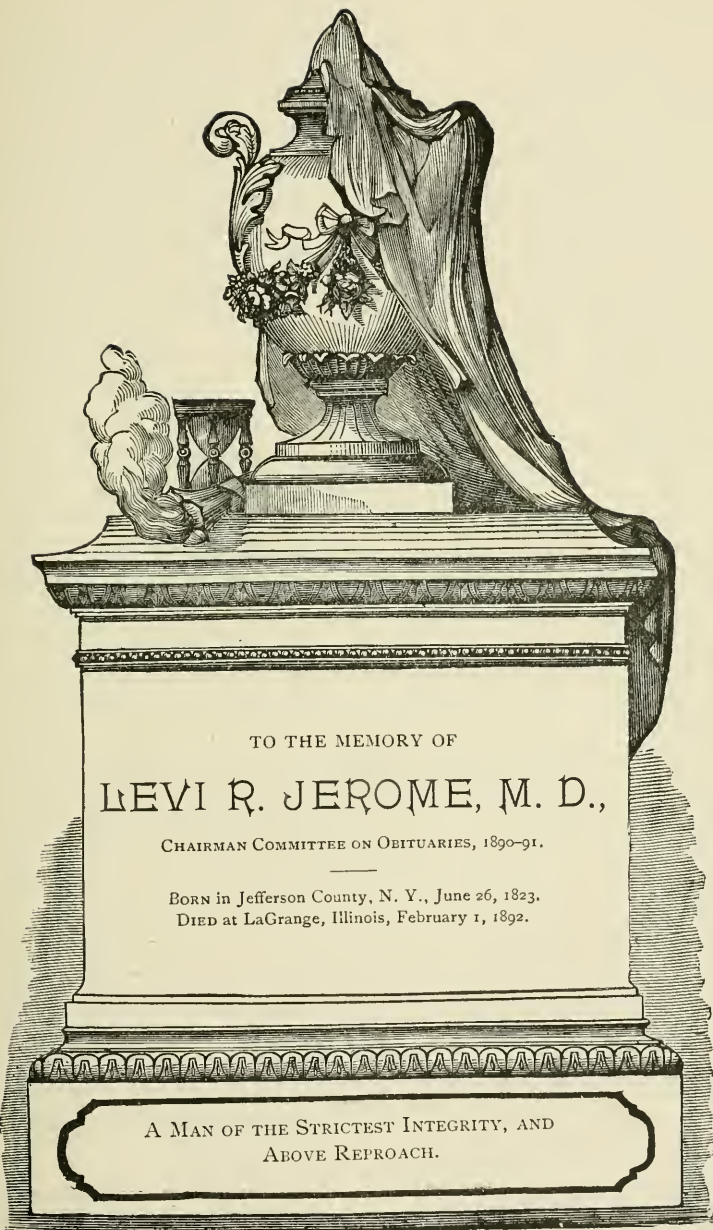
DIED at Portland, May 11, 1892.

HONORED AND BELOVED BOTH IN SOCIAL AND
PUBLIC LIFE.









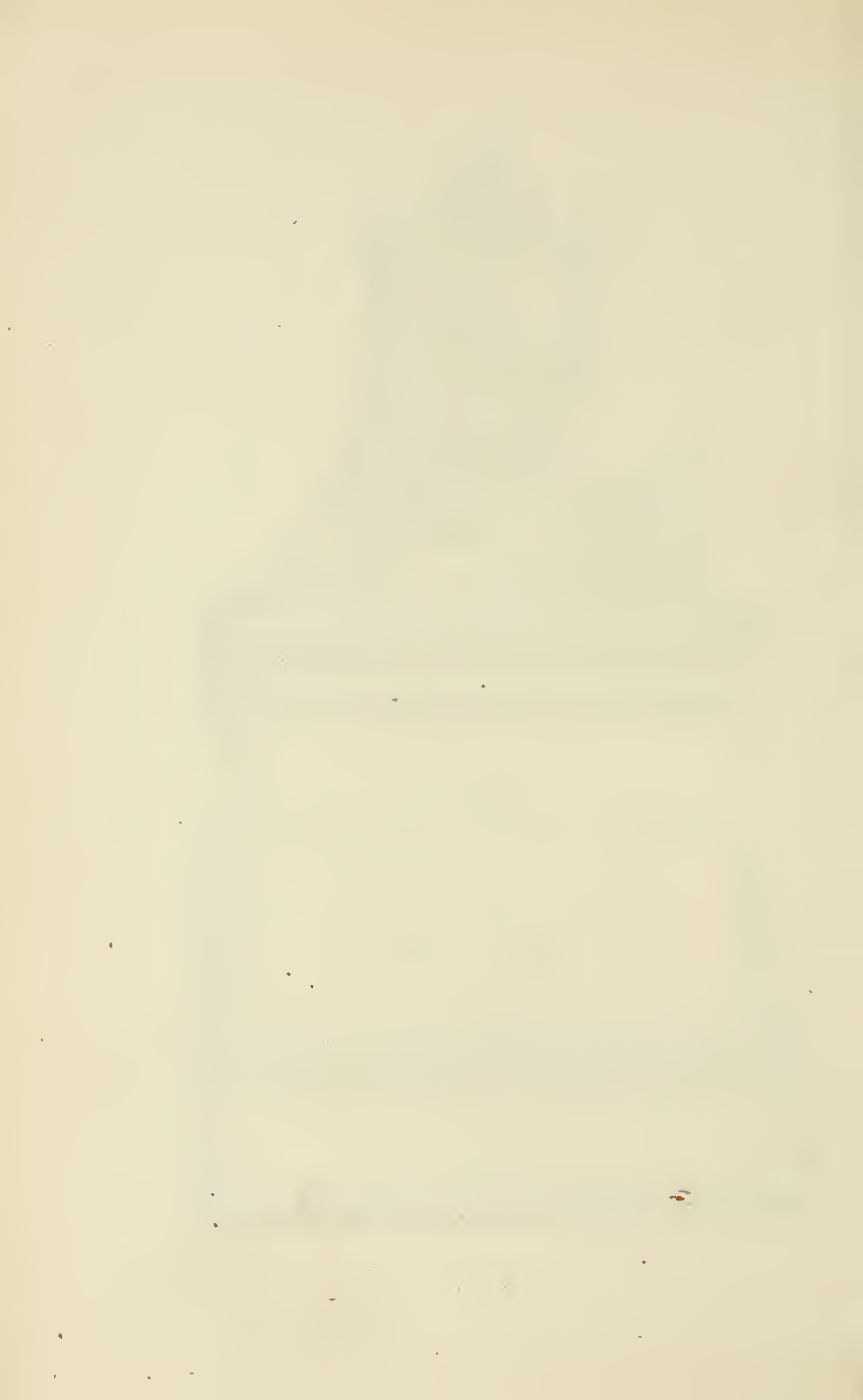
TO THE MEMORY OF

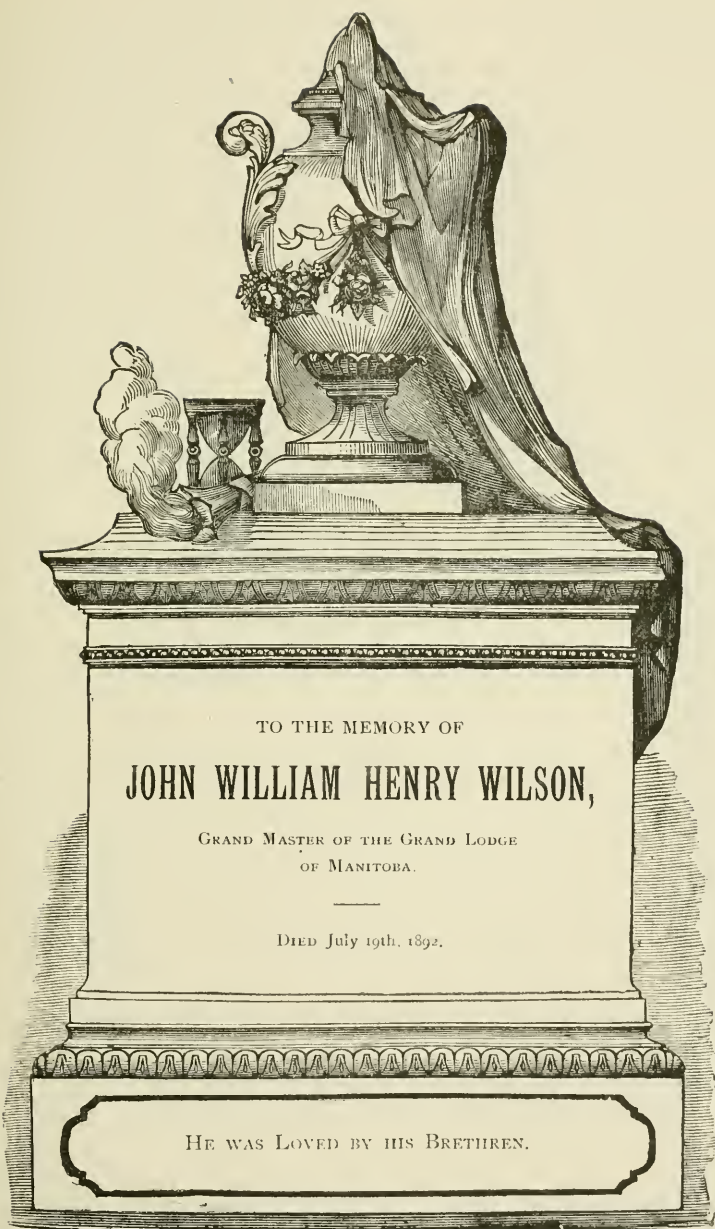
LEVI R. JEROME, M. D.,

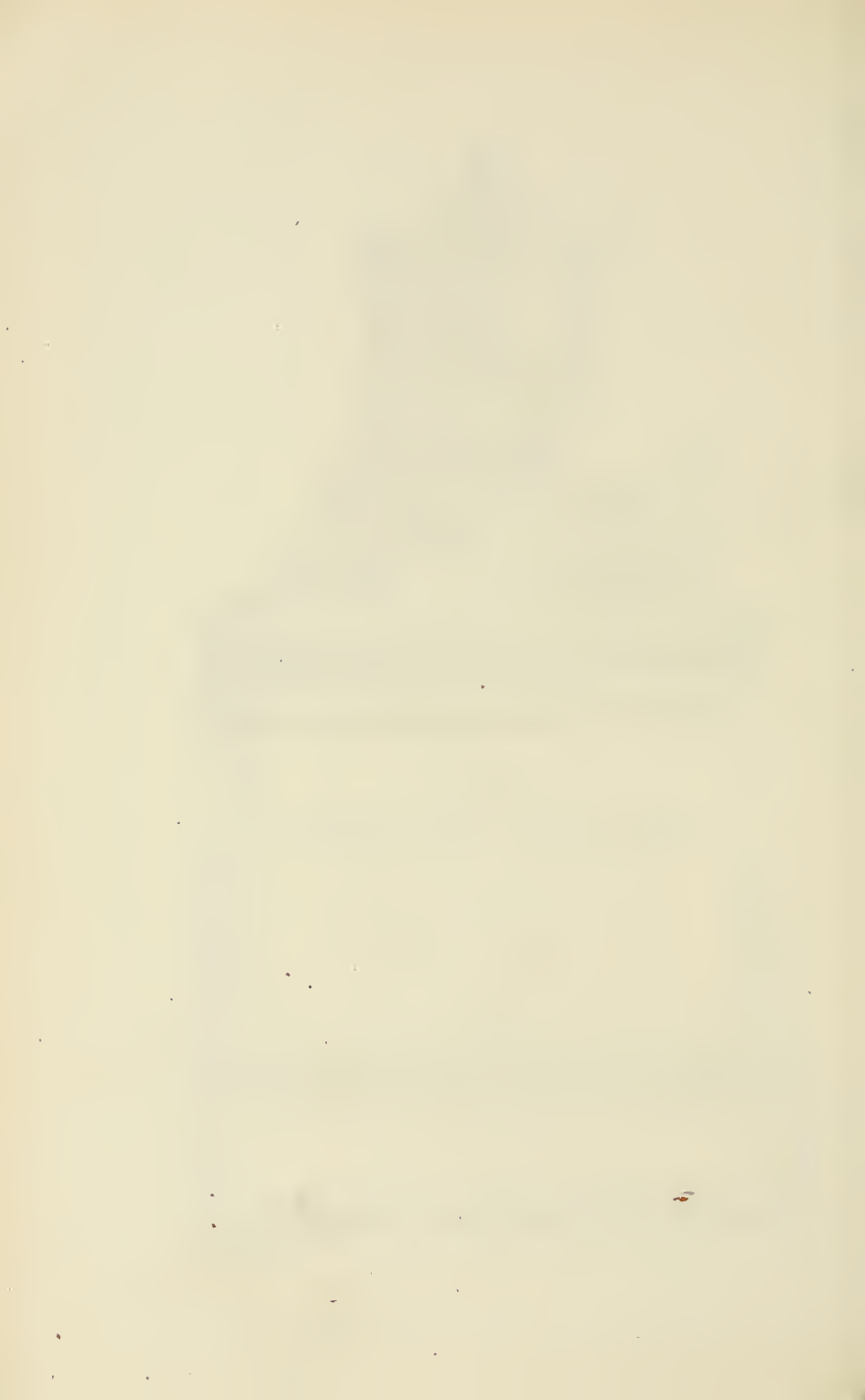
CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON OBITUARIES, 1890-91.

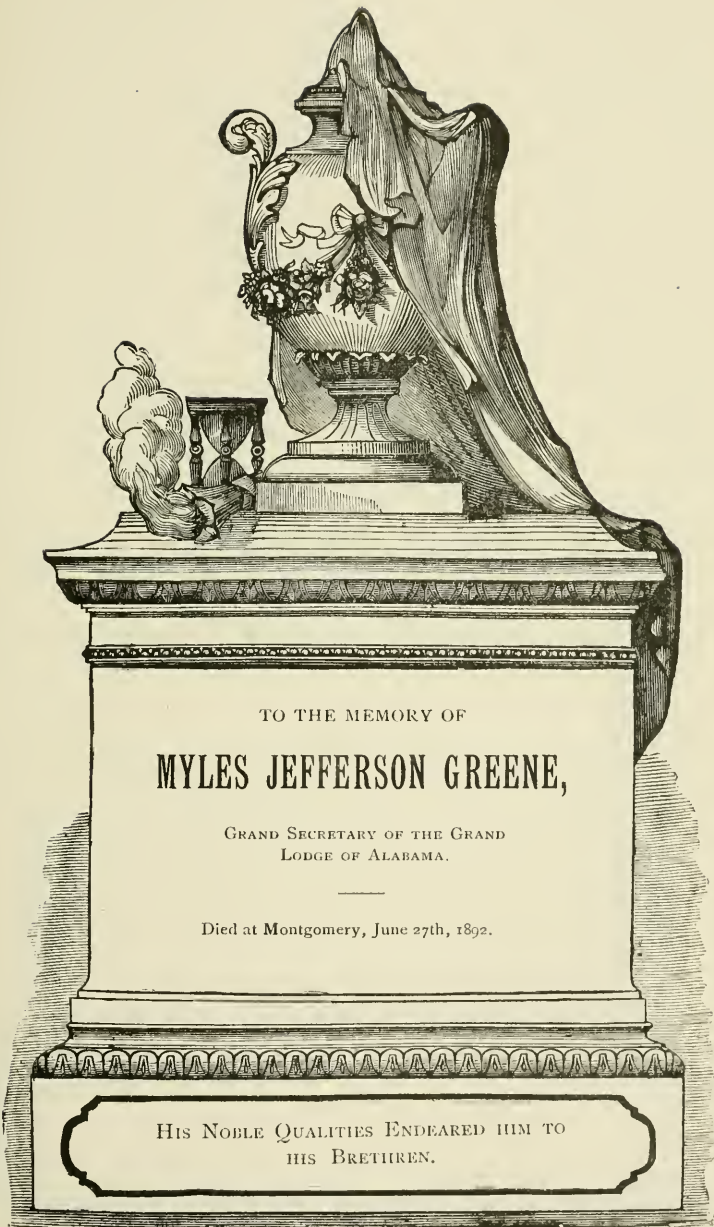
BORN in Jefferson County, N. Y., June 26, 1823.
DIED at LaGrange, Illinois, February 1, 1892.

A MAN OF THE STRICTEST INTEGRITY, AND
ABOVE REPROACH.









TO THE MEMORY OF

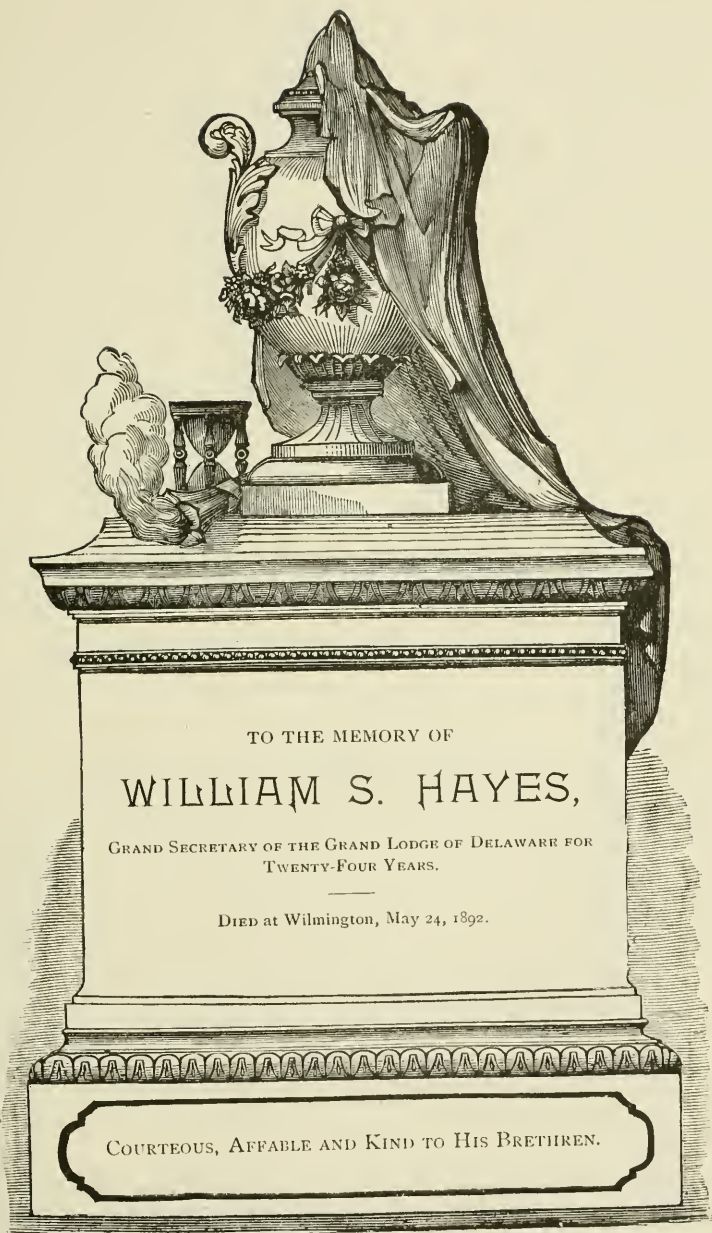
MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE,

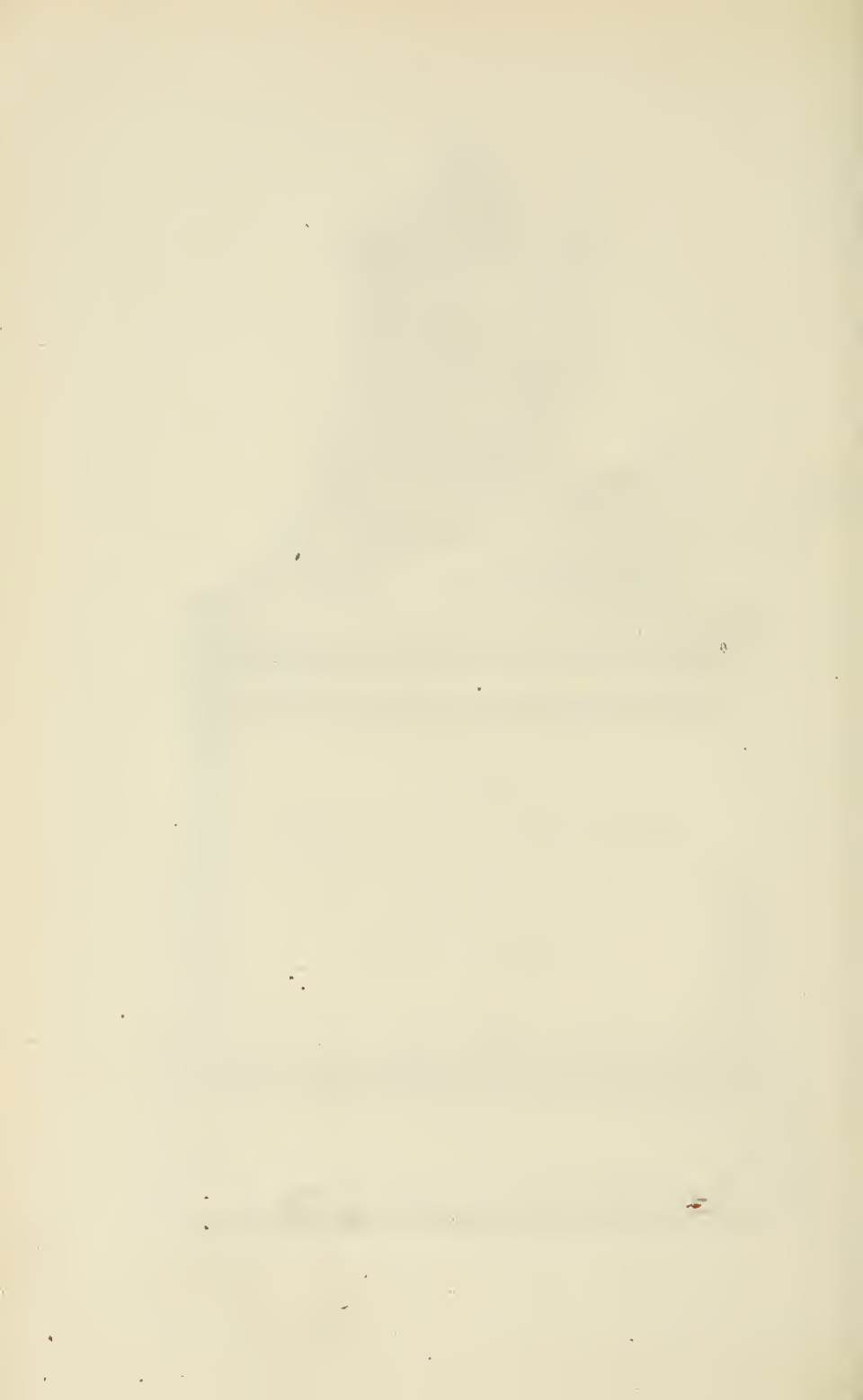
GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF ALABAMA.

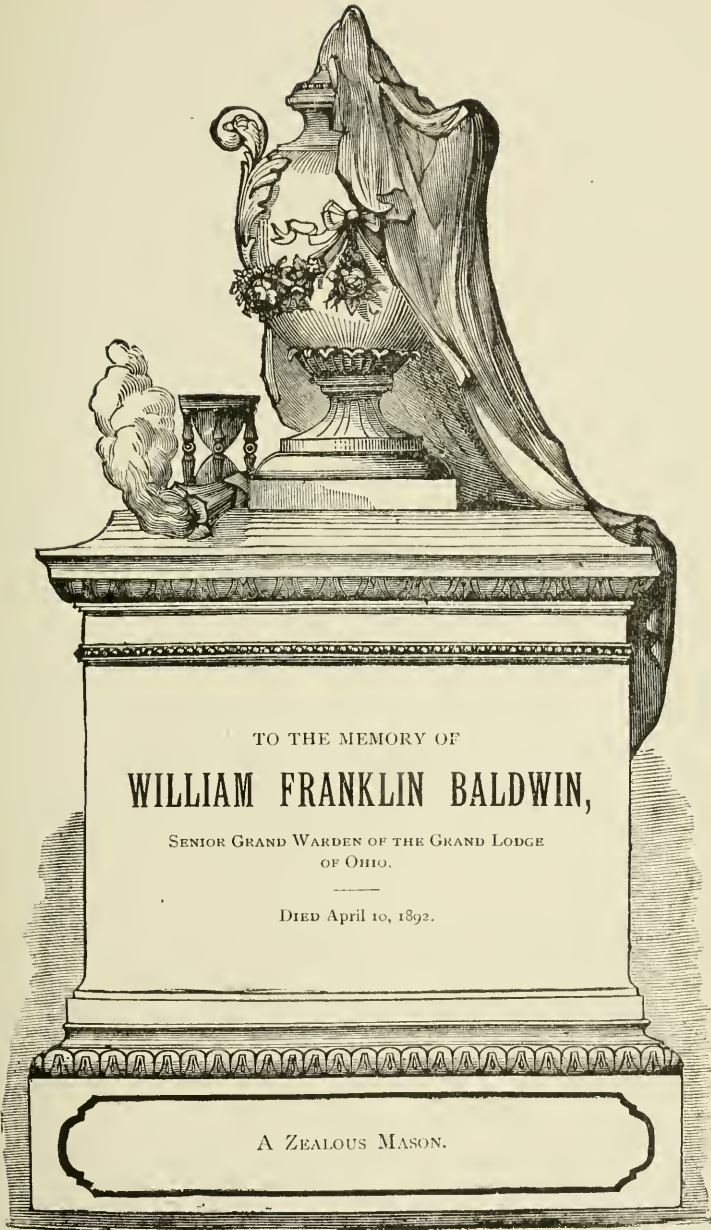
Died at Montgomery, June 27th, 1892.

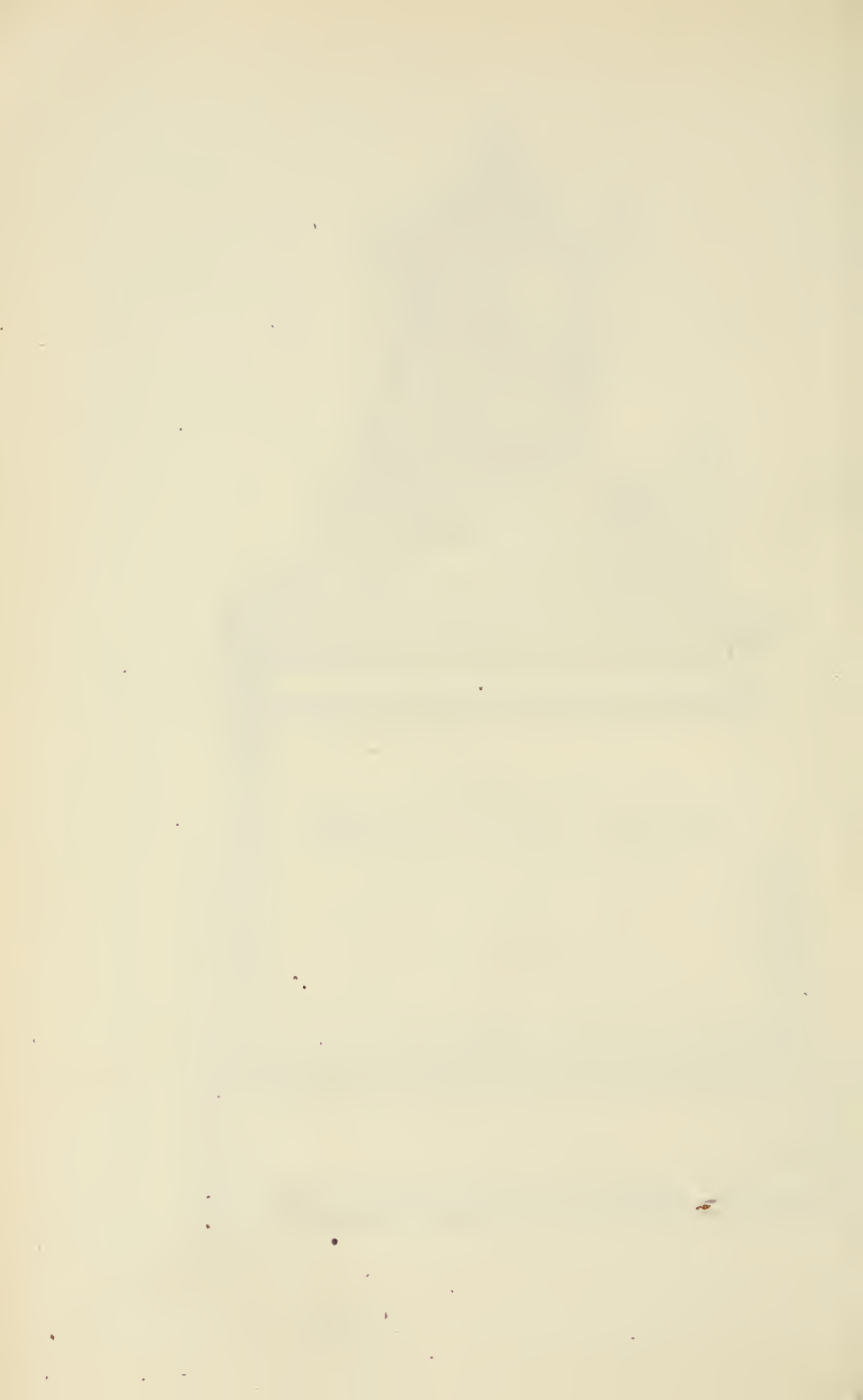
HIS NOBLE QUALITIES ENDEARED HIM TO
HIS BRETHREN.











APPENDIX.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
CORRESPONDENCE.



Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois Free and Accepted
Masons :*

In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-five American grand lodges, four of the Australasian group, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland. We regret the absence of the proceedings of the grand lodges of Scotland and Tasmania. We regret also that we could not include in our review the proceedings of Maine and Oregon for 1892, both of which have recently come to hand, but it was impossible to do so. As it is we write these concluding words on the very last day of grace which an indulgent grand secretary and a most obliging printer with a well-appointed office can possibly accord to us.

In looking over the field of the year's work what has seemed to us the most impressive thing encountered is the growing magnitude—or perhaps it is the growing realization of the magnitude—of the revelation from Australasia. Prior to the formation of independent grand lodges there, few if any of us had any conception of the progress of Masonry in the Southern seas. We did not have the proceedings of their provincial or district grand lodges, and knew substantially nothing of their statistics. When the infectious movement for independence came, and one grand lodge after another came before the world, with their hundreds of lodges, finely appointed apartments and systematic charities, their proceedings reflecting the work of able and cultivated men of high character, then we began to realize that the Fraternity had borne its part in the upbuilding of the various Australasian commonwealths. And now after a few years of existence as independent and sovereign bodies, as we note their mutual helpfulness and the increasing

closeness of their fraternal intercourse, we see more clearly, probably, than they themselves feel, the large part they are bearing in the moulding of those commonwealths into a union that will ultimately constitute a great nation of free, strong, self-reliant English-speaking people, of whose place among the powers of the earth we have some hint in the fact that while they are still in their swaddling clothes they are giving their grown-up sisters lessons in the elementary grades of self-government.

In the cis-Atlantic field the constant reader will find in these pages many questions cropping out which wear a familiar face, yet very probably the lineaments will not be quite the same, and to the new reader they will be quite unfamiliar. If to any, these ever recurring questions seem stale, the reflection that if the reviewer, to whom they probably seem more stale, can stand it, they ought also to be able to endure the infliction when they remember that the very frequency of their outcropping proves that they are the practical questions—the snags which every new bark, or old bark with new pilot, is sure to strike.

Of the larger questions, that of Masonic homes and asylums still holds a place, but a less prominent one than a few years ago. In 1890 we felt warranted in saying that the trend of opinion seemed unmistakably towards the conclusion that only in the larger jurisdictions—if either their benefits or maintenance were to be bounded by jurisdictional lines—could such institutions be considered an economical method of Masonic benevolence. In the two years that have elapsed since that was written, opinion has rapidly crystallized about the conclusion which then seemed in sight, and the strong tendency now so far as grand lodge charities are concerned is to the creation of charity funds with which to supplement the benevolence of the lodges and of individuals, notably in those cases where the necessity for long continued aid becomes a burden which the local Fraternity cannot well bear. One of the considerations which apart from the conviction of the poor economy of the asylum method in smaller jurisdictions, has been most potent in turning the brethren towards the charity fund method, is a recognition of the impolicy of establishing a pauper class—using that word in its gentlest sense—whom all the world shall recognize as being supported by charity. With an expensive home or asylum whose maintenance taxes all the energies of the Fraternity, there is nothing left to be devoted to those cases where only slight assistance is needed to tide over a temporary pinch and put the unfortunates in a way to help themselves. The inelastic system makes no provision for this class, nearly self-supporting, without putting them in to swell the ranks of those who are wholly unsupporting, while the elastic charity fund system adapts itself to the wants of either.

The most spectacular if not the most important event in the records of American Masonry for the year is the action of the Grand Lodge of Texas in negotiating what Grand Master TYLER, of that jurisdiction, calls “The

Treaty of Monterey," whereby the hybrid Masonry of Mexico is recognized as legitimate. In our review of Texas we have given his outline history of what passes for Masonry in our sister republic, which has only just enough of detail to show that the last vestige of Free and Accepted Masonry planted in that country by New York and Missouri has been wiped out or swallowed up by alleged Masonry whose lodges were planted by supreme councils and grand orients sprung directly or indirectly from the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America. We have the authority of the highest officer of that body, its most profound scholar and commentator, ALBERT PIKE, sovereign grand commander *ad vitam* for thirty years, for saying that its constitutions do not and never did assume to authorize the conferring of the degrees of Symbolic Masonry. This being true, it is in order to inquire where its offspring, heirs to the same law, got *their* assumed right to create bodies to confer and control the degrees of Symbolic Masonry?—a right so complete, if we correctly understand the grand master of Texas, that the only lodge or lodges in Mexico not regular and lawful from the standpoint of "The Treaty of Monterey," are lodges of Free and Accepted Masons chartered by grand lodges, or a grand lodge within these United States. It will be well to wait before we get too effusive over the fraternal tableau prepared for an admiring world by the Grand Lodge of Texas.

A perusal of our report will show that while the questions growing out of grand lodge legislation in the interest of the High Rite factions are still being discussed quite largely, yet the "craze," as it has been aptly termed by Bro. REED, of Washington, has in a great measure spent its force, and henceforth, except where it is fanned by individuals as an aid in getting or keeping official position, the general tendency will be towards an obliteration of its scars and a re-knitting of the friendships recklessly raveled and torn by the passions it has engendered.

Among the most deplorable results of this intervention by grand lodges in the intestine broils which constitutionally and periodically rend the Holy Empire of Caste, is the rebellion in Ohio and the suicidal attempt to set up a rival to the legitimate grand lodge. Whatever may have been their provocation, the Masonic world will not justify their act of last resort, but, unjustifiable as the acts of the Grand Lodge of Ohio have been, will still regard and support it as the lawful Masonic authority in that jurisdiction. By their ill-advised action the brethren of New England Lodge have placed themselves without the pale of the institution and at a moment when the institution most needed the moral support of the example of steadfast obedience, through suffering if it must be, of every brother still loyal to the Charges of a Freemason. They should have emulated the example of their brethren in Iowa who, refusing to follow those whose rebellious passions led them to seek redress in the civil courts, appealed to the court of Masonic opinion and have prudently but firmly sought for redress of grievances in

the grand lodge, steadfastly refusing to be driven from within lawful lines by the last extremity of provocation and insult.

The great heart of Masonry is sound, and although the Fraternity may be temporarily swerved from justice by the hue and cry of trusted leaders whom it has supposed to be disinterested, time and discussion will dispel the illusion and it will gravitate back to the final inevitable equilibrium of equal rights, more than willing that its compensating justice shall be suffused with generosity.

The more thoroughly the Fraternity is informed as to its history, its laws, and what is transpiring in all its world-wide ramifications, the less likely is it to be taken off its feet by sudden waves of passion or of misguided enthusiasm; and for these reasons as well as for the inevitable profit that must come to them from any review which aims to reflect all sides and phases of current Masonic events, we urge them to read the report which we herewith submit.

We gratefully acknowledge the generous words and fraternal courtesies of our brethren of the guild, and cordially reciprocate their good wishes.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 22, 1892.

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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

ALABAMA, 1891.

71ST ANNUAL.

MONTGOMERY.

DECEMBER 1.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, was present.

After a brief but eloquent exordium, the grand master (GEORGE M. MORROW) announced the death of Past Deputy Grand Master SAMUEL THOMPSON, a skilled, unselfish and devoted Mason. Of the condition of the Craft, he says:

Masonry, in Alabama, to-day, is in a happy and prosperous condition. Harmony has been our distinguished characteristic. No vexed questions have disturbed the deliberations of any of our constituent lodges; no entanglements nor issues have arisen among the brethren requiring the interposition of the grand master. Our laws and ritual have been held sacred and inviolate; our charities have been unostentatious and far-reaching, and the dignity of Masonry has been elevated to the highest plane.

He submits thirteen decisions all of which were affirmed. We quote in part:

1st. A subordinate lodge cannot legally be opened and transact business or confer degrees without the presence of at least seven of its own members.

3rd. An unaffiliated Mason is amenable to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides or may be sojourning, and such lodge may prefer charges, try and punish him for un-Masonic conduct.

6th. The re-instatement of a Mason indefinitely suspended restores him to membership, as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

9th. A Master Mason in good standing is entitled to a dimit when applied for, without giving a reason.

12th. A sentence of punishment for un-Masonic conduct cannot be passed except upon charges preferred and a plea of guilty, or a conviction had as provided in the constitution of the grand lodge.

13th. An E. A. or F. C. who has received the degree or degrees in a subordinate lodge under this grand jurisdiction, and afterwards removes to another grand jurisdiction, and acquires residence, cannot be advanced in the lodge which conferred the degree or degrees without the consent of the latter grand jurisdiction.

Of these only the first and the last are not in accord with our law, but in Illinois No. 3 would be more broadly stated, including affiliated sojourners as well as unaffiliated Masons.

Referring to No. 1, our law does not require the presence of seven members of the lodge for work, only that there be seven Master Masons, but for business it requires seven members to be present. Referring to No. 13, Illinois holds that the right of a lodge to complete its work is not affected by the removal of its unfinished material to another grand jurisdiction.

The grand lodge warned the representatives by resolution that any one of them found intoxicated at any of its sessions would be publicly reprimanded by the grand master and his lodge ordered to arraign him for trial, and so far as the record shows the ounce of prevention was effectual; declared it desirable to establish a home for widows and orphans, and directed a committee to report a plan next year; endorsed the Kentucky proposition for a fraternal congress at Chicago at some time during the World's Fair; chartered eighteen new lodges and restored the charters of seven more previously forfeited; adopted an elaborate plan for the more efficient teaching of the work by a system of districts and district lecturers; reversed the decision of Past Grand Master BROWN, noted by us last year, that a visitor had no right to demand to see the charter of the lodge before submitting to examination; decided that the temporary removal of the charter from the lodge room does not necessitate the cessation of labor; presented the junior past grand master with a handsome gold watch; ordered the printing of the new code and digest, and lodged with a special committee for report next year a proposition for a "National Committee on Masonic Ritual," a high-joint body consisting of one member from each grand lodge in the United States, to "harmonize the work in all particulars," and report the same back to each for adoption.

It strikes us that the author of this proposition may have invoked additional difficulty in harmonizing the committee, if not the work, by a provision that the several grand masters shall select their members of the happy family from the committees on work of their respective jurisdictions. A man hates to see his own offspring strangled, and the chances are that in harmonizing the work by elimination, each would stickle for the preservation of the pet notion or phraseology wherewith he had himself "improved" the work of his own grand lodge and thereby contributed to the general heterogeneity.

GEORGE MILBURNE MORROW, Birmingham, grand master, and MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE, Montgomery, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 146) is from the accustomed and discriminating hand of Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS, and includes a review of Illinois for 1890 and 1891.

BRO. PILLANS is favorably impressed with Grand Master PEARSON's report of the advantages resulting from the consolidation of weak lodges, and says that "one good, strong, healthy lodge is better and more valuable to Masonry than a half dozen sickly and declining ones." This is more than true; for every weak, declining lodge is something worse than of no benefit, it is a continual menace to the Fraternity, its financial necessities tending inevitably towards lowering the standard of qualifications for admission.

In his notice of our proceedings for 1890, he says:

The grand master recommended a reduction in the pay of representatives; that the tax upon the lodges might be reduced, but at this communication we find an amendment to the constitution looking to an increase of expenditures favorably reported upon and submitted to the several lodges for approval.

Evidently, and naturally enough, the proposed constitutional amendment seemed to him to look to increased expenditure, but such was not the design. The mileage, as shown by the grand master, is excessive; the per diem on the other hand is inadequate. With those who live at a distance from the seat of the grand lodge the excess in mileage helps to pay the daily expenses of the members in attendance which the per diem will not cover. The proposed amendment looked to ultimate equalization in this matter, and this could be accomplished without increase of the aggregate expense.

BRO. PILLANS makes generous extracts from the Illinois reports on correspondence for both years, but falls into the flattering error of ascribing to our pen the adverse report of Past Grand Master LOCKWOOD, of Connecticut, on the invitation to his grand lodge to pick chestnuts out of the hot ashes for one of the factions of Scotch ritters. He thinks our pen may be rather too sharp when speaking of the quarrels of these "high rite" factions, but his

own is not dull when he alludes to them as "this Masonic pest," expressing his thankfulness that thus far they are putting the Masons of Alabama to no trouble. We are glad to have his hearty endorsement of our animadversions on electioneering for Masonic office, which he copies at length from the introduction of our report for 1891.

The paper, printing and make-up of the Illinois proceedings are highly praised.

ARIZONA, 1891.

10TH ANNUAL.

PHOENIX.

NOVEMBER 10.

The representative of Illinois, W. Bro. CHARLES A. FISK, was not present; and yet we felt that Illinois was not unrepresented when we found that at the opening the Rev. Bro. FREEMAN D. RICKERSON, formerly of this jurisdiction, occupied the place of the absent grand chaplain. Bro. RICKERSON was subsequently appointed and installed grand chaplain, but alas! only two days ago the sad news came to us that he was dead of apoplexy. A broad-minded, warm-hearted, sincere, reverent man, a most delightful companion whose playful wit, which never wounded, and quiet, genial humor quickened every social occasion, he illustrated the best type of Masonic fellowship, and our Arizona brethren have suffered a great loss in his untimely death.

The grand master (GEORGE W. CHEYNEY) announced the death of JOHN HUGUENOT MARIÓN, grand orator, and JAMES SIAS, junior grand steward. His address, as an example of compact, direct, clean-cut and accurately expressive English, is a paper of unusual excellence. The condition of the Craft is thus briefly reflected:

The good report may again be made that peace and harmony prevail among the lodges and brethren of the jurisdiction. While the conditions of business life prevailing in some portions of the territory are such that a large growth in membership can hardly be expected, it arises from no lack of interest in the lodges themselves, and our increase in membership at least keeps pace with that of the population.

He had the concurrence of the grand lodge in his decision that the degree of past master is a custom and not an essential preliminary to installation; that the junior warden cannot act as counsel for a brother against

whom he has preferred charges by direction of the master, and that election like rejection vests the lodge with perpetual jurisdiction over the subject of it.

His opinion of non-affiliates is the one which usually prevails in new communities where the burdens of maintaining the Institution are heavy, holding that they should have no rights Masonically, and recommends the adoption of the New York plan of transfer of membership whereby the brother must show that he is on with the new love before he can let go of the old, but the committee on grievances were able to show that after six months' residence without making an attempt to join a lodge, a non-affiliate had no rights under their law unless he paid cash for them, and the grand lodge considered that satisfactory.

He dreams of a Masonic Utopia wherein all the Masons of the world shall join hand in hand to secure absolute uniformity, but pending that consummation says every grand jurisdiction should see that every lodge within its borders is conducted in exactly the same ritual, and says:

This grand lodge has adopted for the jurisdiction the ritual known as "California Work," but its exemplification is as varied as its exponents.

It is simply impossible for a grand lecturer to give of his time and means to travel through such a vast country as ours, but lodges should be required to make some adequate provision for exact instruction.

The jurisprudence committee possibly regarded this as a proposition to put the ritual in print, as they say:

It has been suggested that our work, which was kindly furnished this jurisdiction by the Grand Lecturer of California in 1884, without cost, should be printed in cypher, of abbreviated form. The Grand Lodge of California has refused to put its work in cypher, and it would be very discourteous, to say the least, for us to do that which those who gave it to us have persistently refused, more particularly when no emergency or necessity has arisen to warrant or countenance such action.

That the committee should fall back on copyright courtesy to find an adequate reason for declining to put the work in cypher, shows how generally the perceptions of the Craft have become blunted since the advent of the printed rituals of the "high" riters. The report was adopted.

The grand lodge granted one charter; suspended action for one year on the application of the Grand Lodge of Hayti for recognition, that information as to its regularity might be obtained; and selected Phoenix as its next place of meeting.

ALEXANDER GIBSON OLIVER, of Prescott, was elected grand master; GEO. JAMES ROSKRUGE, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

The grand officers were installed by Past Grand Master ISAAC S. TITUS, of California.

There is no report on correspondence.

ARKANSAS, 1891.

52ND ANNUAL.

LITTLE ROCK.

NOVEMBER 17.

The Arkansas volume contains besides the proceedings of the annual communication the proceedings of an emergent communication held at Little Rock, March 4, 1891, to lay the corner-stone of a new Masonic temple.

Past Grand Master LOGAN H. ROOTS, the representative of Illinois, was present at the annual communication.

The grand master (W. K. RAMSEY) says of the condition of the Craft:

While there has been no special revival of Masonry within our grand jurisdiction, yet I am persuaded there has been a substantial and healthy growth, that will, in due season, exhibit its beneficial influence by making better members of society and better citizens of the state.

Announcing the death of Bro. ALBERT PIKE, he says:

He was made a Mason in Western Star Lodge, No. 2, of Little Rock, in 1850; became a charter member of Magnolia Lodge, No. 60, Little Rock, at its formation, and held membership in that lodge at the time of his death; circumstances which we regard with feelings of just pride.

He submitted seventeen decisions, all of which passed muster but the following:

Lodge A infringed upon the territorial jurisdiction of Lodge B, and initiated a candidate residing within the limits of the latter. Lodge B enters complaint and protests against Lodge A proceeding further with the disputed material.

Who should finish the work? Lodge A by virtue of having laid the foundation stone, even though she obtained it in her sister's quarry, is entitled to complete the building (finish the work on the candidate), but must pay the cost thereof (the fees for the degrees) to Lodge B.

Of this the committee on law and usage say, the grand lodge concurring:

Your committee are of opinion that in cases where the violation of jurisdiction is unintentional, and through error in fact, this decision is in harmony with the edict of 1872. (See Digest of 1889, section 327.) But while thus approving the decision as made, and upon the facts of the particular case, your committee are of opinion that in all cases wherein a lodge "knowingly" initiates, passes or raises any person over whom it has no jurisdiction thereby forfeits its charter under the edict of 1856; Digest of 1889, section 308, and the penalty should be promptly and rigidly enforced, and the material should be remitted to the lodge having jurisdiction, to be finished or left in the quarries as unfit, as the lodge having jurisdiction may elect.

The decisions are generally in harmony with Illinois law.

On the recommendation of the committee on correspondence the grand lodge again postponed recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, notwithstanding that committee reported that a majority of the lodges in the Colony had participated in its organization, assigning as reasons for non-recognition that some fifty out of the one hundred and forty-five lodges had not joined the new body, and that it had not been recognized by either of the mother grand lodges. The Grand Lodge of Arkansas can of course recognize or not at its sovereign pleasure, but the reasons assigned for not doing so do not touch the generally recognized tests of regularity.

The grand lodge granted ten new charters and continued two lodges under dispensation; reimbursed the grand secretary in the amount paid by him for the premium on his official bond whereon a New York guaranty company is the surety, a course which we think all grand lodges might wisely follow; refused to interdict or discourage the publication in the secular press of the names of suspended or expelled Masons, action which we are glad to believe does not reflect the real opinion of that body, but that it prevailed because the declaration that it was inexpedient to so publish them was coupled with a proposition that the grand secretary mail a notice in each individual case to all the lodges, instead of embodying all the names in a quarterly circular, as is done under our law; ordered that the dedication of the new temple take place on the first day of the next session of the grand lodge, and adopted the following, offered by Past Grand Master THORNBURGH:

Resolved, That the M. W. G. M. be authorized to appoint a committee of fifty Master Masons, holding membership in this jurisdiction, of which the Grand Master shall be chairman, to meet similar committees from other jurisdictions at Chicago, Ill., during the holding of the World's Fair, to confer upon the general interests of the Fraternity and to promote uniformity in the work and harmony of action.

Resolved, That said committee shall not enter into any arrangement looking to the formation of a National Grand Lodge.

If other jurisdictions make like generous provision and will secure anything like a full attendance, the conference will be a body of no mean proportions.

C. A. BRIDEWELL, of Hope, was elected grand master; FAY HEMPSTEAD, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 78) is by Bro. SAM H. DAVIDSON, who takes up the pen laid down by Past Grand Master DODGE in 1884. We are glad to see Arkansas again take a seat at the reporters' table, and to welcome so courteous and discriminating a reporter as Bro. DAVIDSON.

In his notice of Illinois for 1890, referring to our remark that Past Grand Master ROOTS was a native of this State, he says:

By the way, Brother Robbins, we are indebted to Illinois for *two* grand

masters, M. W. Logan H. Roots and M. W. George Thornourh, each of whom filled that exalted station with honor, credit and distinction, and left it commanding the respect and affectionate regard of the entire Craft. We have a warm welcome in Arkansas for all such "suckers"

He takes exception to our reference to the 'Masonic Relief Association' as a purely business enterprise, and says:

While it is a business enterprise it is that character of business that is, and should be, fostered, protected and encouraged by all Masons and Masonic bodies, its object being to make some provision for the benefit of the future widows and orphans of Masons, and Masons only.

Our remarks were made under the impression that the association was wholly a private enterprise, but we find from the recorded remarks of the grand secretary that it was created by the grand lodge and is fostered by it. This is worse, because as the jurisdiction of the grand lodge pertains only to Masonry, whatever that body stands sponsor for is supposed by the world to be Masonry. But Masonry is a fellowship, not an investment; and whoever tacks an investment system on to Masonry is doing his best—unconsciously though it be—to revolutionize the Institution in the direction in which its greatest danger lies. Individuals get up "Masonic" insurance associations for the same reason that they get up those not so labelled—to make money, and for some reason they have been permitted to trade on the Masonic name unhindered by the Fraternity which still requires every candidate for its privileges to declare that in seeking them he is uninfluenced by mercenary motives. When grand lodges get up such enterprises it cannot be for profit, but must be because it is thought best to put Masonry in competition with the numberless modern orders organized upon the basis of a *quid pro quo*. This is a confession that it is impossible or undesirable that a true fraternity should exist, a repudiation of the immemorial disclaimer of mercenary motives, an innovation in the body of Masonry than which—when its logical end shall have been reached—no greater can be conceived.

Bro. DAVIDSON thinks it would be better to allow some former master to open a lodge in the absence of the master and wardens than to permit a stated meeting to go by default; does not know a Mason in Arkansas who is an habitual swearer, a fact which bespeaks either a wholesome terror of their law against profanity, enacted in 1853, or a high average sense of propriety in that State; agrees with Bro. PARVIN that the grand representative system is folly; doubts the wisdom of a decision that the right of dimission is inherent, because in many instances it would give a brother the power to kill his lodge by reducing its membership below the living number, overlooking the fact that in most cases the death of such a lodge would be a good thing for the Fraternity; thinks that the decision that a candidate, one of whose legs is a trifle shorter than the other is disqualified, is carrying the perfect youth theory beyond the bounds of reason, and looks next for the exclusion of the

young man with a "strawberry mark"; forcibly asks why a dimit may not be granted an accused brother, inasmuch as "his non-affiliation would not affect his trial in the grand lodge nor in the lodge that had acquired jurisdiction of the charges against him," thus giving in substance the grounds on which the Grand Lodge of Illinois confirmed a decision that a dimit might be granted under such circumstances; is between two fires on the question of the presence of women at Masonic banquets—Bro. CHADWICK objecting to their absence and Bro. VAUX objecting to their presence—and notes that at the very first banquet spoken of in sacred history the woman in the case caused great trouble when the fruit course was reached, finally dodging by proposing to have no more banquets; and offers to the doubting Thomas of Wyoming, Bro. KUYKENDALL, as evidence that Adam was a Mason, the fact that he raised Cain, and this, it must be admitted, is a more solid foundation than underlies much that is repeated for Masonic history without a smile.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1891.

20TH ANNUAL.

KAMLOOPS.

JUNE 18.

The grand lodge was obliged to get along without the presence of W. Bro. W. W. NORTHCOTT, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (ANGUS McKEOWN) thus summarizes the general condition of the Craft:

I am gratified to be able to congratulate the lodges throughout the jurisdiction upon the general prosperity of the Craft. From all parts of the Province the good tidings have come that peace and harmony prevail. The lodges have been active, and three new lodges have been granted dispensations, and their petitions for charters will be brought before you this session. The good work accomplished will be better shown by the various reports to be submitted.

He announced the death of M. W. H. BROWN, late grand secretary, who was grand master in 1882, and of W. Bro. THOS. MOWATT, past master.

He decided that a candidate minus the right thumb is ineligible for office, with which we disagree if he means by candidate a member of the lodge who is a candidate for master, for instance, as we hold that no misfortune deprives him of his equal rights and eligibilities. He also decided that in the absence of a report from the committee of investigation a lodge cannot law-

fully ballot on the candidate, and that to conduct the burial services a lodge should be opened on the third degree.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; recognized the grand lodges of North Dakota and Tasmania; banqueted with Kamloops Lodge at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the evening of the first day of the session; appointed a committee to draft a burial service; called a halt on the lodges which were substituting white linen aprons for the constitutional lambskin; made provision for a memorial stone to the late grand secretary, Past Grand Master BROWN; attended St. Paul's church in the evening of the second day and listened to a scholarly and catholic sermon from Past Grand Chaplain A. W. SILLITOE; and selected Nanaimo as the place of next meeting.

MARCUS WOLFE, of Nanaimo, was elected grand master; W. J. QUINLAN, Victoria, elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but the receipt of the Illinois proceedings, among others, is acknowledged by the grand secretary.

CALIFORNIA, 1891.

42ND ANNUAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCTOBER 13.

The representative of Illinois, R. W. ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL, was not, alas! present at this communication. He had gone over to the majority. He died on the day which completed the first half of his seventy-third year—Dec. 28, 1890, and on New Year's Day was laid to rest in Laurel Hill cemetery by the Grand Lodge of California, of which he had been grand secretary for upwards of thirty-five years, the services being performed by Grand Master CONKLIN. The grand orator, W. Bro. MARCUS DERKHEIM BORUCK, thus closed his eloquent eulogy of the dead:

Wendell Phillips, standing beside the bier of his friend, Theodore Parker, said:

"When some people die their friends tire the public with excuses. They explain that stain, they confess this spot; they plead circumstances as the half justification of that mistake; and they beg us to remember that nothing but good is to be spoken of the dead. We need no such mantle here. We ask no moment to excuse; there is nothing to explain."

So I, standing beside the bier of my friend Abell, can speak in a like

strain. We remember our dear brother's honesty and his manliness; we do justice to his rare integrity and faithful service; we esteem him as an amiable, accomplished and intelligent gentleman and we forget, but—and THIS IS THE GLORY OF IT—there is *nothing* to forget, but *everything* to be remembered; *nothing* to excuse, *everything* to accept and cherish; *nothing* to be forgiven, *everything* to reverence and love.

In an appreciative memorial tribute Past Grand Master NATHANIEL GREEN CURTIS says of his personality and characteristics:

By his sterling integrity, his untiring energy, his unswerving fidelity, and his devotion to duty, he commanded the respect and admiration of men, and by his frank, considerate and courtly manner he drew them to him, and sealed them as his friends. By his gifted and facile pen, his critical supervision of all our publications, his punctilious regard for all the interests of Masonry, and by his grand and exquisite character, he moulded Masonic thought in the grand jurisdiction in which he labored, and endowed the world with a higher type of Masonic literature. His application to duty and his habits of industry were remarkable, and were as constant as the seasons in their cycles. In every act he exemplified the motto, whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. He has indelibly stamped his grand character on everything to which he gave his attention; and in unnumbered ways he touches a cord of sympathy and affectionate regard for his precious memory.

Order and habit were the distinguishing features of his life.

Habit is the great conservatory of character. Character is the gauge of human destiny. The destiny of Alexander G. Abell is the consummation of a useful and exalted life, wreathed in the sunlight of a blessed immortality. If he had faults, they were overshadowed by his princely virtues; and the veneration which we feel for his memory is the spontaneous tribute of the great Masonic fraternity of California.

Of his warm attachment to Freemasonry, and his zeal and loyalty to all its interests, the evidence is co-extensive with the years in which he enjoyed the honor of the most distinguished Mason among us.

For every honor with which his brethren delighted to crown him, there was a generous return of service. His faithful devotion to duty, during a period of more than thirty-five years, is an example worthy of all imitation. His great warm heart is forever stilled. The golden bowl is broken. The trust which we confided to his keeping has been fulfilled, and our beloved brother has been gathered to his fathers in peaceful consciousness of duty well discharged.

In all his relations as a citizen, his conduct was gauged by the standard of excellence. As husband and father, he was kind and indulgent to a fault. As a friend, he was true and faithful unto death. As a Mason, his deeds along the pathway of life were like jewels in a royal diadem. Peace to thy memory, O well beloved brother! The world was richer by thy life, and is poorer by thy death.

A fine steel portrait of the deceased forms the frontispiece of the volume under review, which we judge to be a speaking likeness of him, although it is a face upon which age has left its trace since we saw it in life sixteen years ago, the only time it was our privilege to meet him.

The annual address of the grand master (ALVAH RUSSELL CONKLIN) realizes in its details the just conception of the relation of the executive head to the Craft, found in the following which he lays down as the key-note of his administration:

In my intercourse with the subordinate lodges I have not, in a single instance, assumed the control of any question or subject which I believed to be vested in the lodges. I have avoided seeking or taking any responsibility which I thought was within the legitimate duty of the master or lodge. It has been my aim and object to cultivate in the master and lodges a spirit of "Home Rule," believing that they should control their own internal affairs, share the responsibilities and be amenable to their liabilities. From the condition of the Order, its prosperity, its healthy growth and its utmost harmony, I am forced to the conclusion that this policy has had a beneficial effect, for at no time in the history of Masonry within this jurisdiction has the Order been in better condition than it now is.

I am convinced that it is better for lodges and for masters to be under as little restraint as is conducive to proper discipline. They should not feel the curbing power of the grand master, or grand lodge, unnecessarily; but should realize that, to a certain extent, they are sovereign bodies, though amenable to a common head.

Too much law complicates affairs, and in time confuses by multiplicity. Too much power is liable to become oppressive and subject to abuse, though unintentional. Only so much authority is needed, or should be exercised, as is required to insure obedience and uniformity to our Constitution and Regulations.

Referring to the Widows' and Orphans' Home and the forthcoming report of the committee appointed last year to inquire into the probable number of beneficiaries of such an institution, he urged that haste should be made slowly, wisely saying that to the grand lodge it would prove a magnificent monument to its charity and a blessing to those who would be its beneficiaries, or it would be a failure which would disgrace the Fraternity and wreck the finances of the grand lodge. Of the result of the inquiries of the committee the grand secretary says:

In accordance with a direction of the grand lodge at its last annual communication, a "special notice" was sent—with the letter of instructions for the annual report—to the secretary of each lodge in the jurisdiction, asking for a statement of the number of widows and orphans of Masons in their respective jurisdictions who would be likely to be sent to a home for such, should the grand lodge decide to found one.

From forty-two lodges a total of one hundred and three widows, and one hundred orphans, are reported. Ninety-eight lodges report none in their jurisdictions, and one hundred and one lodges make no report.

The committee, noting the fact that by the statutes the State pays to each orphan asylum in which the inmates are supported in part or wholly by charity, the sum of one hundred dollars per annum for each whole orphan and seventy-five dollars for each half orphan or abandoned child maintained

therein, regard this as "a guaranty that two-thirds of the cost of maintaining the [orphan] inmates will be defrayed by the State." The committee reported a plan of organization designed to vest the appointment of trustees wholly within the membership of the grand lodge and their appointment within the control of the grand master, and pledging a contribution of five thousand dollars from the grand lodge treasury whenever the contributions from other sources aggregate forty-five thousand dollars. This went to the committee on jurisprudence, and it will be seen that by the adoption of their report, which follows, the grand lodge contented itself with simply taking the initiative:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the grand master, whose duty it shall be to organize a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Association, or Incorporation, in manner as to that committee may seem best; and which association or incorporation, when so formed, shall have full power to purchase, receive, use and appropriate for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, all necessary property, real and personal, or moneys which can be obtained by the said incorporation or association, by purchase, donation or otherwise; and to that end, and for these objects, to receive donations from all Masons or Masonic lodges within this jurisdiction, and to select, receive as a gift, or purchase a site for said Home; and, finally, to do and perform all needful acts necessary to carry into successful operation the said enterprise.

Like his predecessor, the grand master urged the necessity of recognizing the fact that Masonry like everything else had passed beyond the 'flush times' in California, and that if candidates were allowed to pay for the degrees in instalments, as they received them, instead of being compelled to deposit the whole sum with their applications, an unnecessary burden would be removed. This did not find favor in the eyes of the grand lodge, but the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence on a memorial from a lodge, asking that the minimum fee for the degrees be fixed at thirty instead of fifty dollars as at present, was not concurred in, and a majority were found to be in favor of the proposed reduction. The amendment did not, however, receive five-sixths of the vote cast, and goes over till next year. This action shows that the trend of opinion is in the direction of the general position of the grand master.

The grand master reports the observation in his travels of a great and growing feeling against the evil of indulging in wine at the banquet table, and says:

This disposition has grown to such an extent it may almost be considered to have reached the proportion of prohibition. This is creditable to the brethren, and shows a desire to observe one of our cardinal virtues. Masonry should practice the principles it advocates. While I would in no manner curtail the privileges of the brethren, nor limit them in the exercise of their free-will, I would submit that the lodge-room or its environments are no places for the gratification of a vicious appetite, or the exercise of a habit which is certainly prohibited by our tenets. In the lodge-room, and in the

communication of the brethren, that which is not calculated to exalt the Order and advance its moral status should be avoided. In my intercourse with the brethren, I have endeavored to inculcate the idea that wine was a non-essential to their enjoyment, and should find no place in their social gatherings.

The grand master reported twenty-six decisions, few of which require comment here. No. 3 is as follows:

That it is the duty of a lodge not only to attend and conduct the ceremonies at the burial of one of its members who had requested to be buried with Masonic honors, but to pay the reasonable expenses of the funeral whether he died rich or poor.

The grand lodge concurred, properly, as we think, with the committee on jurisprudence, who say:

We agree that it is the duty of a lodge to attend the funeral of a deceased member, and if he requested it to conduct the ceremonies; to see to it in all cases that proper provision be made for his burial, and in case of need to pay the expense; but we do not think it the duty of the lodge to pay the funeral expenses when the deceased has left a large estate. In such a case it is the duty of the family to meet the expense, of the lodge to bury him as a Mason should be buried.

No. 4 was agreed to, as follows:

When a petition for the third degree shows that the lodge in which the petitioner received the first and second degrees has surrendered its charter, the lodge to which the petition is presented must, before receiving it, obtain permission from the grand lodge to which the charter was surrendered, or in the interval between its sessions from its grand master.

In Illinois the lodge acquiring jurisdiction over the territory of a defunct lodge falls heir also to its unfinished work. Only the *property* of the dead lodge reverts to the grand lodge.

The grand master having decided that a non-affiliate can apply for membership only to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, the committee dissent, holding, that he may apply to any lodge in the State. It is the settled doctrine of Illinois that the non-affiliate is no more restricted by State than by county, city or town lines. He is absolutely "free of the guild" and may apply to any regular lodge that will receive his petition, the world over. In No. 16, which declares that "no lodge can be permitted to use its funds to provide refreshments or entertainments for its members or friends," the grand master reflects the law of California, but from his opening remarks, quoted above, we question whether he does not regard it as a meddlesome interference with the rights and responsibilities of the lodge. In No. 20, the grand master decided that the master or wardens being present could not delegate their powers to another brother to perform the ceremony of opening, and that a lodge so opened would not be regular, but the

committee and the grand lodge properly held that if the opening was done under the direction and in the presence of the ranking stationed officer, it was valid.

The report of the grand secretary (GEORGE JOHNSON), who had been assistant grand secretary under Bro. ABELL, is modelled on the reports of his lamented chief, and reflects the status of all pending business as well as all executive business passing through his office necessary to be preserved of record.

We last year referred to the absence of any allotment for the support of Master WALTER WILCOX, the New Orleans fever waif adopted by the grand lodge in 1879, whose story has interested all readers of these reports. A report from Grand Treasurer SPAULDING shows that at his request the appropriations had been discontinued in August, 1890, he, as his legal guardian, having received from the estate of the boy's grandmother, who died in 1888, sufficient funds to pay for his support and schooling for two years. He had graduated from the grammar school in May, 1891, with honors, and was recuperating his impaired health on a farm preparatory to entering the high school. Bro. SPAULDING says:

From my knowledge of Master Walter, if nothing befalls him, I predict that this grand lodge will never have cause to regret what they have done for him, and that he will show his gratitude to his benefactors, by returning to them, ten-fold, in that which is better than gold, a realization of their highest hopes—the example of a virtuous and well directed life.

The reports of six boards of relief show disbursements aggregating \$15,096.70, of which \$9,848.50 was paid out by the San Francisco board. From this board three cases from Illinois received \$472.65; from the Oakland board two cases received \$45.00; from the Sacramento board three cases received \$9.50. The Oakland board acknowledges the receipt of \$40.00 refunded by Bainbridge Lodge, No. 704, of this jurisdiction.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and continued one under dispensation; recognized the grand lodges of Wyoming and North Dakota whose existence California had inadvertently overlooked, although the former was organized in 1874 and the latter in 1889, and the Grand Lodge of New South Wales in glad fruition of the hope expressed in 1888 that its recognition by the parent grand lodges might pave the way for such action; postponed action in case of the grand lodges of Tasmania and New Zealand, for lack of information; subscribed for stock to the amount of \$10,000 in the 'Masonic Temple Association' of San Francisco; appropriated \$7,600 to the six boards of relief; continued the usual appropriations for the support of past grand masters STEVENSON and TUTT; presented Grand Master ESTEE with a past grand master's jewel, and requested the retiring grand master (CONKLIN) to sit for his portrait; adopted the suggestion of the finance com-

mittee on the last day of the fiscal year to count with the grand treasurer the cash and securities held by him at the close of business that day; emphasized the maxim that the accused is to be deemed innocent until proven guilty, by reversing the action of a lodge in refusing to permit an accused brother to participate in the election of trial commissioners; and solved the Black Book problem in what seems to us an excellent way, by a constitutional provision directing each secretary to construct such a book by filing in it as they are received from the grand secretary, the circulars containing the names of those rejected, expelled, suspended or reinstated by the lodges. This yields all the advantages of a published black-book without the evils of a far-reaching publication so cogently argued against by Grand Master ESTEE, last year.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Courtland, was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON, San Francisco, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 129) is from a new and strong hand, that of W. Bro. JAMES MICHAEL ELLIS, who crowds a vast deal of interest into a small compass. Illinois for 1890 gets very generous notice. The address of Grand Master PEARSON, the report of the obituary committee touching the death of Bro. MATHENY and the oration of Bro. WOLF are laid under contribution, and the eloquent speech of Past Grand Master SPEED, of Mississippi, is copied in full.

The Illinois report on correspondence moves him to defend at some length the California law respecting unaffiliated Masons, by which every Mason of that class who has resided six months within the State without making application for membership to some lodge therein is declared unworthy of Masonic consideration, "and shall not be entitled to, *nor be the recipient of, any of the rights and privileges of the Order.*"

We said that by this legislative act the Grand Lodge of California assumed to absolve the Masons of its obedience from their obligations to a brother who was undeniably a Mason, because he was still eligible to affiliate with its lodges without healing or re-making, and to whom they were bound by the same ties by which he was still bound to them, and denied that he could properly be divested of his Masonic rights save by judgment after trial.

Bro. ELLIS says this is plausible, but specious, because, he says, the Ancient Charges declare that every brother ought to belong to a lodge and be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations, and that because the constitution of the Grand Lodge of California declares the same rule, it is within its legitimate powers to fix the penalty for the willful neglect of this duty by any Mason resident within its jurisdiction. Of this proposition he thinks there can be no doubt. We were not at the time discussing the right of California to fix a penalty for the infraction of a rule laid down by it, but

only the question of the Masonic character of legislation which makes the attaching of that penalty depend on the almanac, instead of depending on a judicial determination of guilt; and it was in this connection that we said that all would agree that no individual Mason could by saying yea or nay absolve himself from his Masonic obligations, and asked: Can he absolve himself any more by saying yea or nay to a legislative enactment? This question our brother does not, we think, answer. One might well criticize the method of inflicting a given penalty as one thing; to deny its right to inflict it by any methods and under any conditions is quite another.

However, since our brother defends the constitutional provision of his grand lodge as being unexceptionable if the right to make any rule is conceded, we will digress so far as to say that in our judgment the rule is indefensible for other reasons than those we have heretofore suggested. First in this, that it requires the resident unaffiliated Mason to apply for membership to some lodge in California, for we maintain that a Master Mason is absolutely free of the guild the world over, and has a right to apply to any regular lodge anywhere that will receive his petition. A grand lodge has, in our judgment, no more right to require a resident non-affiliate to choose one of its lodges for his Masonic home than it has to require an affiliated sojourner to transfer his membership to one of them. Second, that as the essential consideration impelling all such legislation is a commercial one, there is no justification in equity on that low level in confiscating that for which he has paid full measure, because in the exercise of his own free will and accord he declines to purchase certain additional privileges conferred by lodge membership.

Of the cognate question of automatic suspension for non-payment of dues, our brother says:

And so with regard to those who are delinquent in the payment of lodge dues. We do not require the junior warden to prefer charges against them, and after a trial suspend or expel them; but we do notify them of the fact that they are delinquent, and that unless on a day certain payment be made, or a reason why they cannot or ought not to pay, the door of the lodge will be closed against them till they return to duty, and unless payment is made, or some reason shown why it is not made, the door will be closed. In our civil courts the defendant is summoned to show cause why the plaintiff should not have judgment against him—it may be for money—and if he fails to appear his default will be entered and judgment rendered. And why may it not be so in the jurisprudence of Masonry? If there be any reason why not, we fail to see it. The law commends itself as just, and the punishment inflicted is one from which the party may at pleasure relieve himself. By doing what he ought to have done he restores himself. By showing that for any cause, honorable to himself, he could not pay, the lodge will forgive the debt and restore him.

The analogy of the civil courts does not prove analogous, because in the civil courts there is just what we complained there was not under the juris-

prudence of the Grand Lodge of California, a record of judgment entered after an opportunity to be heard. To make a real analogy we should have to suppose a replevin case in the civil court, in which on entering the default judgment was given to the plaintiff not only for the property in dispute, but for all other property possessed by the defendant.

Bro. ELLIS goes on in an attempt to prove to his own satisfaction that the disclosure by the non-affiliate of the fact of his having resided in the State more than six months without applying for membership, in itself constitutes some sort of a constructive trial. We doubt if he is much impressed with this portion of his work now that it is finished, but we ought not to look a gift horse in the mouth. Whatever else he does he points us the way to show how entirely just was our inference that his grand lodge assumed to absolve the Masons of its obedience from their Masonic obligations. He says:

In disciplining or punishing for neglect of duty or for Masonic offenses, we do not absolve any Mason from his obligations, but we do deprive him of the present enjoyment of privileges. But Bro. Robbins says he cannot be deprived of these privileges until he has been tried and convicted of some wrong. To that the answer might well be that every non-affiliate is tried and convicted on his own testimony whenever he presents himself as a visitor and is refused admission, because at the door he would state the facts of his dimission, of his residence in the State, and of his neglect to apply for membership, and upon that evidence the master would pronounce the judgment of the law. True he is not summoned or cited to appear and show cause, but he does appear, and shows cause, and upon that showing the judgment is pronounced.

Suppose the disclosure of the fact that the non-affiliate has overrun his six months of grace without applying for admission to membership comes about not by his attempting to visit a lodge, but by his being overtaken by indigence and distress which compels him to appeal to a brother Mason, his neighbor, a high private, and to him state the facts which disclose his shortcomings. If this is also a trial it is one in which no organized tribunal and no official, but only a lone private "pronounces the judgment of the law." Outside of the fiat "Masonry" of the Holy Empire in which we believe single individuals assume to expel each other, we know of no rule by which one Mason may act as accuser, jury, judge and executioner and divest another of his Masonic rights, no matter how clear may be the evidence of the latter's guilt; but unless he may do so, then the constitutional provision that the offender shall not be "the recipient of any of the rights and privileges of the Order," does assume to absolve the good Samaritan from his Masonic obligations towards one whose Masonic rights have not been adjudged to have lapsed, and if he relieves his distress it assumes to strip his ministrations of their Masonic character.

Bro. ELLIS, like ourselves, sees nothing to commend the three ballot system; doubts the correctness of the Delaware decision that a re-elected officer

need not be re-installed, because the obligations and duties assumed are for a term only, and he might have added that unless he is re-installed he is holding office under a former election notwithstanding a new election has been had; agrees with us that the charitable obligations of Masonry are personal, resting upon the individual, as well as upon the lodge, and are not discharged by any effort to shift them upon an organization; disagrees with the opinion of Bro. PARVIN and with approved Illinois decisions that an Entered Apprentice maimed after making is not thereby debarred from advancing, because he thinks the rule respecting physical fitness was not for the Apprentice, but for the degrees of Masonry, overlooking, apparently, the fact that when the rule was adopted there were no degrees, only one esoteric ceremony; properly holds that a grand chaplain praying for a grand lodge of Masons, is not praying for himself alone, and his prayer should be such that all who hear may sincerely join in the amen; says with much force that the way to stop the growth of the large army of unaffiliates is to make Masonry what it was designed to be, a brotherhood the spirit of which should tend to make us equals; confesses himself a firm believer in the prerogatives of the grand master; holds, as we do, the occupation of dram-selling to be a disreputable business; prefers the publication of photos of grand masters in the proceedings to the hanging of expensive portraits in secluded outhalls; sustains, as we do, the Oregon decision that a Master-elect can be installed while charges are pending against him, and justly says it is dangerous to reverse the rule and condemn a person before trial, which shows that his instincts are all right even if he does depart from the principle when the charge against the offender is non-affiliation; does not attach any value to a receipt for dues held by a brother who proposes to visit, overlooking the fact that it is not offered as an evidence that the brother possesses the requisite Masonic knowledge to entitle him to admission, but having proven himself to be so possessed it is offered in the nature of a "proper voucher" of the regularity of the lodge to which he belongs; properly holds that a lodge has complete jurisdiction over sojourners committing offenses within its bailiwick; and discloses the fact that he was the Master of Mt. Moriah Lodge U. D., at Salt Lake City, of whose members the grand master of Nevada had exacted a pledge that they would exclude everybody of the Mormon faith, and led his lodge in refusing to receive a charter unless the gyves were taken from their wrists; wherefore we ask him to read what we said in commendation of the brethren of Mt. Moriah in our review of Kansas in 1869, and then examine his left arm for the inevitable strawberry mark of consanguinity.

CANADA, 1891.

36TH ANNUAL.

TORONTO.

JULY 15.

Only a constitutional number of lodges was represented, it being understood that when the routine opening business had been transacted the grand lodge would be called off until the 22d of July. This was necessitated by the presence in the city of the assemblage of the National Education Association of America, a gathering so large as to monopolize the accommodations for visitors. When the grand lodge was called to labor on the 22d. R. W. DAVID McLELLAN, the representative of Illinois, was at his post.

An address of welcome to the grand master (J. ROSS ROBERTSON) was presented by a deputation of masters and past masters, felicitously referring to the fact that he was the first Canadian grand master who had the honor of presiding over the Grand Lodge of Canada in his native city.

The grand master in his very able and comprehensive address thus refers to his visit to the Grand Lodge of England at its quarterly communication of Sept. 4, 1890:

The welcome of English Masons, assembled in their quarterly communication—a goodly company, composed of the flower of the land, men eminent in literature, art and commerce, and many as well who have fought on land and sea and carried the flag to victory—made my Canadian heart warm again for the land of my ancestors, the birthplace of our sires, my brethren, who have left you a heritage which gives our Anglo-Saxon blood a nobility that comes alone by merit without the garnishing distributed by earthly creation, sometimes without due heed to the characteristics of the recipient. The pen halts as my thoughts go back to that grand gathering. Words can scarcely be found in fitting form to express the pleasure of that reunion with the English Craft, and my mind retains with delight the pleasant words of the acting Grand Master of England when he wished me God-speed in my journey home, and desired me to convey to you all a fraternal message of good-will and fellowship from the children of the British race and Craft to those who, with love for the old land, were now strong in the strength of their own manhood in the land across the sea.

Some idea of the amount and character of the grand master's work among his brethren at home may be gathered from the following:

Fellowship makes men fraternal, and with a desire to meet the rank and file of the Craft in their Masonic homes—their own lodge-rooms—I have journeyed over the entire jurisdiction, visiting one hundred and thirty lodges, covering nearly ten thousand miles of travel, one thousand miles of which were by road, and giving the Craftsmen—in all about ten thousand, or about half of our membership—an hour's talk upon the trials and triumphs of those who founded the Craft in Canada, an epitome of our pioneer history, and if expressions of good-will and gratitude are evidence of sincere thanks, my cup is indeed full to overflowing. These meetings were varied by talks on other subjects. Deep attention was paid to my words and the evident de-

sire of the brethren was to drink in all that could be given concerning not only the Fraternity and its mission, but the actual work, esoteric and exoteric. Personal experience, joined to information gleaned by those faithful messengers of the Grand East, whose untiring zeal and unfaltering interest are exemplified in the record that every lodge in the jurisdiction has, for the first time in the history of the Craft in Canada, had the presence of a district deputy grand master, convinces me that we to-day have an outlook which presents itself to but few jurisdictions. The bright prospects encourage a belief that slowly but surely we will be able to not only keep the primary lodges clear of those who become Masons for revenue only, but so maintain our position as the advance guard of all fraternal organizations that our influence for good will be felt to the very core of the membership, and our work will be to ourselves, our families and our children's children, a mentor to evoke those excellencies of character which stamp the upright man—the ideal Freemason.

The following reflects the thoroughness of Canadian inquiry, the minuteness of his information, and the efficiency with which the lodges are officered:

In the exemplification of the work it is satisfactory to know that there is a steady improvement—an advance that is in great part due to the activity of my district deputies, as well as to the persistent efforts made by the committee on the condition of Masonry for years past to impress the necessity for progress in this feature. You will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that 260 of the W. M.'s can exemplify the E. A., F. C. and M. M.; 48 can exemplify the E. A. and F. C.; 29 can work the E. A.; 9 are only able to open and close, and 3 are unable to work.

Referring to the laying of corner-stones, for which there had been four especial communications during the year—in one case of a school and in the three others places of worship—he says that in his knowledge not only has no offer ever been made by the organizations thus benefited to pay any portion of the expense incurred in the grand secretary's office, in the carriage of regalia, the personal expenses of the officiating officer and the grand officers and brethren from a distance, but that the commonest civilities are sometimes wanting.

He speaks of the work of the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada in the warmest terms, and says no money ever expended by the grand lodge gives better returns than their assessment for membership therein. For years the jurisdiction was the happy hunting ground of the tramp and impostor, but now his face was a reminiscence. In the city of Toronto the amount expended for transient relief had decreased nearly 70 per cent., with a proportionate decrease throughout the jurisdiction.

He reports the death of Past Grand Master JAMES A. HENDERSON; of the premier, Right Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, representative of the Grand Lodge of England; JAMES M. DUNN, past district deputy grand master;

ROBERT LESLIE, past provincial grand warden; and WILLIAM D. PONTON, past grand steward.

His recommendations for a fraternal congress of the English-speaking jurisdictions on this continent, and for the abolition of the money grant heretofore made to the grand master, were endorsed by the grand lodge through the report of the board of general purposes, but his suggestion that the review of the grand master's address would be more fruitful if it were subdivided and referred to appropriate stated committees, after the American fashion, did not seem to find favor with the board, at all events it was reviewed as usual by a sub-committee of that body.

The grand master makes a departure in letting his decisions appear only in the report of the grand secretary. Sixty-six are reported, some of which we copy:

1. It is irregular and un-Masonic for any lodge to issue a letter of recommendation to be used by a brother for the purpose of influencing a business transaction.

2. A brother who is a P. M. of this jurisdiction, and a P. G. J. W. of a foreign jurisdiction, cannot rank as an R. W. in this jurisdiction.

4. None but a W. M. or a P. M. can confer or take any part in the conferring of the degrees. The charges and explanation of working tools and lecture on the tracing board in the first and second degrees may, however, be given by the wardens.

5. In case of death of W. M. a dispensation is not necessary for election or installation.

13. A brother, who has received the Craft degrees, and served in a warden's chair, but who afterwards loses his right arm, is still eligible for W. M.

14. A brother, elected junior warden in his absence, and who was not invested nor occupied the chair during the year, is not eligible for the East, as he cannot be said to have duly served the office of warden. If he had been invested, he would have been eligible, even if he had only occupied the chair on the night of his investment.

18. A person who is an adherent of the Mormon faith, but who is loyal to the civil government of this country, and who does not believe in polygamy, and who can answer in the affirmative the usual questions, is eligible as a candidate for Masonry.

20. A brother who desires to withdraw from a lodge, cannot do so unless by personal application in open lodge or by letter under his own signature. If the lodge does not meet, he cannot get his certificate of resignation, but, having served his request on the W. M., he cannot be charged dues after that date.

25. The dedication of a lodge-room or the installation of officers cannot be exemplified other than in a lodge of Masons, as provided. It is irregular and un-Masonic for such to be performed in public.

33. If at a lodge meeting certain brethren refuse to sit with a brother who is present, the W. M. is not justified in excluding him from the lodge. A member of a lodge cannot be deprived of his privileges without due trial.

41. A brother who receives his first degree in this jurisdiction, and removes to a foreign one, cannot receive his second and third degrees without the consent of the grand masters of both jurisdictions, obtained through the grand secretary, at the request of a lodge in this jurisdiction.

43. A native of Canada, who resides in a foreign jurisdiction for eleven months and returns to Canada, is eligible for Masonry in this jurisdiction. To have lived outside of the jurisdiction for over twelve months and then return, would compel him to obtain permission from the foreign jurisdiction to which he properly belongs.

46. Craft clothing cannot be worn at a funeral unless the ceremonies, other than the religious services, are exclusively under the charge of the Craft.

47. A lodge should only attend a Craft funeral when the request is made before death or by the members of the family of the deceased brother. Without such request it is obtrusive, undignified and un-Masonic to take part.

48. Masons as such cannot join in mixed funerals, that is, funerals in which other societies take part in the burial ceremonies. In Masonic funerals the Craft should head the cortege and immediately precede the hearse. No other societies can take part in any portion of the Masonic ceremony. After the church service that of the Craft is given and a return made to the lodge-room. •

49. A chaplain is not a "serving brother," and, therefore, no person can be initiated under the regulation for serving brothers, with the intention of filling the office of chaplain. The rule is intended to apply to tylers. The making of serving brethren should be avoided unless under necessitous and exceptional cases.

55. A brother who has received his first and second degrees in a foreign jurisdiction, and desires to affiliate and receive his third degree in this jurisdiction, may be required to pay a proportionate amount charged for initiation by the lodge with which he desires to affiliate.

64. A tyler who is a member of a lodge, but not a serving member, may be called in to vote.

65. When a vote is not a tie or when a two-third vote is necessary, a W. M. may vote.

We have copied No. 1 rather for the necessity of its being made than for its manifest correctness. We do not think No. 2 correct in principle, although some statutory provision may make it technically correct in Ontario. We think all the acts of a recognized grand lodge are entitled to full faith and credit, and if by service therein a brother earns the title of *Right Worshipful* it should be recognized as a valid title by all bodies according such recognition. No. 4 differs radically from the law of this jurisdiction, where under the direction of the ranking stationed officer any brother may do any

portion of the work. No. 5 differs even more radically if, as it seems, it is held that an election may be held to fill a vacancy in the office of master; here it is held that no power can intervene to prevent the wardens in their order from succeeding to the powers and duties of their chief. No. 20 is in line with Illinois decisions, which make the dues to cease with the filing of the petition for a dimit, but properly goes further and provides that they shall not accrue after notice is served on the master if a failure to meet prevents action. No. 25 is not in accord with Illinois law nor with general usage, both of which permit dedications and installations in public. Neither is No. 41 in accord with our law. Waiver of jurisdiction is regarded in Illinois as concerning nobody but the two lodges interested, hence the interposition of the grand master or grand secretary is not necessary. No. 43 does not seem to us to rest on any rational basis, because a man may lose his residence in one day as well as in a twelvemonth if he makes a bona fide removal, and on the other hand he may sojourn elsewhere more than twelve months without losing his residence. The question is one of intention and fact, not one simply of lapse of days. Nos. 49 and 64 indicate that lodges in Ontario are permitted to make Masons for use who are not members of the lodge making them, or else that there is a class of members not possessing equal rights with their fellows. No. 55 seems to authorize the collection of fees for something for which it gives no equivalent, and therefore is not to be justified. The quoted decisions we have passed over without comment are in accord with our law and our private judgment.

The reports of the district deputies are as usual comprehensive and minute in their details, showing a vast amount of faithful labor and most thorough supervision.

Under the lead of the various sections or sub-committees of the board of general purposes, answering in a general way to our standing and session committees, the grand lodge granted two warrants for new lodges and refused two; negatived by a vote of 616 to 404 a proposition to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors at all refreshment tables in connection with lodges, on the expressed ground that it would be "an unwarrantable interference by the grand lodge with the rights of lodges, and that this is a question that each lodge should decide for itself," and by a vote of 604 to 443, a proposition that hereafter the "business" of the lodge should be conducted in the third degree; provided for the employment of a stenographer and the purchase of a typewriter for the grand secretary's office; fixed upon London as the next place of meeting; refused to abolish dual membership, and adopted the following, offered by the committee on correspondence relative to the Grand Lodge of Tasmania:

That from the papers before us it appears that this new grand lodge was formed on the 26th of June, 1890, by the representatives of all the lodges in the colony formerly working under the English, Irish and Scotch constitutions, and that the proceedings were confirmed by the grand masters of the

three sister colonies, New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria, who were personally present and assisted at the formation.

We therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge of Tasmania be recognized as having the sole right of Masonic jurisdiction in the colony of Tasmania, and that the grand master be requested to exchange representatives with the said grand lodge.

JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON, of Toronto, grand master, and J. J. MASON, Hamilton, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 65), as usual by Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, reviews the proceedings of fifty-four grand lodges, among them Illinois for 1890. Grand Master PEARSON'S address is laid under contribution with reference to schools of instruction and the ritual; the grand secretary's report for its synopsis of the charitable work of Illinois lodges, and the report on correspondence on the relation of the Scottish Rite bodies to Masonry, and on the Quebec question.

We are glad to have his endorsement of our opinion that regulations declaring brethren delinquent for dues ineligible to office or incompetent to vote, are at variance with the principles of Masonry.

BRO. ROBERTSON'S pages are so few that he allows himself little room for comment, but owing to the very fine print employed for extracts (as bad as ours before the Reformation) he manages to let his brother reviewers say a good deal for themselves, and we venture to say that all will appreciate his discrimination in selecting.

COLORADO, 1891.

31ST ANNUAL.

DENVER.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Past Grand Master HENRY M. TELLER, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The Grand Master (ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER) did not perpetuate the practice of his immediate predecessor of having the grand lodge opened by the deputy grand master and his own entrance subsequently proclaimed, but himself opened that body in ample form. He had his special novelty, however, which was to make the reception and welcome of the representatives of other grand lodges at the grand east the first business after opening.

The grand master was able to say that death had spared the personnel of the grand lodge, but he reported the death of EDMUND T. STONE, in New Mexico, where he was resident and affiliated, a past deputy grand master of Colorado. He reported eighteen decisions; some of which follow:

2. A request for waiver of jurisdiction must be made before ballot; a lodge has no right to receive the application of a brother, the material of another lodge.

3. A brother cannot completely sever his connection with the Fraternity; there is no way by which he can be relieved of his obligations.

5. The W. M. of a lodge has authority to discharge an investigating committee when it fails to report, but it should only be done in exceptional cases; it is better to give the old committee further time.

6. It is not proper to receive the report of a second committee the same evening it is appointed.

7. A lodge is not compelled to pay the funeral expenses of a brother, even though one of its own members, but can dispense its charity in the way it deems best.

8. The W. M. of a lodge errs in refusing to allow a member to examine the lodge records.

9. The W. M. of a lodge has no authority to refuse to admit a member in good standing to his own lodge.

10. A lodge cannot appear as such, to escort a Commandery of Knights Templar performing funeral services; if Master Masons attend a funeral as a lodge, they must have charge of the ceremonies.

14. The absence of the letter of dispensation of a lodge renders the meeting irregular and any work done illegal.

The grand lodge agreed with the committee on jurisprudence that some of these should be modified, viz.:

In decision No. 2, that the words after "ballot" be stricken out.

That decision No. 6 be not approved, for the reason that such legislation would interfere with the proper discretion of the worshipful masters of lodges.

That decision No. 7 be changed by inserting the word "legally" before the word "compelled," so as to read: "A lodge is not legally compelled, etc."

That decision No. 9 be not approved, and that all other decisions be approved.

We doubt the proposition embraced in No. 14. The letter having been read, entered of record and the lodge organized and set to work under it, and the instrument remaining unrevoked, we do not think its temporary absence would invalidate the work.

Of one of the "high rites" the grand master says:

The Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis was the cause of some trouble in one of our lodges. On this subject I informed the lodge asking the question that the decision of this grand lodge was that it was not a Masonic body; that I did not consider it a Masonic crime for a brother to join that order, as our grand lodge had never issued an edict against that body, but that it was very indiscreet in him not to heed the admonition of the grand lodge, advising its members to refrain from joining so-called Masonic bodies.

The grand lodge granted four charters, the report of the appropriate committee properly recording the names of the members as well as the stationed officers to whom they were granted; listened to a practical oration by Bro. W. L. BUSH, grand orator, which possesses other merits beside brevity and in which some of the cardinal principles of the institution are made the theme of timely and profitable comment; soothed itself with the melodious measures of the "Mendelssohn Quartette" composed of members of Temple Lodge, No. 84, which this year yields its place of youngest of the Denver lodges to another—Oriental, No. 87; recognized the grand lodges of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania; warned the lodges of its obedience against a spurious and clandestine grand lodge recently organized within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; raised the salary of the grand secretary, who is now installed in the Masonic Temple at Denver, to \$1200 a year; got a speech out of Past Grand Master TELLER, and a verbal report of progress from the committee to prepare a monitor, Past Grand Master TODD, and by its record leaves a waiting world in doubt whether it got the looked-for report from the committee on jurisprudence, on the question how the brethren of the different degrees should wear their aprons.

JOHN M. MAXWELL, of Leadville, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Denver (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 144) is again by Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, who reviews the proceedings of fifty-three grand lodges and devotes twenty-four of his pages to a digest of decisions. Illinois gets very thorough review. Referring to Grand Master PEARSON's showing that our grand lodge dues might be reduced by reducing the mileage and still leave the latter where it would pay the traveling expenses of the representatives, he says that though competent committees had previously recommended reduction, the grand lodge has not yet cast its vote in that direction, "the members seemingly not being quite yet prepared to pass a law which shall ignore the profits!"

Grand Orator WOLFF's oration is complimented as an able presentation of a subject adapted to the needs of the hour.

Referring to our comments on the remarks of Grand Master TODD relative to the Egyptian Rite, the Rite of Mizraim and the Scottish Rite factions, Bro. GREENLEAF says we seem to ignore the fact that the purpose of Masonic union, like any other, is to unite, and with this as a text proceeds to

show that when the contending branches of the Scottish Rite settled their differences in 1867 and united under the name of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, it was believed to be a permanent and indissoluble union; that as an expelled and cut-off Mason is powerless to form a new lodge, so an expelled and cut-off inspector general cannot evolve a new supreme council, and that an abortive attempt to do so had resulted in the excrescence—Cerneauism. In view of which he asks:

If therefore, Bro. R., you believe in the binding force of the union above referred to, and that the territory was already occupied by the two supreme councils who held possession and exercised full jurisdiction, how can you regard Cerneauism other than an interloper?

We recall nothing that we have written on this subject that warrants Bro. GREENLEAF in assuming that we do not, from the imperial standpoint, regard Cerneauism as an interloper. We have never discussed that question. We do not have to discuss it here or elsewhere, because we are not a subject of the Holy Empire. But even if we were a subject instead of being simply a free citizen of the Commonwealth of Freemasonry, we should not discuss the question here. We could not without stultification do that for which we complain of grand lodges for doing—bring into Masonic precincts and Masonic papers subjects entirely foreign to the Masonry which in the nature of things is and must be the sole domain of grand lodge jurisdiction.

We are glad to give him the benefit of a disclaimer which proves either that his practice is a good deal better than his theory, or that he sees as Bro. ALBERT PIKE saw, that such legislation is a two-edged sword, liable to cut both ways. He says: "We have never advocated severe disciplinary legislation, as it is still questionable whether grand lodges have the authority, even if so disposed, to proceed to this extent."

We forgive him for attributing to us a power to which we make no claim and one which we have so far found it unnecessary to invoke:

Brother Robbins is something of a clairvoyant in divining the thoughts of others. Referring to Grand Master Todd he says:

"He knows that all the Masonry there is in Colorado is organized under the Grand Lodge of Colorado, the supreme authority in Masonry in that State, and that any bodies there professing to derive their authority from any other source, cannot be Masonic Bodies, although they may be composed of Masons."

We are not certain that he *knows* anything of the kind, the Grand Lodge of Colorado having recognized other Masonic Bodies. If he had said Symbolic or Craft Masonry, he would have been more correct in his assumption.

Inasmuch as the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Colorado declares that not only by virtue of that instrument but by the ancient constitutions and usages of Freemasonry the "grand lodge is the supreme Masonic au-

thority in Colorado," and "has original and *exclusive* jurisdiction over *all* subjects of *Masonic* legislation" therein, it is tolerably clear to an outsider, even at this distance, without invoking the power of second sight, that the grand master of Colorado *knows* that any bodies existent in that State and not created by the exercise of that *exclusive* authority are not *Masonic* bodies. He is compelled to know it by his fealty to the constitution irrevocably imposed by his engagements as a Master Mason, engagements whose gravity no subsequent obligations, however multiplied and by whomsoever imposed, can lessen by the weight of a single hair.

Under this head our brother says further:

The common usage of a century has justified the use of the word "Masonic" by organizations other than the lodge, and since it is likely to prove a "stayer," we fear Brother R.'s efforts to eliminate it will prove abortive. He ought, at his time of life, to have at least a well grounded suspicion that there is some Masonry beyond the lodge. He has known Masons prominent in Craft Masonry, whose names are household words, who have united with other Masonic bodies and continued their connection therewith through life. Is it reasonable to suppose they would have done so unless they had found such amplifications of the teachings of Craft Masonry as appealed to their intelligence and sound judgment? Is not the testimony of thousands of such men in whom Brother R. has confidence, a sufficient "voucher" for the Masonic character and purpose of those organizations?

The fact that many prominent Craftsmen, like those of us who are less prominent, affiliate with and continue their membership in bodies composed of Masons, other than lodges, through life, by no means proves that they consider them Masonic bodies. We have membership in some of these bodies, which we prize chiefly because of the opportunities it affords for mingling with persons whose fellowship we had learned to prize in the lodge room; but we have arrived at that time of life when we no longer deceive ourselves with the notion that those bodies are any part of Masonry. There are a great many good people in those bodies who think they are Masonic bodies simply because they have always heard them spoken of as such. There are also a great many good people who belong to other of these so-called Masonic bodies in which we do not hold membership, many indeed whose fellowship we enjoy in such of them as we are both members of, as well as in the lodges. For a double reason their testimony is not a "voucher" for the Masonic character of these organizations. In the first place they hold the same opinion of those of them to which they belong and we do not, that they share with us about those to which we both belong—that they are no part of Masonry. Among the ablest and staunchest supporters of the views we hold and which we hope some day to hold in common with Bro. GREEN-LEAF, are Knights Templars and Scotch Ritters whose degrees run up above the freezing point of Fahrenheit. In the second place the conditions of Masonic avouchment require that the person receiving the voucher and he who does the vouching shall equally *know* of what is vouched for. The voucher

can extend no further than the knowledge of the more ignorant or least advanced of the two.

Bro. R. may not succeed in eliminating the usage which for convenience has applied the term 'Masonic' to organizations of Masons other than the lodge, but he hopes nevertheless to do his best to hasten the day when it shall be generally understood that an organization which derives none of its powers from the grand lodge cannot simply by calling itself "Masonic" gain the right to exercise even the shadow of authority in the Masonry of which the grand lodge is at once the outgrowth and the conservator, or to vex that body with its quarrels.

CONNECTICUT, 1892.

104TH ANNUAL.

HARTFORD.

JANUARY 20.

The Connecticut volume is liberally embellished, having for a frontispiece of the journal a steel line and stipple portrait of Grand Master HUGH STIRLING, and for a frontispiece of the report on correspondence phototypes—four on one page—of as many fine and striking faces, those of past grand masters JAMES L. GOULD, ELI S. QUINTARD, WM. E. SANFORD and LUKE A. LOCKWOOD.

JOHN W. MIX, the representative of Illinois, was one of the eleven past grand masters present at the annual communication.

An opening ode in noble and sustained verse was furnished by Grand Secretary WHEELER.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master HOWARD B. ENSIGN, at the age of sixty-five. He reported three decisions, which were approved, two of which, of general interest, follow:

Question. Has a lodge the right to expel a member for non-payment of dues, when on trial it is proven that he is financially able to pay, and can pay without inconvenience?

Answer. The grand lodge has never sanctioned the penalty of expulsion for non-payment of dues. Striking from the roll of membership is the only penalty that should be inflicted for that offense.

Question. Can a vote be taken to rescind a vote passed at a prior communication of a lodge?

Answer. Yes. There is no doubt of the power of a lodge to rescind its prior action, unless rescission would work injury to parties who had performed something on the faith of the vote sought to be rescinded, or unless the vote related to matters in respect to which the law *expressly* declares there can be no rescission.

Quite a portion of the address is given to the case of a lodge which placed one of its indigent members in the poorhouse and was tried therefor by a commission, adjudged guilty of a Masonic offense, and its members reprimanded by a vote of 98 to 2. The master of the lodge had objected to two of the members of the commission, and on the grand master informing him that he considered his objections insufficient he gave notice that he should appeal from his decision to the grand lodge. The grand lodge disposed of the question by adopting the following from the report of the committee on the grand master's address:

In the matter of the appeal of Brother Maples your committee are of the opinion that this grand lodge has no jurisdiction, and recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the M. W. Grand Master has only exercised his unquestioned prerogatives there can be no appeal to this Grand Lodge, and that the appellant have leave to withdraw.

The grand secretary (JOSEPH K. WHEELER), in submitting his annual report which marked the close of a quarter of a century since his election to that office, gives some statistics, comparative and otherwise. Of large membership he says:

The lodges having a membership of over five hundred are: St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Bridgeport, 576; St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Hartford, 571; and Wooster, No. 79, of New Haven, with 524. The membership in these three lodges exceeds the entire number of Masons in some of the young western grand lodge jurisdictions. Hiram Lodge, of New Haven, has 474 members, and Hartford Lodge, No. 88, of Hartford, 427, and rank next. The average membership of our lodges is 139, which is larger than that of any grand lodge jurisdiction in the country, unless it may be in the District of Columbia, where most of the lodges are located in large cities.

The grand lodge appropriated \$500 as a testimonial to Bro. WHEELER of its high appreciation of his long and faithful service.

The proceedings of the grand lodge were chiefly of local interest.

HUGH STIRLING, of Bridgeport, grand master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 152) is by Grand Secretary WHEELER, who is doubly welcome after his year's absence from the reporter's table. Illinois for 1891 receives notice. Referring to the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago, he thus sizes up the structure and the builders:

A picture of this edifice appears in the pamphlet before us, and its huge dimensions, towering skyward, remind one at first glance of the Egyptian pyramids. It is really gigantic, a colossus in architecture, something after the style of the people, who, when they enter into an enterprise of any kind, go it on a big scale. It must outdo everything in order to be true to the Chicago type. In this they certainly have succeeded, for it is the highest building in the world, being 278 feet to the top. Yet, in comparison with achievements that have been wrought in the history of some ancient cities, it is naught in the magnitude of its proportions or engineering skill required for its accomplishment.

The high moral tone and the genial fraternal spirit which have always characterized Bro. WHEELER'S reports have not been abated in the least by his year of rest from reviewing, and we trust that the sound mind everywhere apparent in his work is now matched by an equally sound body.

DELAWARE, 1891.

85TH ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

OCTOBER 7.

The representative of Illinois, R. W. SAMUEL W. KELVINGTON, was not present.

The grand master (JAMES S. DOBB) announced the death of JOHN OTT, Jr., past grand treasurer. He reported peace and harmony prevailing at home and in their relations with sister jurisdictions. He made but one decision, one that grew out of the loss of a petition for the degrees, holding, correctly, that:

The loss of the paper containing the application after it has been received by the lodge in no way affects the status of the applicant, and is in no way material. The minutes of the lodge are the evidence that the application was duly received.

He reported that DuPont Lodge, ordered last year to be summoned to show cause why their charter should not be arrested unless they should previous to this communication secure quarters which should be dedicated to and used for Masonic purposes only, was still occupying rooms jointly with a body not Masonic, and urged decisive action to enforce compliance. It appearing that the lodge had been unable to get a separate room, although efforts had been made to do so, and that there was a prospect that success would crown their efforts in the near future, their day of grace was extended until the next annual communication.

He reported an appeal from a lodge, which with the correspondence explains itself:

At a regular communication of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, A. F. A. M., held July 1st, 1891, the following motion was offered and passed:

"On motion, this lodge appeal to the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of Delaware in behalf of Past Master Francis L. Carpenter, that he have all the rights and privileges of a Master Mason in visiting other jurisdictions, he having been denied admission to Bristol Lodge, No. 25, of Bristol, Penna., on June 20th, 1891."

On August 11th, 1891, I wrote to R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania asking why Past Master Francis L. Carpenter was denied admission to Bristol Lodge, No. 25, of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. In due time I received the following reply:

OFFICE OF THE R. W. GRAND MASTER, }
F. & A. MASONS IN PENNSYLVANIA. }
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26, 1891. }

James S. Dobb, Esq., M. W. Grand Master, A. F. & A. M., of Delaware,

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: Owing to my absence from the city, the letter of the District Deputy Grand Master, whose district embraces Bristol Lodge, No. 25, written on the 18th inst., in response to mine of the 12th, conveying the complaint of Brother Francis L. Carpenter, did not reach me until this evening.

D. D. G. M. Vandegrift reports that Brother Francis L. Carpenter applied for admission to Bristol Lodge, No. 25, at its stated meeting on the 20th of June last. No brother present being able to vouch for him, an examining committee was duly appointed, who in the performance of their duty found Bro. Carpenter to be a "Cerneau Rite" Mason, in consequence of which he was denied admission in accordance with instructions from the grand lodge.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania having declared the "Cerneau Rite" to be clandestine, and one of my predecessors having in pursuance thereof issued an edict instructing the W. M.'s of all the lodges in the jurisdiction not to admit as a visitor, any person claiming to be a Free and Accepted Mason, who is a member of any body of the said clandestine "Cerneau Rite," either in this or any other Masonic jurisdiction, the action of the Bristol Lodge, No. 25, in refusing admission to Bro. Carpenter was strictly in accordance therewith.

I am, fraternally yours,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Grand Master.

Brethren, this is a very grave question, upon the decision of which very serious results may result, and the communication of this M. W. Grand Lodge was so close at hand, I hesitated to take individual action in the matter, preferring to lay the whole matter before you for your consideration and disposal.

The question raised by this appeal and the decision of the R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania is a very serious one. No less than the right of vis-

itation by brethren of this jurisdiction, having been regularly made, and being in good standing in their lodge.

I invite for this matter your serious and careful consideration, and your calm and intelligent judgment, without fear or favor, and would recommend that this appeal and the whole subject be referred to a special committee to report at this communication.

The subject went to a special committee who made a partial verbal report, and were continued until the next annual communication.

The following resolution, offered by Past Grand Master BUDD, was indefinitely postponed:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Delaware have no cognizance of the Order of Eastern Star, nor any control of the said Order in this grand jurisdiction.

A uniform code of by-laws for the government of constituent lodges was reported, favorably considered and submitted to the lodges for their action.

The retiring grand master was presented with a past grand master's jewel.

NATHANIEL F. WILDS, of Smyrna, was elected grand master; WILLIAM S. HAYES, Wilmington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 89) is again by Past Deputy Grand Master LEWIS H. JACKSON, another of those condensed papers excellent in matter, fraternal in spirit, but unco short, which Delaware is wont to give us. Illinois receives very complimentary notice.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1891.

81ST ANNUAL.

WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER 11.

This volume contains the record of six special, the semi-annual, annual and installation communications.

A special was held April 30, for the burial of Past Grand Master THOS. P. CHIFFELIE, and another May 17, for the burial of WILLIAM A. YATES, past grand secretary.

The semi-annual communication was held May 13. One charter was

granted, a memorial of Past Grand Master CHIFFELLE was presented, and a committee was appointed to consider the question of purchasing a site for a new temple.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. JOHN H. OLCOTT, was not present at this or at the annual communication.

The address of the grand master (THOS. S. GIBBS) covers considerable ground.

In a case where a candidate had been elected for initiation in 1874, but had been stopped by the objection of a brother not present when the ballot was taken, and in which the objector was dropped from the rolls in 1878, for non-payment of dues, remaining in that relation until his death some six years later, the grand master decided that the objection remained valid until the death of the objector. He says:

In making the foregoing decision in regard to the time when objection to a candidate's advancement is of no effect, and as to the termination of a brother's membership in his lodge, I take the position that every Master Mason has certain inalienable rights of which he cannot be justly deprived without a trial and conviction of a Masonic offense, and that the right of objection to a candidate is one of these; also that he cannot be debarred from membership for non-payment of dues when such non-payment is not regarded as an offense by the organic law.

It does not appear to be so considered when a brother can reinstate himself within the period of one year without any action of the lodge.

If it is to be held as a Masonic offense, then, in my opinion, charges should be preferred in every case where the application for payment of dues is not complied with.

The committee on jurisprudence dissent from the grand master in so much of his opinion as regards the brother possessed of any of the rights of a member of a lodge after he has been dropped from the rolls, but with him preserve the distinction between offenses against *the organic law*, and offenses against lodge regulations, a distinction for which we have always contended when discussing the subject of punishment for non-payment of dues, or the question of punishment for un-affiliation. Reporting at the installation communication, the committee say:

Your committee do not hold that the non-payment of dues is an offense against an "organic law of Masonry," nor has it been so considered by far the greatest number of Masonic jurists and authorities who have written upon the subject.

It must be admitted by all that the assessment of lodge dues upon its members is of comparatively recent origin. It became the practice long after the institution of lodges, which first occurred in the year 1717. Long before that time Masons assembled and conferred degrees without any warrant of constitution. But the brethren so made were in all respects as fully "Masons, as to all the physical, moral, and social requirements," as are the

members of lodges at the present day. They were of the great body of the Masonic fraternity, subject to *organic laws*, which remain unchanged, and which no lodge or grand lodge has the power to change. These are the "old landmarks and regulations of Masonry;" and no lodge, by its by-laws has the right to impose additional responsibility to the *fraternity at large* upon one of its own members.

* * * * *

If the payment of lodge dues was a requirement of an "organic law of Masonry," *every* lodge would have to regularly assess its members; but we know that there are very many lodges that require no lodge dues of their members, but are supported by heavy initiation fees, or, when occasion requires it, by the voluntary contributions of their members.

A Masonic offense, then, is an offense recognized as such by Masonry as an institution, and a Masonic punishment is one that affects the relations of a brother with the Fraternity at large.

Suspension and expulsion are, in the opinion of your committee, the only ones that can properly be called Masonic punishments, for they are the only ones which affect the suspended or expelled Mason in his relation to the Craft generally. Reprimand and censure are generally classed among the list of Masonic punishments, but these never affect the relations of the brother who may be reprimanded or censured by his lodge with the body of the Craft. Nor do your committee consider that "dropping from the roll of members" is in any wise a Masonic punishment. It is simply a dissolution of the relations which a Mason holds with a lodge of Masons.

* * * * *

Therefore, your committee are of the opinion that a lodge, under provision of its by-laws, *has* the right to drop a member from its roll for non-payment of dues, and, what is of greater weight than their opinion, is that our grand lodge constitution gives its subordinates that right. But that this does not deprive the brother who is dropped from the roll of any of his *inalienable rights as a Mason*, but that he is deprived of his membership in the lodge the moment his name is stricken from the roll of its members.

If the lodge has occasion to summons its members, no summons is sent to him, and when the lodge makes a return of its members to the grand lodge, his name does not appear in the list.

It is true that, under the provision of the law, by the payment of his dues within one year from the time he was dropped, a brother may regain his membership without a vote of the lodge, but that provision of our constitution *gives him no right as a member* until after he avails himself of the privilege so given. If he fails to do so, then he *forfeits* his right to resume his membership without a vote of the lodge.

The committee thus sum up their conclusions, the grand lodge concurring:

1st. That the non-payment of dues is not, properly considered, a Masonic offense, and that dropping from the roll is not a Masonic punishment.

2d. That a member can be debarred from membership for non-payment of dues, and that such is the law in this jurisdiction.

3d. That a brother who has been dropped from its roll of members by action of a lodge, and in accordance with its by-laws, has no rights what-

ever as a member of that lodge from the time of such action on the part of the lodge until he pays his indebtedness and again becomes a member, which, under the present law, he can do of his own volition within one year from the time of his being dropped, and after the expiration of that time by written application and favorable action by the lodge.

4th. That the Masonic status of a dropped member of a lodge is that of an unaffiliated Mason.

The grand master submitted official correspondence wherein the executive of the Grand Lodge of Iowa requested the recall of Past Grand Master EDWARD A. GUILBERT, of Iowa, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia near the former grand lodge, and later gave notice of his dismissal. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia seems to have been in doubt whether the Iowa executive was Grand Master PHELPS or Grand Secretary PARVIN, as will be seen by the report of the committee on jurisprudence, to which the grand lodge agreed.

We cannot afford the necessary space to re-print the whole correspondence, and so must content ourselves with taking so much of the comments of the committee as may be necessary to a fair understanding of the situation:

The first letter, under date of September 19, 1891, written under instructions of the Grand Master of Iowa, by the grand secretary, R. W. Bro. T. S. Parvin, asks for the recall of our grand representative, Past Grand Master E. A. Guilbert, on the ground that said representative is "not acceptable to the grand master, and that his longer continuance as such grand representative is not agreeable to him or his associate officers."

Under date of October 6, 1891, our grand secretary, by direction of our grand master, answered this letter to the effect that the cause given for the desired change was not as explicit as might be wished, and that he was inclined to the opinion that the summary action suggested might be considered arbitrary on his part, if not, indeed, unwarranted. That if it was "the wish of Grand Master Phelps" he would "submit the letter of the 19th ultimo to our grand lodge at its annual communication, November 11th next, for consideration."

Your committee are of opinion that the Grand Master of Iowa had an undoubted right to request the recall of the commission of our grand representative on the ground that the said representative was *persona non grata* to him and his associate officers, and also that our grand master had the power and right to act as requested without asking for any further reasons; but that, on the other hand, he was fully justified in asking that action be delayed until he could lay the matter before his grand lodge, inasmuch as the appointment of the representative in question had been confirmed by that body, and he felt that it might seem to be an arbitrary exercise of power if he acted without further light in the matter.

And it would seem that Masonic comity should have influenced the Grand Master of Iowa to delay action for the short period of time required, or at least to have answered the letter in reply to the one asking for the recall of our representative before summarily dismissing him. But with the reply came the notice of his having already been dismissed.

While wishing to do full justice to a sister jurisdiction with whom, for many years, our grand lodge has maintained the most friendly relations, as well as to every individual brother of that jurisdiction, your committee can not avoid the feeling that the action of the Grand Master of Iowa, in dismissing our representative before answering the courteous letter sent in reply to the request of the recall of our representative, was not characterized by that Masonic courtesy and fraternal regard for the feelings and opinions of our grand master and the brethren of this jurisdiction which should ever animate those who are Masons at heart as well as in name, but seemed rather to be dictated by a spirit the reverse of that inculcated by the teachings of our Fraternity.

We say the action of the grand secretary in dismissing our grand representative, for while recognizing the fact that in the grand master or the grand lodge alone resides the power and right to dismiss the representative of another Masonic jurisdiction, yet, if we may judge from the language of his letter, the grand secretary seems to have assumed that power. We quote from it the following:

"After much thought and deliberation I have come to this conclusion, in the name of the grand master, to say to you and through you to your grand master, that the longer continuance in office of Bro. Guilbert as the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia near this grand lodge is neither acceptable nor agreeable to the Grand Master of Iowa and his officers, and that whatever credit, if any, of which the records are silent, may have been given him heretofore is now withdrawn, and he will no longer be received or recognized as the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia near Iowa."

It will be observed that Bro. Parvin does not say that the grand master, "after much thought and consideration," has "come to the conclusion," but that "I" have.

Your committee fail to see the grounds of W. Bro. Parvin's statement that our grand master "interposed objections of various kinds and at different times," to the request for the recall of our grand representative. In the correspondence laid before your committee there is but a single communication from our grand master (by the hand of the grand secretary) in answer to that request. To this communication no reply whatever was received *until after the abrupt dismissal of our representative had been accomplished*. Then came the letter of the grand secretary, in which this action was announced, which letter seems to your committee to be rather dictatorial in style and assertion, especially so in view of the fact that it was addressed to one whom we claim to be his peer in Masonic learning and experience.

Judging from the courtesy and fraternal consideration which marked the subsequent personal correspondence between our grand master and Grand Master Phelps, it may be inferred that, had the latter conducted the entire correspondence on the part of his jurisdiction, he would have been more considerate than his grand secretary seems to have been.

Your committee cannot agree with W. Bro. Parvin in his statement that "grand representatives are not the officers of grand lodges; they are the creatures of grand masters." Nor do they consider it at all "abundantly proved by general usage and custom and the law of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and the District of Columbia." On the contrary, grand representatives

are commissioned, recognized, and universally understood to be the *representatives of the grand lodges* near the respective grand lodges to which they are accredited. Bro. Parvin himself does not speak of our representative as the representative of our grand master, but as "the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia near Iowa."

The commissions issued by the Grand Master of Iowa, under authority of his grand lodge, to its representatives, read in part as follows:

"And by these presents do constitute and appoint the said Bro. ——— THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IOWA near the Grand Lodge of ———," &c.

A grand lodge, under its constitution or by resolution, authorizes its grand master to appoint and commission any brother whom he may deem worthy of the honor the *grand representative of the grand lodge* near any other grand lodge. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia always confirms such appointments, and receives and recognizes as such the representatives accredited to it by other grand bodies. The fact that it authorizes the grand master to appoint and issue commissions to our representatives does not make them his "creatures" or any the less agents of the grand lodge. As well might it be said that if a lodge by its by-laws authorizes its worshipful master to appoint the senior deacon, that therefore the senior deacon is the creature of the master, and not an officer of the lodge.

Such is the view of your committee, and, while according to W. Bro. Parvin a perfect right to his opinion in the matter, they believe that their view, rather than his, is sustained by "general usage and custom" and by the law of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and by grand lodges generally. And our grand master was not unreasonable, therefore, in asking that the matter of the recall of our grand representative be delayed until he could refer it to his grand lodge.

W. Bro. Parvin says:

"Suppose he (the grand master) submits the letter, and the grand lodge, like himself, refuses to recall his commission, the Grand Master of Iowa would have but a single remedy left, which he already has, that of dismissing your grand representative"

There is no doubt as to the Grand Master of Iowa having the "remedy" in his hands of "dismissing our grand representative," either before or after the request made for his recall had been acted on by our grand lodge. We do not for a moment believe that our grand lodge would have refused that request if an answer to our grand master's letter, dictated by a truly Masonic spirit, and showing some little consideration for his feelings and opinions, had been returned *before* the "remedy" was applied.

Even were we to admit that our grand master was mistaken in his view of his duty in the premises, as set forth in his reply to the first letter, still, the hasty action and the spirit in which the subsequent letter from our sister jurisdiction appears to have been written would be open to criticism.

* * * * *

To sum up the conclusions arrived at by your committee, they would say that in their opinion the action of the Grand Master of Iowa in dismissing our grand representative was, in view of all the circumstances of the case, hasty and ill advised, and was not in harmony with that Masonic comity which should regulate the actions of one grand lodge toward another;

that the letter of the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, giving notice of this action (which, although seemingly *his* action, must have been concurred in by the grand master), seemed to be entirely too dictatorial in style and assertion, and lacking in that Masonic courtesy which should mark a correspondence between two sister jurisdictions whose relations to each other had always been friendly; that the Grand Master of Iowa had an undoubted right to request the recall of the commission of our representative upon the ground that said representative was not agreeable to him and his associate officers, and that he had both the power and the right to refuse to give officially any other reasons for his request; that he had the power to dismiss our representative, but that it would have been more in accord with the spirit of Masonry if, before dismissing him, he had communicated through the representative of his grand lodge privately and unofficially to our grand master the reason of the non-acceptability of our representative near his grand lodge, or to have stated through him that the reasons were of such a nature that he would prefer not to communicate them. In either of these events our grand master would, probably, without further question, have recalled the commission of Bro. Guilbert, thus preventing possible unfriendly feeling between the two grand jurisdictions; that our grand master had the power and the right to at once recall the commission of our grand representative without asking for other reasons, but that he was justified in asking for them, if he thought proper to do so, and also in suggesting that the matter be referred to the grand lodge; for justice seemed to demand that, personally, Bro. Guilbert was entitled to some consideration in the premises on the part of this grand lodge, both as a distinguished brother, and as one who for more than twenty-five years has been one of its grand representatives.

In regard to the appointment of another grand representative near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, your committee suggest that, inasmuch as the grand lodge, by resolution, has empowered the grand master to make all such appointments, that this one be left to his judgment and discretion.

The intolerant spirit and the generally insolent tone which pervades Bro. PARVIN's letter and the hasty action of the Iowa executive in dismissing Bro. GUILBERT, leave no doubt that the proceeding was only an incident in the campaign by which the dominant party in the Grand Lodge of Iowa seeks to intimidate or break down and disgrace every Iowa Mason who has the temerity to doubt the policy of permitting the grand lodge to be used as a makeweight in the factional quarrels of the high riters.

In addition to the deceased brethren already mentioned, the demise of WM. MORRIS SMITH, past junior grand warden, and of JOHN W. DUNN, ALONZO J. MARSH and A. M. EVANS, past masters, was reported at subsequent communications.

FRED. G. ALEXANDER (1535 Columbia St.), Washington, was elected grand master; WM. R. SINGLETON (909 F Street, N. W., Masonic Temple), Washington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 71), by Grand Secretary WM. R. SINGLETON, reviews the proceedings of fifty grand lodges, Illinois for 1891 included.

On looking at our report for 1891 to see how our good brother fell into the error of crediting us with the statistical tables at its close as original work, we are chagrined to find that in reading the proof we overlooked the fact that the printer failed to credit them to M. W. Bro. J. Q. A. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, from whose report we borrowed them, and from which we should be compelled to confess that we had stolen them—in view of the absence of credit in the proper place—if we had not announced our intention of using them in our review of Louisiana.

The following reference to the Illinois proceedings of 1890 explains itself:

To our good brother we have to apologize for the absence of a review of the proceedings of his grand lodge for 1890. Some years since we continued to review the volumes as they came to us as long as the printer did not overtake us in our work. We were compelled to cease that work in consequence of the pressing engagements upon our time as grand secretary, growing out of our grand visitations to lodges in October and November, prior to our annual communication, which takes place on the second Wednesday in November. As we closed our report prior to that communication last year, we did not have the time to review any volumes received after the fifteenth of October. The present volume now under review we received the twenty-sixth of October, and it would have met the fate of its predecessor, had we not considered it as being discourteous to our brethren of Illinois, and we can only now find time to keep a little ahead of the printer, who is "crying for copy."

Bro. SINGLETON continues:

And now we are totally unable to grapple this report of three hundred pages, less one. We only measure five feet six, and would as well undertake to look over Chicago's great temple, on the opposite side of the street, as to look over Bro. Robbins' three hundred pages. To do it justice, Chicago goes in for great things, and the State, in all its affairs, has that city for an exponent. The State House at Springfield, which we had a hand in designing in 1837, has been laid aside long since, and a more magnificent one takes its place. Have the good citizens improved upon the MEN of that day?

Gov. William McKinney, John Reynolds, Stephen A. Douglas, Thornton, Baker, John J. Hardin, Browning, Ewing, Carlin, Breese, and a host of others with whom we were well acquainted at Vandalia and Springfield in our young days; but we must stop, ere we be charged with the usual prattle of senility.

The following refers to the closing words of our review of his report for 1890, where we said in our epitome: "He thinks it strange in view of all the light shed upon the question by LYON, HUGHAN, WOODFORD and GOULD, that Masons will talk about a pre 1717 ritualism, but we notice that he himself still talks about the transferring of the word from the degree of Master Mason to that of the Royal Arch and the substitution of another, which we regard as *equally* destitute of foundation":

Our "talk" about the transferring of the Master's word from the degree of Master Mason to that of the Royal Arch, and the substitution of another, has no connection with the fact that there was no ritual prior to 1717. If our good brother has kept up with the correct history of Masonry, as published by Brothers Lyon, of Scotland; Hughan, Woodford and Gould, of England, he certainly cannot hold to the idea of *any* degrees prior to that date, and we refer him to our review of Maryland, in this volume, for a letter from Bro. Gould to us on this subject.

We have italicized the word "equally" in our remarks above quoted to show Bro. SINGLETON that we have so far kept up with the correct history of Masonry as published by the distinguished brethren referred to, and who have by their labors laid the whole Craft under such a burden of obligation, that we too have given up the idea of any degrees prior to 1717, and we now cite him to our review of Ohio for 1890, and to our quotation there from HUGHAN'S "English Rite of Freemasonry," p. 57, for a part of the evidence which induces us to regard the theory of the mutilation of the degree of Master Mason and the substitution notion which thereby hangs, as having no foundation in fact.

His opinion of the new temple at Chicago is of value, because it reflects training and experience in the lines whereof he speaks:

An emergent communication was held at Chicago November 6, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, which is now as famous as the temple of Solomon, or the pyramids of Egypt. The volume before us has a perspective elevation of that structure, which must now be considered the EIGHTH WONDER of the world, which, within twelve months from the day of laying the corner-stone, had its cap-stone put in place—a wonderful enterprise in architecture. Indeed, in all of our experience as architect and engineer, for more than fifty years, we are not aware that such a magnificent work, involving so much labor and such a vast amount of material, has, in the world's history, ever been accomplished before. Seven years were passed in the construction of King Solomon's Temple; over thirty years were consumed in erecting Herod's magnificent additions to the second temple; the Stoa Basilica, which was on the south side of Herod's Temple, was nearly the length of the Capitol of the United States in Washington, but it was of only one story; yet many years were employed in its erection. So far, the Chicago temple is a marvel in itself and unrivaled.

BRO. SINGLETON'S report is supplemented by a digest of the decisions of the grand masters of the District of Columbia—ordered by the grand lodge. The work fills 81 pages and represents a mountain of carefully applied labor. It is supplemented by a paper on "Parliamentary Law for the Government of Masonic Bodies," prepared by Past Grand Master B. B. FRENCH in 1858, in which the general rule is well stated, to-wit:

The Masonic rule should be that where well-settled parliamentary principles can be properly applied to the action of Masonic bodies they should always govern; but they should never be introduced where they in any way interfere with the established customs or landmarks of Masonry, or with the high prerogatives of the master.

FLORIDA, 1892.

63RD ANNUAL.

JACKSONVILLE.

JANUARY 19.

Past Grand Master DEWITT C. DAWKINS, grand secretary, representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (ANGUS PATERSON) announced the death of Senior Grand Warden JOHN F. NIBLACK and Past Master IRA J. CARTER, and referred to Bro. ALBERT PIKE, of the District of Columbia, and Grand Secretary IRA BERRY, of Maine, among the dead in other jurisdictions.

He reported the destruction by fire of Masonic hall, the property of the local lodges, where the grand lodge had been accustomed to hold its meetings, and with it the loss of portraits of nearly all the past grand masters of Florida, the property of the grand lodge, and expressed what seems to be probably a well grounded hope that another year the grand lodge would meet in its own temple.

He submitted forty-eight decisions, or rulings, some of which, for various reasons, we copy:

4. The senior warden succeeds to all the powers, duties and responsibilities of master, on the death of the master, so fixed, and assumed at his installation, and the grand master has no right to interfere with individuals by his dispensing power, but when the senior warden joins in the application to elect a new master, a dispensation will be granted.

7. It is not proper for a lodge to petition the State Pardoning Board, to pardon one of its members who has been convicted of a crime, but the members of the lodge may sign the petition as citizens.

13. The lodge has a right to try a Mason who has a dimit, if he be sojourning in the jurisdiction when he commits the offense; the proceedings are the same as those in case of a member.

15. A Mason holding a dimit is not under the jurisdiction of any lodge except for Masonic offenses, he is an unaffiliated Mason, and he can put his dimit and apply for affiliation in any lodge, whether he lives near it or not, he can apply to affiliate where he pleases, and if his application be rejected, he can apply again at any subsequent meeting, or to any other lodge without waiting any definite length of time.

19. It is not proper to use the ball ballot upon application for reinstatement by a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues. The lodge can take action without using the ball ballot; the regulation does not require unanimity in that case. There are only four cases in which the ball ballot should be used—for initiation, passing and raising and for membership.

21. A Mason suspended for non-payment of dues is still a Mason, and his daughter continues to be a Mason's daughter, even after her father is dead.

25. Dues are not chargeable during suspension for any cause, except by lodge action. The lodge may require him to pay dues for all the time or not. The Grand Lodge claims nothing from him and not from the lodge, unless his name was improperly left off.

28. The Grand Lodge could not engage, at this time, in the building of a school for feeble minds; it has all it can do to build a Masonic Temple—the work is impracticable.

38. If there be no past master or warden who is competent and willing to serve, the master may be taken from the floor; it would be better if he had passed those stations, or one of them, but there is no constitutional provision on the subject.

44. That when a member is in arrears for dues, at our elections he shall be deprived of the privilege of voting.

46. Decision of Bro. Geo. Lever, District Deputy Grand Master, Tenth District; That prayers to be used in the lodges shall be those given in the monitors, or shall strictly conform to them. Approved.

Referring to No. 4, the grand master does not explain why the right of succession of the junior warden which rests on the same foundation as the senior warden's, should be disregarded. No. 7 is to be commended and ought to be the law everywhere. No. 13 reflects Illinois law as far as it goes, but our law holds that the lodge may also try an affiliated sojourner who commits an offense within its jurisdiction. No. 15 is in accord with our law. No. 19 did not pass muster with the committee on jurisprudence, or with the grand lodge. The committee properly say:

The committee do not understand that the ball ballot is restricted to the four cases named by any Masonic law or usage. Undoubtedly a majority vote is sufficient for reinstatement, but that majority can be expressed by a majority of ball ballots as well as by a majority of hands. The lodge has the right to designate the mode of voting in such cases as reinstatement, Masonic trials and others of a like nature.

The committee for some unexplained reason preferred to submit a verbal report on No. 21, and so we are left in the dark as to the relationship referred to. In Illinois lodges are not permitted to charge dues during suspension, not deeming it just to compel one to pay for what he is not permitted to enjoy, but the Florida committee pass No. 25 without comment, thus indicating that it contains no new matter. No. 28 seems to have reflected the opinion of the grand lodge as well as the law of necessity. No. 38 indicates that in Florida a dispensation is not necessary, as with us, to install a master chosen from the floor, and No. 44 permits what several approved Illinois decisions declare void—the attempt to divest a brother of his franchises or eligibilities without a trial and judgment. No. 46 was approved by the grand lodge as it had been by the grand master.

The grand master recommended such a change in their regulations that only one ballot would be necessary for all the degrees, in order that "if a

candidate is prevented from advancing it should be for charges preferred, and not on a dark ballot." This did not seem as conclusive to the committee on jurisprudence as it does to us. At all events they did not deem it of sufficient importance to make it expedient to revive the question at that time, the grand lodge having several times refused to make the change.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges; presented the junior past grand master, HENRY W. LONG, with a past grand master's jewel; laid, on the second day of the session, the corner-stone of a new Masonic temple at Jacksonville, to be built by the grand lodge, and we fear sowed the seeds of future trouble by levying on the lodges a *per capita* assessment on their membership to provide for the interest on the building bonds; listened on that occasion to a strong, practical oration by R. W. & Rev. R. H. WELLER, grand orator, who threw a mild sop to the believers in Solomonic origin of Freemasonry; adopted resolutions of condolence with Past Grand Master ROBERT J. PERRY on the death of his wife, and also the following from a special committee to whom the subject matter thereof had been referred:

Your special committee to whom was referred the matter of the report of the committee on foreign correspondence of the State of Ohio, which reflects upon the action of Past Grand Master A. J. Russel, late grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and upon this Grand Lodge, beg leave to report:

That we consider the criticism upon the recent action of this Grand Lodge unfraternal and unjust, and we call the attention of the grand master of Ohio to the same.

That Brother Russell having reported the fact of his resignation of the position of grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, your committee are of the opinion that Brother Russell in resigning has acted with a due regard for his own dignity and self-respect.

The remarks of Past Grand Master CUNNINGHAM above referred to, are embraced in his review of Florida for 1891, wherein he says:

On motion of M. W. Bro. A. J. Russell, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the action of the Grand Lodge of Florida in 1890, against Cernéauism, was rescinded; and subsequently, on motion of the same brother, it was

"*Resolved*, That the report of the committee on foreign correspondence be received and incorporated with the proceedings of this grand lodge, but that we *disclaim any endorsement* of the matter contained in it referring to Cerneauism, or the A. and A. Rite."

Whilst perhaps not unusual to find an occasional brother whose views of Freemasonry are so narrow, or so warped by prejudice, as to enable him to convince himself that ignorance of aught else is so entailed upon the possessor of the Master's Degree as to render him incapable of comprehending other than the Craft Degrees, especially that part of Freemasonry whose Esotery is so disproportionate to its published Exoteric history and literature that, in its wide dissemination, even a profane is enabled to readily distin-

guish legitimate Freemasonry from clandestinism; but *it is* surprising that a majority of the members present in grand lodge should entertain the narrow views embodied in that resolution, and by its adoption cast an unwarranted reflection upon the ability and work of a devoted and faithful official, who is not only the peer in Masonic knowledge of any brother of that grand lodge, but is its most widely known member, honored in at least every American grand lodge, and whose views upon the subject under consideration are now held by probably nine-tenths of the intelligent Masons who have investigated the subject.

We have no criticism to make upon the opinion reached by the committee on the character of Bro. CUNNINGHAM's remarks, nor upon the conclusion reached by Past Grand Master RUSSELL and his consequent action. No one can judge for a brother what course he must pursue in order to satisfy his own sense of self-respect and maintain his own dignity. We desire, however, to emphasize what we have said in former reports as to the right of a reviewer to criticize any of the acts of a grand lodge or of its officers acting in their official capacity, so long as he does not transcend the limits of fraternal courtesy. Hence we do not consider the *fact* that Bro. CUNNINGHAM criticized the action of the Grand Lodge of Florida or of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio near that grand lodge, as in itself affecting the self-respect of either, it being well understood that his utterances are not the deliverance of the grand lodge. We feel bound all the more to say this because we are in full sympathy with Past Grand Master RUSSELL and the Grand Lodge of Florida in the action referred to.

ANGUS PATERSON, of Madison, grand master; DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville, grand secretary, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

GEORGIA, 1891.

105TH ANNUAL.

MACON.

OCTOBER 27.

Forty-four jurisdictions were represented at the opening of the grand lodge, but the representative of Illinois, Bro. JAMES WHITEHEAD, was not present.

The address of the grand master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) is a pean of thanksgiving. The last dollar of the burden of debt under which the grand lodge

had staggered for twenty years had been paid and preparations had been completed to make this a jubilee communication. A baker's dozen of the brethren, notified by him, came with ten minute speeches which were delivered at an hour set apart on the night of the third day of the session, and eloquent addresses were also made at the presentation and unveiling of a portrait of Grand Master DAVIDSON, and its reception in behalf of the grand lodge. Happily these addresses are all preserved, and they show that not the least striking of the results of Grand Master DAVIDSON's long service in the grand east has been to raise up a generation of orators all of whom appear to have caught from him the secret of eloquent thought and euphonious speech.

We rejoice with our brethren of Georgia that they now sit under a vine and fig tree literally their own, and that a spectral figure labeled TEN PER CENT BONDS no longer sits with them at every feast.

The grand master submitted twenty-seven decisions, some of which, for various reasons, we copy:

1. The worshipful master presiding at the trial of a brother, has the right to stop the progress of the case, in order to have committee take additional evidence of profane witness. The object of all Masonic investigation is to ascertain the exact truth of the cause.

6. It is constitutional to install any officer re-elected, but it is not necessary to do so. If deemed proper or advisable by the lodge, it may be done.

9. If a Mason, under charges, is elected worshipful master, he must be tried as if he were a private member, and some worshipful master or past master must preside at the trial.

11. Until a man has actually resided twelve months elsewhere, the lodge from whose jurisdiction he has removed can entertain his petition for membership without the consent of the lodge within whose limits he actually may be. But if he presents his petition to the latter lodge, it must get waiver from the former until twelve months have expired.

12. The worshipful master and wardens of a chartered lodge under the present law of this jurisdiction may be applicants for and office bearers in a lodge under dispensation. They do not lose membership in a chartered lodge until charter organization of the lodge under dispensation. The difficulties and embarrassments which may follow upon this practice suggest the necessity of some legislation to cover the evil, and such is earnestly recommended.

17. The master of a lodge under dispensation can be removed by the grand master, for incompetency, at the request of the lodge, properly supported by evidence. The master himself is entitled to have his name stricken from the dispensation. The provision of the edict which prevents a worthy master from resigning, does not apply to a lodge under dispensation.

22. A man lives twelve months in A, moves to B. When he resides there nine months he removes to C, where he lives six months, then moves to D, at which place he applies for membership. Held, that the request for

waiver of jurisdiction must be made to lodge located at A, where he lived twelve months.

25. It is in the power of a lodge to reconsider a vote of guilty, at the same or the next succeeding meeting, by unanimous secret ballot, provided proper notice of such motion has been given.

We refer to No. 6 to show that the practice respecting installation is still unsettled. Some jurisdictions hold that re-installation is necessary, others not. Still we think there is general progress towards a general consensus that a brother who has been re-elected should hold his office by virtue of the last election, not by virtue of an installation attaching to a former election; and a still more rapid progress towards agreement that no person can assume responsibilities for another as in installations by proxy. No. 9 will probably be hailed with delight by Indiana, which has heretofore enjoyed the lone-some distinction of permitting a lodge to try its master—or alleged master, for one can hardly be called master who is liable to be sat on by his lodge. If the dribblets of residence of less than twelve months mentioned in No. 22 were continued indefinitely, as they might be, the manner in which that decision suggests the *reductio ad absurdum* to No. 11, would become so apparent that he who runs might read. A lodge obtains no personal jurisdiction over a man by his simply having lived in its bailiwick. It has only that negative jurisdiction over him while he lives there which authorizes it to say that no other lodge shall make him without its consent; and it has that only *because* he lives there, for no relations whatever have ever been established between them. The instant he makes a *bona fide* removal from its territory the “because” has ceased to be and the potential jurisdiction which the lodge before enjoyed lapses as instantaneously. There is nothing left for the lodge to waive. Referring to No. 12 the jurisprudence committee say, the grand lodge concurring:

In the opinion of your committee, the spirit of the constitution is clearly opposed to dual membership within this jurisdiction, wherein it expressly declares that “no person shall represent more than one lodge at the same time.” (Art. II, Sec. 5, Const.)

Yet, inasmuch as the facts presented in the above quoted decisions have obtained, and in view of the recommendation therewith made for the future guidance of the Craft, the adoption of the following edict is hereby recommended:

Resolved, That dual membership in lodges, subordinate to this grand lodge, is not recognized by this body; that a brother cannot be a member of two or more lodges at one and the same time, nor can he, while a member and officer of a chartered lodge, become an applicant and officer of a lodge under dispensation.

The approval of No. 17 is evidence that the Grand Lodge of Georgia does not place its chartered lodges and the inchoate bodies called lodges under dispensation—the creatures of the grand master—upon an equal footing. It is of course entirely within the powers of the grand lodge to enact

that no member and officer of a chartered lodge can become an applicant and an officer of a lodge under dispensation, but the well-nigh universal practice of permitting members of chartered lodges to become applicants in them, in jurisdictions where dual membership is not permitted, indicates the novelty of the Georgia discovery. No. 25 is new to us and we are inclined to question its correctness.

We cannot leave the grand master's address without giving our readers a specimen of Bro. DAVIDSON's facile thought and speech:

While our immediate sphere is bound by the geographical limits of the State and our labors are directed to this part of the vineyard, yet we cannot and do not forget that wherever Masonry erects an altar, lifts up its voice in prayer or raises its arm in succor, our hearts abide. We cannot and do not forget that its trials are our trials, its triumph our triumph, and its hopes likewise our own. The hand that smites it in the most distant lands is felt wherever brotherly love prevails; the tongue that slanders or condemns its mission, even beyond the seas, urges into rightful resentment the entire Household of the Faithful. It is to this universality, not only of purposes but of faith, that we owe the strength of the organization and derive the inspiration which carries conquest on its wings, like as the eagle bears her brood. And while with the order such purposes and faith remain, no adherent need fear disaster and no disciple apprehend decay. And what an army this wondrous combination of devoted and self-sacrificing men presents to the world about us; oftentimes, in hurry, the feet are stayed and wonder stands gazing upon its achievements, unable to comprehend and yet moved to admiration; oft-times the restless speech is hushed into joyful listening to the story of how much gentle thought can come from silent effort and how much good flow out from the secret springs of love for fellow man. And when, my brethren, we remember that this mighty host is marshaled for combat without blast of trumpet or beat of drum; that each cohort in the vast array is moved to place in column without loud utterance of commanding speech; that its only banners are the stars which light up the blue canopy above; that its only sword is the voice of brotherly love; that the tread of its battalions is as light as the waves of shadow which pass over the wheat, and yet that its onslaught is overwhelming and its conquering strength resistless, we may, with pride, rejoice that we bear a part of the past achievements, the present glory and the future hopes of such an institution.

Our Georgia brethren evidently believe that in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom; the committees on jurisprudence and on grievances and appeals number twenty-nine members each, that on the general welfare twenty-five.

The grand lodge granted thirty-one charters for new lodges and continued two under dispensation; refused to abrogate its Draconian provision for expulsion for non-payment of dues; negatived a proposition for the single ballot for the degrees; postponed for a year the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; was the recipient of a gavel made from the limb of an ash tree near the tomb of Washington; placed the seal of its condemnation upon any irregular, independent or clandestine grand lodges existing in

Ohio; and adopted the following, offered by WM. ABRAM LOVE, past deputy grand master and chairman of the committee on jurisprudence:

WHEREAS, In the make-up of the *American System of Freemasonry*, there is embraced *Blue or Symbolic Masonry*, with its several Grand Lodges, representing in their sovereignty the foundation Rite—*Capitular Masonry*, represented by the Grand Chapters, and their confederation into a General Grand Chapter, *Cryptic Masonry*, represented by the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters, and their confederation into a General Grand Council; *Templar Masonry*, represented by the Grand Commander-ies of Knights Templar, and their confederation into a Grand Encampment; *The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite* Masons, represented by the Sovereign Grand inspectors General of the several States and by the Supreme Councils of these Inspectors General of the *Southern Jurisdiction* and for the *Northern Jurisdiction* of the United States and their Territories.

AND WHEREAS, These several bodies exist as separate organizations, representing respectively these various divisions of a common fraternity, distinct as organizations, but one as a brotherhood.

AND WHEREAS, It is believed that a more intimate interchange of fraternal courtesies between these several organizations, and the establishment of some legitimate channel of inter-communication between these several bodies will tend to brighten the chains that bind us together, serve to give strength to that union, enable us to unite or to concentrate our forces and powers for good, and to solidify the entire Commonwealth of Freemasonry.

Resolved, For the purpose of opening a channel of fraternal inter-communication between the several organizations entering into the make-up of this American system and for the establishment of more intimate fraternal relations, be it

Resolved, That some steps be taken looking to the establishment of a system of *Foreign and Domestic Correspondence*, as a proper and legitimate channel of inter-communication and information for said several organizations, as to the status and condition of the same for the jurisdictions in this country.

For carrying forward this object, be it further

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the Grand Secretary, in the distribution of our printed Proceedings, do send three copies of the same to the following Grand Bodies, viz:

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| The Grand Lodge, F. & A. M..... | of Georgia. |
| The Grand Council, R. & S. M..... | of Georgia. |
| The Grand Commandery, K.'s T..... | of Georgia. |
| The General Grand Chapter, R. A. M..... | United States of America. |
| The General Grand Council, R. & S. M..... | United States of America. |
| The Grand Encampment, K.'s T..... | United States of America. |

And one copy of the same to:

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| The Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33° A. & A. S. R..... | of Georgia. |
| The Sov'n Gr'd Commander, S. J., A. & A. S. R..... | United States of America. |
| The Grand Commander, N. J., A. & A. S. R..... | United States of America. |

Resolved, That the above and foregoing Bodies and Officers be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to reciprocate by sending, severally and respectively, copies of their printed Proceedings to our Grand Secretary, to be distributed as are the printed Proceedings of sister Grand Lodges in Fraternal Correspondence with this—that is, one copy to the library of this Grand Lodge; one copy to the Grand Master and one copy to the Committee on Foreign and Domestic Correspondence. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be, and they are hereby, directed to include in their several reports, from year to year, a review of the printed Proceedings of such bodies, herein before designated, as may be received by them. Furthermore be it

Resolved, That the various Bodies, composing this American system, be, and they are hereby, respectfully and fraternally requested to give this matter their earnest attention, and to lend their aid in opening the proposed channel of information and inter-communication as herein proposed by the adoption of this, or some other plan for the accomplishment of the desired end. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Grand Lodge, with power and instruction to communicate with the several Grand Bodies of this State, and of other jurisdictions included within the scope of these resolutions,*with a view to the consummation of the object herein contemplated, and to suggest that the Correspondents of the several jurisdictions be requested to review respectively and reciprocally the Proceeding of the several Grand Bodies *of their respective State or Territorial Jurisdictions*. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That said committee report progress at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Body, and thence annually, continuing their work from time to time, and from year to year, until such time as the contemplated Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and fraternal inter-communication shall have been established, or until such time as it may become evident that such a channel cannot be opened, or such a system worked as is contemplated in the body of these resolutions.

The comprehensive piece of legislation appears under the sub-heading, "International Correspondence," but just why this term should be applied to what Bro. LOVE calls the "American System of Freemasonry" is not at first apparent. We presume, however, on the principle that every thing must mean something, that each of the bodies and individuals named as component parts of this great American system, represents a nation. If so we beg to suggest to Bro. LOVE that he has overlooked several nations, principalities and powers which stand on the same footing as the other secondary bodies of the "American system," and like them trade on the Masonic name.

Prominent among these powers is the Insurance Rite which ramifies widely among the subjects of all the various members of the confederation and is characterized by the general thrift which waits on business done on a strictly cash basis. Another section of the internationals not yet confederated by Bro. LOVE is the order *Accipitres*, the genus *Strix*, of undoubted

antiquity, known in the American system as Owls, but called "Howls" by our transatlantic cousins, a fact which gives support to the theory that the name was originally derived from the *howling* cry of the brethren. The international character of the organization is attested by the title of its executive head—"Supreme Sapiient Screecher of the World." The fact that the S. S. S. roosts at Baltimore undoubtedly gives his fledglings the right to be reckoned a part of the "American system." Another order, the illustrious Order of the Mystic Shrine, whose camels are humping themselves from one to another of the oases which dot the Great American Desert, and about whose shrine-containing mosques it is still an open question whether their graceful and seductive lines were borrowed from the champagne bottle, or whether the bottle itself is the borrower; this order fits into the American system like the paper on the wall, and a review of its proceedings would give piquancy to the foreign and domestic inter-communicational reports that are to be the first fruits, or at all events the legitimate fruits of Georgia's departure towards grand orientism in 1889.

JOHN S. DAVIDSON, of Augusta, grand master; A. M. WOLIHIN, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 152) is again the work of three different hands. Bro. BENJ. H. BIGHAM takes us down through the alphabetical arrangement to and through Kansas; Bro. W. E. MUMFORD from Kentucky to New York inclusive, and Bro. W. S. RAMSAY takes the rest. Bro. RAMSAY had the great misfortune to have his carefully prepared manuscript review of twenty-one grand lodges destroyed by accident after it was completed, and had to do the work over again at the eleventh hour. Our heart bleeds for him even now.

Illinois for 1890 is fraternally reviewed by Bro. BIGHAM, who lays the address of Grand Master PEARSON under contribution on the subject of schools of instruction, of the often unnecessary but inevitable demands on the grand master for constructions of law, and on the feasibility of reducing the expenses of the grand lodge. He quotes also from the report of Grand Secretary MUNN the result of his inquiries relative to the charitable contributions of Illinois lodges.

He bestows generous and discriminating attention upon the Illinois report on correspondence, summarizing with friendly hand our remarks about Masonic Homes. Referring to our comments on the war of high riteism he accuses us of striking distinguished brethren right and left, and thinks we have failed to see that all that is or ever has been in Cerneauism is subject to complete control by lodges dealing with individual members, and in this connection is tempted to ask "If there is no Masonry that did not spring from the York Rite, and if not, what kind of Masonry existed before the York Rite came into existence?" To which we answer with unhesitating

confidence—assuming him to speak of the “York Rite” and the grand lodge system as synonymous—that there was no Masonry in existence prior to the formation of the first grand lodge that was not included in the organization on the grand lodge plan, and that there is no Masonry that did not come down through that channel, nothing that is now called Masonry while organized on a different plan, that did not come into existence subsequent to the time when the grand lodge system had gathered everything known as Masonry to itself, and hence nothing calling itself Masonry to-day and not confessedly a constituent of the grand lodge, that is not organized dissent from the original plan of Masonry. The idea that there is any channel by which the Masonry of the pre-1717 period has come down to the present day except the channel which leads *through* the grand lodge, is utterly without foundation.

Bro. BIGHAM assures us that if we intended in our criticism of the report of the committee on jurisprudence to impute plagiarism to Bro. LOVE, the chairman, that we are mistaken. We are quite sure that we did not impute plagiarism to Bro. LOVE, and we are quite ready to agree with Bro. BIGHAM that he is incapable of it.

The work of Bro. BIGHAM's associates on the committee is like his interesting throughout, and excellent in tone and spirit.

IDAHO, 1891.

24TH ANNUAL.

BOISE CITY.

SEPTEMBER 8.

The elegant volume of proceedings issued by Idaho opens with the record of an emergent communication held at Boise City, Sept. 4, 1891, for the burial of Past Grand Master LAFAYETTE CARTEE, dead in his sixty-eighth year. He was active in the organization of the grand lodge, and was elected to the grand east in 1882.

Past Senior Grand Warden THOS. C. MAUPIN, the representative of Illinois, was not present at the annual communication.

The address of the grand master (GEORGE AINSLEE) is a well-written, comprehensive paper, treating very thoroughly the executive business of the year. He had felt the limitations imposed upon him by the fact that the constitution grants all Masonic power to the grand lodge and fails to make any grant of power to the grand master to do the acts which constantly aris-

ing emergencies makes it almost imperative that the executive should do. Being a strict constructionist he does not believe that the grand master has the right to do anything not nominated in the bond, but confesses to having exercised doubtful powers under the pressure of necessity which the good of the institution made irresistible. And this is the common experience of those who do not, as well as of those who do believe that certain prerogatives attach to the office and person of the grand master. Every such exercise strengthens the long line of precedents which reaches back to the day when the first grand lodge was formed and the first grand master elected, and which shows that the power of dispensation has been continuously recognized as residing in the grand master, upon the warrant of the general regulations annexed to the Charges of a Freemason, which by specifically exempting certain inherent rights from its operation clearly implies the general understanding of its existence.

The grand master reported perfect harmony existing between all the lodges in the jurisdiction, but in view of the fact that certain jurisdictions to the east of them have been disturbed by the introduction of the Cerneau rite, recommends that the grand lodge give utterance to its sentiments respecting that body. Accordingly the following, reported by the committee on jurisprudence, was adopted:

Your committee deem the Cerneau rite clandestine, and productive of evil, and only evil, in all its tendencies, and offer the following resolution for your adoption:

Resolved, That this grand lodge deeply deplore the discord and schism caused by this clandestine body in other jurisdictions, and earnestly recommend that the Craft in Idaho have nothing whatever to do with this rite, and that we protect ourselves from the evils thereof by simply letting it alone.

The Grand Lodge of Idaho is not the first body to forget that example is stronger than precept.

The only new matter presented in the decisions of the grand master is found in the following, in which his action was approved:

It appears that Mullens desired to dimit from his lodge in Kentucky and affiliate with Bethany Lodge, No. 21, in the city where he resides, and in order to get a dimit from his lodge in Kentucky, the regulations of the grand lodge of that jurisdiction required that the lodge to which he desired to present his petition for affiliation must first request of the lodge to which the person belongs that he be granted a dimit before such dimit would be granted.

No such similar regulation being in force in this jurisdiction, Bethany Lodge desired instructions as to what course to pursue.

I answered to the effect that as Mullens could not petition for affiliation, or, rather, affiliate without filing his dimit, and as he could not get a dimit

without complying with the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, I could see no objection to Bethany Lodge complying with the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky by taking a ballot on such request for dimit, and if the ballot was unanimous in favor of such request, then the blank on the application for a dimit could be properly filled out and properly certified to, and the same being filed with the lodge in Kentucky, upon payment of his dues, if any, owing to the lodge in Kentucky, he could then receive his dimit, file it with his petition on affiliation or membership, which would then take the usual course.

There is now pending in the Grand Lodge of Idaho an amendment to the by-laws, which has passed its second reading, adopting substantially the Kentucky regulation.

The grand lodge granted two charters and one dispensation for new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; postponed for one year the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and refused recognition to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; and provided for systematic instruction in the work by providing for a grand lecturer and district lecturers and lodges of instruction in the several districts.

JOHN HENRY MYER, of Placerville, was elected grand master; JAMES H. WICKERSHAM, Boise City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 127), again by Bro. CHAS. C. STEVENSON, reviews the proceedings of fifty-three grand lodges, Illinois of the number, and the four pages he gives us is lively reading. At the outset he furnishes a fresh illustration of what may be in a name and gives himself away as to the kind of "music halls" he has been accustomed to frequent, all in the same breath.

Brethren of Illinois, haven't you a Masonic hall large enough in the World's Fair city to hold your grand lodge, without meeting in a "music hall?" If not, you had better commence building one, for all of us out west are coming, and we may desire to visit, to which we may not have any legal right under some late rulings, but courtesy to your guests will not permit you to exclude us during the fair time. So we'll all come, and we don't expect to meet our Masonic brethren in a music hall, or a beer hall, either.

Grand Orator WOLFF materializes to his imagination as "a very savage gentleman" who "delivered something that was called an oration," and having copied the orator's remarks as to the possibility of Masons having to go forth like the Crusaders of old to fight communism and socialism, he thus explodes:

Jumping gee-whiliken crickets! when shall we go? Forward march? guide center, hay-foot, straw-foot. Why, our war fever is intense? We must grind our trusty "swoard" and be ready for the fray. Talk about the Crusaders! why, they'll be as tin soldiers to us when we modern Masons get to crusading.

We clipped the above, not that it is worth reading, but to show our brethren some of the rot and trash that creep into many of these so-called orations. What have any of us, as Masons, got to do with communism and socialism, or the taking up of arms and grasping trusty swords? Leave those things to the state and her citizens. We venture to state that this very savage and fierce Rev. A. T. Wolff, D. D., even if we all went to fight, would be found far in the rear, enduring all the perils and privations of a camp-meeting, or feasting on some sisters's yellow-legged chickens.

Referring to our report for 1889, which he had not before had the opportunity to examine, he rises to a privileged question:

You, Brother R., who profess to be such an ardent supporter of the "old regulations" and "charges" should not poke fun at us because we deigned to express our belief in what some see fit to call the "perfect youth" doctrine. We mean that the physical qualifications required by the old regulations are the ones that should obtain. We are not aware that a bald head or a missing tooth would prevent a man from performing Masonic labor.

We accept the apology.

In his notice of Colorado we find the following:

On the back of the proceedings we find the official roster of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter and the Grand Commandery, as well as the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado. What business has any one to insert the roster of any other organization in Grand Lodge proceedings? Ah! we see. Brother Ed. C. Parlemee is Grand Secretary of all three. Strike them out, brethren. We have no right to mix in with any other society, officially.

Our brother is quite right; but he should be careful about saying such things or he may find himself written down as a defender of Cerneauism. It was for taking the same position relative to the Scotch Ritters that Bro. STEVENSON here takes with respect to other bodies, and criticising the action of the grand lodges who had "mixed in officially" in the concerns of that society, that certain reviewers have accused us of defending Cerneauism, and Bro. STEVENSON echoes them. Doubtless *he* believes it, but he believes it on hearsay evidence, not on the evidence furnished by our reports. It is the "mixing in officially," and we haven't cared a copper in whose behalf the mixing was done, that has been the target for all our criticism. We criticised the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts before the word "Cerneauism" was even whispered, as severely as we have that of any grand lodge since that time.

INDIANA, 1892.

71ST ANNUAL.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MAY 24.

M. W. DANIEL McDONALD, the representative of Illinois, was not among the thirteen past grand masters present.

The grand master (NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE) announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM HACKER, a fine steel portrait of whom forms the frontispiece of the Indiana volume. It vividly recalls his striking face and figure as we remember it when he visited our grand lodge twenty-nine years ago. He was in his eighty-first year. The grand master says of him:

For forty-six years a regular attendant at our meetings—serving as grand master nearly thirty years ago—and before and since that time an active, zealous, unselfish participant in the labors of his brethren, and for a long period the only survivor, with one exception, of the distinguished brethren who presided over its deliberations during the first half century of its existence; his personality impressed itself upon this fraternity more strongly than that of any of his compeers. His influence has been felt in our statutes, in our legislation, in our ceremonies.

During the period of this association, extending from the days of his youthful vigor, through mature manhood to a venerable old age, he carried with him the unwavering respect and confidence of his brethren, and maintained his steadfast attachment to the Masonic institution. With him, Masonry was not a stepping-stone to preferment, but an end for which all other purposes must be put away. For it, personal interests were sacrificed, and public ambitions laid aside.

In Masonry and out of it, he was a man of sturdy principles, consistent and steadfast; but withal, moderate, conservative and forbearing. Without pretense, plain and sincere, but not wanting in dignity and impressiveness. Perhaps lacking in enthusiasm, but making it up in conscientious persistence.

Dead also, in his eighty-fourth year, was the Rev. Bro. THOMAS H. LYNCH, a past grand chaplain, one of the pioneer fathers of Methodism and identified with Masonry from early manhood.

In a single comprehensive paragraph the grand master reflects the general situation:

The Craft is undisturbed by violent controversies or serious dissensions. In the grand lodge the summing up for the year shows a liberal economy, financial prosperity and an increase in numerical strength. In the subordinate lodges, while all do not enjoy peace, unity and plenty in the full Masonic acceptance of these terms, there has been a general growth in every substantial and essential particular: in numbers, in financial strength, in Masonic spirit.

But continuing, he permits us to discover that he is not destitute of imagination:

Speaking in the symbolic language of the Craft, corn, wine and oil abound; but there are "the little foxes that spoil the vines." A look through the tyler's door shows the pillars that signify strength and establishment standing firmly as those at the porch of the Temple; the symbol of the Craft displayed reverently in the East; the Great and Lesser Lights blazing in their places; and all the lodge in goodly array. But after a look through the lens of the grand master's letter book into some lodges, one can imagine the pillars tottering, the lights burning as tapers only, and the symbol over the master's chair almost indistinguishable.

But as the lens sometimes distorts the picture by bringing some detail in its focus too strongly into the foreground, so we may hope that another view under more favorable auspices will show a more harmonious picture, a more nearly adjusted compensation of the good for the evil.

Thirty-four lodges who were delinquent in the payment of grand lodge dues were suffered to enjoy All Fools' Day in fancied security, but on the succeeding day the grand master at one fell swoop suspended their charters. They have since paid up and resumed.

The grand master submitted twenty-six decisions and rulings, notable for their clear comprehension and lucid statement of principles and points involved, qualities which mark the address throughout. We select the following:

2. The General Regulations do not fix the period in which an elected petitioner must present himself to receive the degrees; but this grand lodge has ruled that the subordinate lodge may, by a by-law, limit the time in which the petitioner must present himself or forfeit his election. If the lodge has not availed itself of this right, the petitioner may lawfully demand at any time that the degrees be conferred on him, no objection having been made. The lodge should undoubtedly have notice of the desire of the elected petitioner to receive the degrees.

6. The grand master is nowhere vested by the Grand Regulations with the power to authorize a ballot upon a petition at a special meeting, or without laying over four weeks. The regulation which requires that a petition must be received and balloted upon at a stated meeting, and that it must lie over four weeks, cannot be legally evaded.

7. A lodge cannot confer the degrees for less than the minimum fee prescribed by the regulations; a note cannot be received for the fee, or for any portion of it; the fee must be paid to the secretary before the initiation of the candidate; a clergyman must pay the full amount of the fee as prescribed for all others; no part of the fee can be rebated, donated, or in any way returned to the payer.

9. A consolidated lodge is empowered to take any action in relation to former members of either of the lodges of which it was composed, which the original lodges were respectively competent to take.

10. Section 62 of the General Regulations reads as follows: "Objection to the advancement of a candidate after initiation will operate to suspend the conferring of the degree until the next stated meeting of the lodge; when should he have made suitable proficiency and no further objection be interposed, the degree may be conferred. But to permanently stop a can-

didate from further advancement at any time after his initiation, charges must be regularly preferred, a trial had, and judgment of the court pronounced against him."

11. An installation by a virtual [chapter] past master is not legal; all officers must be installed as often as elected.

12. An inquiry into the conduct of a lodge cannot be made without a specific and definite complaint.

14. Where a committee on character fails to report at the "next stated meeting," the lodge may order a new committee; the master exceeds his authority when he orders said new committee to report without giving time for investigation; and a committee reporting without satisfactory knowledge is derelict in Masonic duty.

16. The question of the illegality of the suspension or expulsion of a brother cannot be raised after the expiration of one year from the date of the decision.

17. An indebtedness to a lodge (other than the non-payment of dues) which cannot be collected by a legal procedure, cannot be made the ground of Masonic discipline, unless fraud upon the lodge is charged.

18. Dues cannot be remitted until they become due and payable.

20. The vote of the lodge suspends a brother, and he should not be permitted to return to the lodge-room after the vote has been announced.

21. A vote granting dimit severs connection with the lodge. The dimit is only a certificate of the fact. The vote granting a dimit cannot be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting of the lodge.

22. The mere adoption of a motion to surrender charter does not affect the existence of a lodge.

24. The agent of a brewery, entrusted with the distribution of its product and the collection of its bills, is not eligible to receive the degrees.

25. In case of death of the worshipping master, the warden next in rank succeeds to his rights, duties and powers; but there is thereby no vacancy in the office of warden.

No. 6 shows that the Indiana regulations differ from ours, the latter recognizing the power of the grand master to shorten the time between the reception of the petition and the ballot. No. 9 answers a question that has not yet been raised with us, and in a way that wins assent at once. No. 10 is in accord in principle with Illinois law, differing only in details. No. 11 accords with our statutes. In No. 12 where Indiana says "cannot," Illinois would say *will not*, as it does not deny the right of the grand master to make such an inquiry on any evidence which satisfies him of its necessity. No. 14 is unexceptionable, but with us it is held the right of the master to take the initiative and discharge a part or the whole of a committee failing to do its duty. The question of *how much* time must elapse between the reorganization of the committee and the ballot, not here brought out, came up

in Illinois in 1881 on a decision of the grand master that a ballot could not be had in less than four weeks from the time the petition went to the *second* committee. The grand lodge said that the essential feature of the regulation that no ballot shall be taken in less than four weeks from the time the petition is referred to the committee of inquiry, is the four weeks' time which by general usage is held to be requisite between the proposal of the petitioner and a ballot upon his petition, the reference to the committee simply marking the time when that period begins; that whether the diligent inquiry required to secure the information upon which the lodge can render an intelligent decision is made by a committee whose constitution remains unvaried, or by one whose constitution is partly or wholly changed during that period, is not essential; *that if due inquiry had been made* and the result reported to the lodge, the ballot might be taken in four weeks from the time of the original reference. As a general proposition No. 16 ought to pass muster anywhere, because a year will include the meeting of the grand lodge with its opportunity for initiating proceedings under an appeal; but in at least one case, and we recall but one, the Grand Lodge of Illinois upon a memorial which left no doubt of its having done wrong, reconsidered its action of a year previous in confirming the action of a lodge in expelling a brother, and ordered a new trial which resulted in his acquittal. Nos. 17, 18, 20, 21 and 25 are in accord with approved Illinois decisions. No. 22 is undoubtedly correct, and the Grand Lodge of Indiana decided that No. 24 reflects its legislation against dealers in intoxicating drinks. His decisions were all approved.

The grand master presented a communication from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky proposing a "Fraternal Congress" at Chicago, at some time during the continuance of the World's Fair, coupled with a disclaimer of any intention to inaugurate an attempt to form a general grand lodge, which, on the report of a special committee, received favorable consideration, and SIDNEY W. DOUGLAS, CALVIN W. PRATHER, MORTIMER NYE, ISAAC P. LEYDEN, BRUCE CARR, NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE and WILLIAM H. SMYTHE were appointed delegates.

The grand master also referred to the grand lodge a communication from the Masonic Board of Relief, of San Francisco, asking that an Indiana lodge be made to reimburse the board for money given to a woman from Indiana, presumably the widow or other relative of one of its members. The committee on jurisprudence, after reporting that the money had been given by the board after it had been informed that the lodge would not give her more money or authorize others to do so, citing the declaration of the grand lodge in 1862 that it had not the power of controlling the charity of any subordinate lodge, and that the charity fund of every lodge was under its own control, and later deliverances substantially in accord with the position maintained by the Grand Lodge of Illinois—that the care of those en-

titled to Masonic charity is a legitimate burden of the Fraternity where they are for the time sojourning—thus forcibly conclude:

The rule is universal and well established, and cannot and ought not to be changed. To make the rule otherwise would be to rob Freemasonry of one of her brightest gems, Charity, and make it only a Mutual Benefit Association, and leave the lodge without the power of controlling its own finances or bestowing its own charities.

A lodge having issued a circular letter asking the co-operation of the lodges throughout the State in securing the repeal of the law forbidding the joint occupation of lodge rooms with other societies, by signing a petition to that end and instructing its representatives to vote in accordance therewith, the grand master called their attention to the condemnation by the grand lodge in 1889 of the practice of issuing such circulars as being against the principles of Masonry and meriting punishment as an offense, and required the secretary to recall the circulars. He says:

Both worshipful master and secretary of Waynetown Lodge, No. 302, acknowledged receipt of this communication, and informed me that the circular issued by the secretary would be recalled.

Since that date the petition referred to, the signatures to which were obtained by a violation of the regulations of the grand lodge, has been filed with the grand secretary for presentation to this grand body

The petition was denied consideration by the committee on jurisprudence on the ground that it and the obtaining of the signatures thereto was a violation of Masonic law, and with the concurrence of the grand lodge the committee say:

It seems to this committee that Waynetown Lodge, No. 302, has been wilfully guilty of a violation of Masonic law, and we recommend that the matter be referred to the grand master-elect, with full power and authority to act.

That the lodge violated the expressed will of the grand lodge and thereby laid itself liable to punishment there can be no doubt, but beyond this, so far from its action having been in violation of the law of Masonry, it was strictly in line with it, and the violation of the principles of the law lay in the inhibitive action of the grand lodge. We maintain as one of the natural rights of every lodge, the right to correspond with every other lodge on Masonic subjects, and so far as the lodges within the same grand jurisdiction are concerned, to propose and obtain if possible their co-operation in securing any desired legislation by the grand lodge that is not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry. The action of the grand lodge in 1889 was based on the expressed ground that such circulars were designed to forestall the judgment of the grand lodge. This is true, but it is true only in the sense in which it is true of all action by which individual or organized constituencies seek to bring about in their representative bodies such

legislation as they think will be for the general welfare. This is a right inseparable from representative government. Its denial is the assumption of the infallible wisdom and eternal adaptation of all past legislation, the inevitable unwisdom of all new propositions.

The grand lodge granted three charters and referred to the grand master with favorable report two petitions for dispensations and one for restoration of charter; reversed a sentence of expulsion in a case where the accused was convicted of intoxication, but only in a single instance, and there was no evidence of his having been previously admonished, and confirmed a similar sentence where the vice was persistent; decided that it was not error in the master presiding at a trial to permit the lodge after the parties had retired to discuss the merits of the case so long as the discussion pertained only to facts properly brought out in the trial, properly holding that the brethren occupied the position of a jury or bench of judges, and each brother had a right to whatever light and knowledge his brethren might possess; decided also, what in Illinois is statutory law, that a member free from charges and whose dues are fully paid is entitled to a dimit, and further assimilated its law to our own by adopting the following:

The committee on character shall make report in open lodge, which report, or any decision thereon, or conclusion therefrom, shall not be recorded nor divulged by the lodge, nor any member thereof, nor Mason therein. Such report shall be followed by the ballot, which alone decides the question of the admission of a candidate.

SIDNEY W. DOUGLAS, of Evansville, was elected grand master; WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 192), reviewing the proceedings of fifty-eight grand lodges, one of them for two years, is by Past Grand Master THOMAS B. LONG, an able paper, excellent in style and spirit. His notice of Illinois fills nearly seven pages, examining all the departments, and finds and appropriates matter from the report of the committee on jurisprudence sustaining the position of his grand lodge on the question of reimbursement of lodges for money paid out for relief.

Copying our strictures on the grounds assigned by the Grand Lodge of Indiana for withholding recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, he says:

When it is considered that the Grand Lodge of Indiana is in fraternal correspondence with the grand lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, whose representatives appear in our annual communications at every meeting, it will be seen that it would not only have been hasty and imprudent, but would even have been an act of extreme discourtesy, and a violation of existing comity, to have recognized an independent grand lodge organized in a colony of Great Britain before ascertaining the sentiments of the Grand Lodge of England,—and of Ireland and Scotland, perhaps, if they have sub-

ordinates, with its consent, who become constituents of the so organized Grand Lodge of New Zealand. And especially so, since according to Bro. Robbins' statement, and the actual facts, "forty-eight lodges in the jurisdiction [New Zealand] *withheld their allegiance and consent*" to the movement for the formation of such independent grand lodge. It appears also from the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England on June 1, 1891, that from January 1st to March 31st, 1891, that grand lodge was in active communication with quite a number of its constituent lodges in New Zealand; and this was subsequent to the organization of the grand lodge in question.

It will not do for Bro. Robbins to draw a parallel between the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and the organization of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The latter was so organized pursuant to a resolution passed by a convention of the representatives of the several lodges of the State, there being present the six lodges chartered by the grand lodges of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively, and the three lodges yet under dispensations. The grand masters of Kentucky and Ohio were informed of the intention of the convention to form a grand lodge in Indiana, and a fraternal address was issued to them reciting the reasons for our action, and citing the established precedent that five or more lodges in such a State of the Union might so organize. It was a doctrine of American State Masonic Sovereignty then, and has been ever since, that such organizations could and should be formed. The chartered lodges all came into the organization, at and after its formation, and neither the Grand Lodge of Kentucky nor that of Ohio in any way opposed it,—but, as speedily as time and distance then permitted, entered into fraternal relations with our grand lodge, as constantly appears in the proceedings of its following annual communications. There was no such thing as a minority of *one-third* of the lodges then in the State "withholding their allegiance and consent," but the action on the part of all the lodges was in effect unanimous.

There are no very good prospects of Masonic peace and harmony in the Colony of New Zealand while a rivalry of government and a conflict of allegiance prevail in that province; and it is an evidence of well determined prudence, and the exercise of commendable propriety, not to take sides in the troubles of so distant a jurisdiction, but to withhold our countenance in the entire matter until affairs are accommodated between the conflicting parties by an agreement between themselves. The opposition of one-third to two-thirds is a little too dangerous to take unnecessary chances against, especially before absolute right and justice in behalf of so small a majority becomes clearly established.

The question presented by the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is not one of courtesy or comity, but of fact. By a majority of nearly two-thirds of the lodges in New Zealand the brethren of the colony decided it to be for the best interests of Masonry there to form an independent grand lodge. Whether they exercised good judgment from our standpoint is a question upon which we may differ. We cannot differ as to the crucial fact that they did form one. The recognition of this fact by other grand lodges is no breach of comity existing between them and the parent grand lodges and is not complained of as such by the parental bodies. Bro. LONG says it will not do for us to draw a parallel between the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and the organization of the Grand Lodge

of Indiana. But why not, if the New Zealand proceedings were regular, and the Indiana committee nowhere claim that they were not. They were the same in form in both cases and in each were participated in by a majority of the lodges, and these are the essential points. The absence of opposition from Kentucky and Ohio never had any bearing upon the fact of the existence of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and the recognition from other grand lodges came because of such existence and not as a favor or make-weight on the part of the recognizing grand lodges, designed to help bring it into existence. Had they shut their eyes to the accomplished fact, the net result would have been only to make their later recognition a tardy and grudging welcome.

We have found both pleasure and profit in reading Bro. LONG's excellent report, and we are glad to find that he is continued on the committee.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1891.

17TH ANNUAL.

OKLAHOMA.

AUGUST 18.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW, grand secretary, was at his post as he always is.

The fine bright open face of the grand master (LEO E. BENNETT) in phototype, adorns the proceedings as a frontispiece.

The grand secretary read the proceedings of an emergent communication held at Eufaula, Muskogee Nation, March 22, 1891, for the burial of GEORGE W. STIDHAM, past grand treasurer.

The grand master reported that from personal visitation and from general advice he was satisfied that all the lodges were working in harmony, prosperous, cautious, enthusiastic. The following speaks well for the Masons of the jurisdiction:

Among the duties which fell to my lot as an agent of the Federal government was that of removing from the Indian country many persons who had unlawfully entered therein. A portion of this work was in the immediate neighborhood of some of our lodges, and you can well understand my gratification at finding that not one of our brethren came within the exercise of this duty, but that all, without exception, were found to be lawabiding. Our Masonic teachings have thus not fallen in barren places, but the fruit thereof is shown by this compliance with the laws of the country.

But few cases had been submitted for decision, and no rulings had been made embodying anything new. Hence no decisions are reported.

In the matter of uniformity of work he says:

In this connection I wish to say that the "Webb-Preston" hobby I inconsiderately introduced to you last session, and which we rode for the occasion, is, in my judgment, much of a myth. I have sought for it in several places during the past year, but each time I had it located, as I thought, it failed to materialize. There may have been a "pure Webb-Preston work" many years ago, but I cannot believe that there is now. Modifications and changes are constantly being made so that those jurisdictions claiming to have "pure Webb-Preston" ritualistic exercises have drifted far from the original, or from each other.

This year he seems to be riding the Arkansas work. A special committee was appointed to revise the work, and when this is accomplished a special meeting of the grand lodge will sit in judgment on their labors.

The grand master had not found the one ballot rule to work quite as well as had been hoped for it, but hoped it would not be changed without careful consideration, and happily the grand lodge agreed with him and left it undisturbed. He embodies the reports of the district deputies in his address. The deputy of the Chickasaw district naively says it seems to him it must be unpleasant for a candidate to wade through the amount of tobacco juice he has seen upon some lodge floors, and adds: "Then, too, it is such a bad example for a W. M. to take the east with a cigar in his mouth!"

The grand secretary reports the addition of forty-one bound volumes to the library, among them the proceedings of Illinois for 1890.

The grand lodge granted ten charters to as many lodges under dispensation; listened to an eloquent and appreciative tribute to ALBERT PIKE by Bro. ROBERT W. HILL, and to an unusually well considered estimate of Masonry by the same brother in his capacity as grand orator; gave the incoming grand master, grand treasurer and grand secretary plenary powers to secure a settlement with the defaulting grand treasurer; approved the grand master's proposition to require masters to read the grand lodge proceedings in open lodge within three months from the time of their receipt, the fact to be certified to by the secretary under seal, the workings whereof will be watched with a good deal of interest; cautioned the brethren against the spurious grand lodge said to exist in Ohio; chose Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, as the next place of meeting; and banqueted at Grand Avenue hotel with North Canadian Lodge, No. 36, an occasion whose happy features are reflected in the brief account given by the grand secretary.

LEO. EDMUND BENNETT, Muskogee, grand master; JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, Atoka, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 116) is from the accustomed hand of

Grand Secretary MURROW. Illinois for 1890 is liberally dealt with, Grand Master PEARSON's address furnishing him with several extracts, and the charity record of the lodges as developed by Grand Secretary MUNN's inquiries is highly spoken of. The Illinois report on correspondence is generously praised.

KANSAS, 1892.

36TH ANNUAL.

LEAVENWORTH.

FEBRUARY 17.

The ambassador from Illinois, Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER, was at his post.

The grand master (ANDREW M. CALLAHAM) closes the exordium of his comprehensive address with a caution that is always timely:

I have been made painfully aware of the fact that in some lodges more or less soliciting is done to increase the membership. This is indeed reprehensible. No man should be induced or invited to apply for the mysteries of Masonry. The character of our membership in morality, and our acts of charity and benevolence, should be all the solicitation offered to the uninitiated. The candidate should *in fact* come of his own free will and accord, without any solicitation on the part of any member of the Fraternity.

He reports the death of CHRISTIAN BECK, the absence of whose name from the Kansas proceedings will seem like the removal of a landmark. The last of those present at the organization of the grand lodge in 1855, he had been grand treasurer for thirty-four years. He was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and died in his eighty-eighth year, evidently most sincerely mourned. Dead, also, were BENJ. J. F. HANNA, past senior grand warden, at sixty-six, a native of Illinois, who founded the *Chester Herald* in 1849, assumed editorial management of the *Alton Courier* in 1856, and after the close of the war, in which he served as captain, removed to Kansas where he founded the *Salina Herald*, remaining a resident of Salina until his death; FRANK B. DAY, grand junior deacon, at thirty-one; and PRESTON B. PLUMB, U. S. Senator, at fifty-four.

The grand master reports having visited the Grand Lodge of Missouri, at Kansas City, and records his pleasure at finding nothing stronger than coffee at the banquet given by the local Fraternity. As no mention is made of Kaw water, we suppose the source of the water supply of the "Future Great" of the Missouri Valley was in an unusually dilute condition.

He reports having had no less than one hundred applications to confer degrees out of regular time, and with a view of checking the growing evil recommends the imposition of a fee large enough to act as a discourager. The outcome shows the strong foothold which the practice has obtained. The committee on jurisprudence formulated a regulation imposing a fee of five dollars in such cases, and the grand lodge promptly rejected it. His theory is all right, however. The grand master of Illinois is required by law to exact a fee of twenty dollars for every dispensation to ballot for the degrees out of time, and five dollars for each degree to authorize the conferring the second and third degrees out of time. Since the adoption of this law in 1874 emergencies requiring his interposition are rarely discovered.

We transfer to our pages a portion of the sixteen decisions submitted by the grand master:

1. A lodge does not lose its territorial jurisdiction by reason of its hall and charter having been destroyed, even though the lodge holds no communications. It is the act of the grand lodge that creates the lodge, and the charter is only the external evidence of its existence. The lodge still lives and retains all its rights until the grand lodge revokes its charter.

6. A worshipful master elect should receive the past master's degree before being installed.

7. A member of a lodge, who may be unable to attend the stated communication of his lodge, at which a petition for membership is to be balloted upon, may file his written objection to the petitioner, and it shall be accepted as his vote. Such objection, however, can operate only as a ballot, and cannot prevent the petitioner from renewing his application at the succeeding stated communication of the lodge.

8. A rejected petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry, or for advancement, or a candidate who has been stopped from advancement by written or oral objection, has no right to know by whom he has been denied that for which he petitioned. Any one conveying such information commits an offense against the body of Masonry.

9. A worshipful master who appears as a witness in a Masonic trial is not qualified to preside at such trial.

Referring to No. 1, the Illinois regulations permit the nearest lodges to exercise jurisdiction over the territory of a lodge which has been dormant for six months unless satisfactory reasons for the cessation of work are presented to the grand master. Doubtless the loss of its home would be deemed a satisfactory reason for temporary dormancy in most cases. The Illinois regulation is, however, exceptional. The Kansas decision correctly states the general law.

The jurisprudence committee divided in the middle on No. 6. None of them objected to it as a recommendation. Two of them, viewing it in that light only, recommended its approval, but added:

The ceremony of inducting the worshipful master elect into the oriental chair of King Solomon, is recognized as one of the ancient regulations of our Order, and is supported by a long line of Masonic authorities, until it has become the common law of Freemasonry. We commend the ceremony, and think it should be still followed in this grand jurisdiction.

The other two feared that in a few years when it should be printed without the qualifying remarks of their colleagues, it would be construed that the possession of the degree was a prerequisite to installation. The grand lodge took the side of caution and modified the decision to read, "It is recommended that a worshipful master elect receive the past master's degree before being installed."

Inasmuch as not over one-third of the full vote of the grand lodge could in the nature of things represent any actual knowledge of the matter under consideration, it would be awkward if some one should ask the other two-thirds why the alleged degree was recommended. No. 7 was very properly disapproved. No. 8 was approved, as it would once have been in Illinois. It is now, however, so far as it relates to the advancement of a brother, in conflict with our regulations which avowedly rest upon the principle that the possession of Masonic rights includes the right of the possessor to meet and to defend himself against any charge which affects his Masonic standing or eligibility. No. 9 was properly modified to read as follows:

A worshipful master who appears as a witness in a Masonic trial to prove other than mere formal matters, and whose testimony directly or indirectly tends to prove the guilt or innocence of the accused, is not qualified to preside at such trials.

The recommendation of the grand master that the grand lodge take steps to be represented in the convention to be held at Chicago during the World's Fair, as proposed by Kentucky, went to a special committee with instructions to report next year.

The grand master recommended the repeal of the following standing regulation adopted in 1858, and the grand lodge concurred:

It is competent for a lodge to assess a tax against non-affiliated Masons residing within its jurisdiction, and to enforce payment of the same by exclusion or suspension; *Provided*, the effect of such exclusion or suspension shall not extend beyond the life of any such Mason.

He recommended also the repeal of the standing regulation adopted in 1885, making "*The Light*" the official gazette of the grand lodge, but the subsequent records and the missing index shed only darkness upon the subject. He strongly urges that the establishment of a Masonic Home be vigorously pushed and thinks that with proper effort enough money can be raised in three years to insure a successful outcome without debt or burden. The special committee on that subject appointed last year made an eloquent

report which commanded assent by a unanimous rising vote, and which closes as follows:

First—It is desirable that a Home should be founded.

Second—That it is feasible.

Third—That the practical work of this grand lodge at this session is to amend the constitution so that it can legally found, organize and maintain a Masonic Home, and that a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be, as soon as the returns from the various lodges of the State show that the action of the grand lodge is approved, to co-operate with similar committees from the other regular and recognized Masonic bodies and the Order of the Eastern Star, and at once thereafter formulate plans for arranging and carrying into effect the action of this grand lodge.

The constitutional amendment referred to went to the lodges by unanimous vote.

The insurance department of the grand lodge seems to be in a healthy condition, financially, as indicated by the report of the "board of inspectors."

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; listened to an oration by the grand orator, W. Bro. BESTOR G. BROWN, who struck the very core of Masonic truth in his declaration that "the practice of the Masonic philosophy may be summed up in one word—'Fraternity,'" and whose work was withal so excellent that the grand lodge ordered the printing of an extra edition of fifteen hundred copies; rejected an amendment lodging the election of the custodians of the work in the "council of administration" (grand master, deputy grand master and grand wardens), formulated by the committee on jurisprudence at the recommendation of the grand master, for the avowed purpose of avoiding the unseemly scramble witnessed in the election of members of the board; ordered a new edition of fifteen hundred copies of the constitution and by-laws; sensibly decided that a certificate of restoration to good Masonic standing, stating that the holder had ceased to be a member of the Pennsylvania lodge issuing it, was—inasmuch as it would entitle him to petition the lodge of which he was a former member or any other lodge in Pennsylvania—sufficient to answer the Kansas requirement that a dimit shall accompany a petition for affiliation; and fixed upon Hutchinson as its place of next meeting.

DAVID B. FULLER, of Eureka, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BROWN, Kansas City, (Kan.) re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 190) by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN, is strong and interesting, like everything that comes from his hand. He reviews sixty-one grand lodges, two of them for two years, giving six of his scanty number of pages to Illinois for 1891. Our proceedings are carefully examined and points of general interest noted. At the close of his notice of Grand Master PEARSON's address, he says:

We congratulate Bro. Pearson on his successful career as Grand Master of Masons of Illinois. It is no small attainment to reach the highest position in the second largest grand lodge of Craft Masons on the continent, and to fill it with approval of all concerned, is beyond doubt enough to satisfy the highest ambition of an "upright man and Mason." All this our esteemed brother has gained, and on retiring to the ranks he will enjoy that respect which steady devotion to Masonry inspires.

He quotes at length from the report of the committee on jurisprudence relative to the effect of failure, for various reasons, of a brother to sign the by-laws after he has been raised, and respecting the responsibilities of lodges concerning aid furnished to their members sojourning elsewhere, and says they exactly coincide with the law and practice of Kansas. The oration of Bro. WARVELLE is accorded the merit of clearness of expression and historical accuracy; a deserved tribute is paid to Bro. HOSMER A. JOHNSON, deceased; the skeleton form of record in appeal cases adopted by our grand lodge, and with which fault has been found by some reviewers, is commended, and the thrift of the members who refuse to change a mileage rate which was once only adequate but which under changed conditions has become a source of profit, is noted.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives a generous share of attention. He says "it glows with heat," which goes to show how difficult it is for one to judge his own work. We have always imagined, vainly it seems, that if there was any one quality by which our work in this department might be generally recognizable, it was the cucumber-like coolness which pervaded it. We shall, however, bear the discovery that we have been mistaken in this with a tolerable degree of equanimity so long as we do not discover that we have been discourteous. Our brother pays us the high compliment of quoting our remarks on some subjects whereon we agree, at considerable length. We hope it will not seem ungracious to say that when it comes to matters whereon we are not in perfect accord, we observe that his tendency to pay his respects to us instead of to our arguments has not been wholly overcome. He says:

All will excuse Bro. Robbins, for his weakness is well known in this direction; he can't help it, since he is so built.

Upon Masonry in Latin countries, we have nothing to add or withdraw from what we have said in former reports. We are unable to see that any good can possibly enure to Masonry by the continued discussion of mere technicalities; hence we pass along.

It will not be difficult for the ordinary reader to understand the ingenious methods our brother resorts to in order to get up a scare over what he terms "high riteism." Whenever he strikes anything touching Scottish Masonry, poor fellow, he has the nightmare the first time he tries thereafter to sleep.

We think the usual methods adopted by American grand lodges, for the protection of legitimate Freemasonry, are quite sufficient, and propose to follow them without deviation.

Now, Bro. Robbins, if you have anything better to keep out spurious Masonry, give us the benefit of your large experience and accept our thanks. To your Hiram Lodge question we will make a categorical answer whenever such a case arises—an occurrence wholly improbable if not impossible.

Bro. Robbins seems determined to keep the Crum case on the boards; we, on the contrary, laid that up to dry and do not propose to take the shabby thing down again. We have freely expressed our opinion on the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the course of Bro. Robbins, and are of the *same opinion yet*. Our brother can go on quoting the ancient charges and what we said in one of our former reports. We do not intend to do any more cheap advertising of the creature Crum; he has had entirely too much for one of his make, and we pass him to outer darkness where he belongs, and will find congenial things.

The particular "technicality" whose discussion we did not begin and whose further consideration now seems to him unprofitable, is the question whether anybody who has got hold of the ritual of Masonry, can, regardless of whether they are lawfully possessed of it or not, create a recognizable grand lodge. If we correctly understood Bro. BROWN, to demand that they should be lawfully possessed of it would be "to be too exacting in our requirements."

When we asked our "Hiram Lodge question," we were not without hope that it might help him to see a point which had seemed a little too fine drawn to be discoverable. From his proposal to postpone his answer until the coming of a confessedly improbable if not impossible event, we feel assured that our labor of love has not been wholly lost. *He sees the point!*

Referring to the CRUM case whose opportunities he confesses have lost their erstwhile charm, and which he says we seem determined to keep on the boards, while he will bear witness that we have never referred to it in our reviews of Kansas except in reply to his strictures, we trust he will also bear with us while we express our waxing regret over our waning hope of seeing in some of his reports the view of the Charges of a Freemason on the sectarian question placed in juxtaposition with his own.

Of the "Ancient Impostor," as Bro. GURNEY used to call it, and which the Grand Lodge of Illinois kicked down the back stairs a decade ago, Bro. BROWN says:

Originally there was no such degree, but a little instruction to the Fellow Craft which had for the year been elected master of a lodge. Subsequently it was raised to the dignity of a degree, which has been cultivated in some jurisdictions, but like a sickly plant has been cast out as rubbish in others. The inconsistency and absurdity of the performance is manifest when it is observed that the degree is conferred on a brother before he has become, by lapse of time and service, a past master, and still more so when, in anticipation of an official vacancy, it is conferred on the three first officers of a lodge, the only ones eligible to the so-called degree. It is not recognized in the Grand Lodge of Kansas, only the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry, to-wit: those of M. M., F. C. and E. A. We are glad to learn that

the thing "has been thrown out bodily" in Colorado, and hope it will stay out for all time, as we trust it will in Kansas.

Bro. BROWN holds as we do that no brother should be barred from advancement by secret objection, his Masonic character giving him the right to be heard on any charge brought against him, but he fears it will be many years before grand lodges will sanction the doctrine, which leads us to think that he has not noted all the signs of growth in that direction since the principle crystallized into law in Illinois eighteen years ago, and two years later, as a logical sequence, drove out the innovation of a ballot for each degree; is also in accord with us in the opinion that Masonry being universal, rank gained by service should thereafter attach to a brother in whatever jurisdiction he may find himself; holds the common sense view that the absence of the charter does not invalidate the work of a lodge meeting; thinks brethren older than Grand Master BENNETT will probably beg leave to dissent from his opinion that the "Webb-Preston work" is "a good deal of a myth"; discloses the fact that Kansas like Illinois will not remit the dues of a lodge on account of loss by fire, which fails to place a reasonable insurance on its property; wisely doubts the efficiency of stringent legislation as to dismission to arrest the increase of non-affiliates; holds, in opposition to his grand lodge, that any Masonic official may resign if such be his pleasure; thinks the Michigan Masonic Home association have a fine large white elephant on their hands, which the grand lodge will have largely to supply with rations, while, as we have already noted, in Kansas the indications are that the grand lodge itself will own the menagerie; thanks heaven that "the grip rule of perpetual jurisdiction" finds no place in the Kansas code; agrees with Bro. BARKLEY, of Mississippi, that edicts of non-intercourse by grand lodges do not affect the right to mutual individual recognition between brethren of their obedience, but to us it seems, as a practical question, that something would depend upon the terms of the edict; commends the action of the Grand Lodge of Oregon in overruling a lodge that in the exercise of its rights under the law had refused to recommend a new lodge, although we believe he does not admit the right of grand masters to disregard the law, no matter what the emergency; and thinks the number of landmarks can be figured down to six, or seven at most.

KENTUCKY, 1891.

92D ANNUAL.

LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 7.

A steel portrait forms the frontispiece of the Kentucky volume. A glance—without looking at the inscription or the engraver's signature—

shows that it is the face of a Kentuckian and that it was engraved by JOHN SARTAIN. It is the face of HIRAM BASSETT, past grand master and past grand secretary, and it is JOHN SARTAIN's work because it has the ivory-like unwrinkled skin which belong to his portraits of all ages. If we are to trust the engraver's burin a life of almost seventy years, rich with experience, left no line save the hint of a crow's-foot at the angle of one eye upon the manly face!

The dead favorite was oused by the grand lodge in emergent communication, and four hundred Masons gathered at the little and not easily accessible city of Millersburg and braved the pouring rain of a November day to participate in the last rites.

In his appropriate, discriminating memorial, submitted at the annual communication, Past Grand Master FITCH while speaking of him as a fellow-citizen of whom Kentuckians all were justly proud, says of his personality:

His majestic physique and courtly bearing rendered him a conspicuous figure in every circle he entered; and with these peculiarities were associated the most polished amenity of disposition, and an indescribable grace of manner, which at once won the admiration, and secured the unfaltering devotion of a large and enthusiastic following among his fellow-men at large, as well as among his brethren of the mystic tie. As a citizen his honor was unsullied, his fidelity and integrity unimpeached, and as a friend he was ever faithful, open-hearted and self-sacrificing. In all his social relations—and few had more social zest—he was pre-eminently popular; and while it is true that he never entered into the marriage relation, it is no less true that a gallant and chivalrous devotion to the gentler sex, and an unaffected appreciation of their loveliness and worth, were notable traits in his character, and were rendered sublimely beautiful in their daily manifestations. As a prominent, genial and ever-welcome member of Kentucky's best society, he has left behind him a record not only enviable, but one exceptionally pure and stainless.

And in summing up his fraternal relations:

In all of the departments of Masonry he was a Craftsman "good and true," modest and unassuming, conscientious and conservative in council, decisive and prudent in action, and was in all the diversified and responsible official stations which he filled, the proud boast of this grand jurisdiction! while as a Masonic ritualist, especially in the symbolic degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, he was the peer of the proudest, and had certainly no superior in the Mississippi Valley, if indeed upon the continent. Brought up at the feet of the Masonic "Gamaliel" (Bro. Rob. Morris), he was everywhere received and respected as an authentic encyclopedia of Masonic work and usage, as well as of Masonic jurisprudence; and it is certainly no disparagement of his illustrious preceptor to quote in this connection the oft-repeated conviction of that preceptor himself: That "in exemplifying the symbolic degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry Bro. Bassett was unsurpassed by any other ritualist in his uniformity of work, dignity of manner and elegance of style."

Another emergent communication was held at Frankfort, May 27, 1891,

"to dedicate and unveil the monument erected in the cemetery, about a mile east by south of the State's Capitol, to the memory of Bro. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, M. D., ex-Governor," and where at the formal request of Gov. BUCKNER that "the monument be examined, and, if approved, that it 'be dedicated and unveiled agreeable to the usages of your ancient and honorable institution,'" the ceremonies were performed. They were substantially the same as those used two days later at Lagrange, at the unveiling of the monument erected by the Craft to Past Grand Master ROB MORRIS, the poet laureate of Freemasonry. This monument is of Barre granite and is thirty-one feet high. The ceremonies follow closely those for the dedication of Masonic halls, and were supplemented by singing and recitations of selections from Bro. MORRIS' own writings, an arrangement thus gracefully alluded to by Past Grand Master FITCH in the eloquent and brilliant oration which formed a striking feature of the programme:

Happily for your humble speaker, the day itself has thus become its own best orator, and attests, far more eloquently than any spoken words could do, the worth and achievements of this patron saint of Masonry, thereby removing the necessity on our part of supplementing the imposing ceremonies of the hour with any elaborate biography or fulsome eulogy of the dead. It is a notable feature of this dedication of our Morris Memorial that the programme of exercises, so appropriate and touching, derives its chief merit and all its zest and pathos from the inspirations of his own gifted pen, and that in celebrating these posthumous honors to his memory his Masonic brethren could conceive of nothing so befitting as an embalment of that memory in the immortal vestments of his own genius; feeling well assured that thus embalmed the sacred treasure would be safely consigned to posterity and ever secure the jealous "watch and ward" of the Universal Craft. In forecasting this public demonstration it was indeed a wise and happy thought that the once familiar voice—now hushed in death—which for so many years directed and delighted, cheered and solaced us in our Masonic pilgrimage should be again heard in sweet reverberating echoes as they emanate to-day from this symbolic shaft erected by his brethren to grace and guard his sleeping dust.

Thousands of Masons the world over will recognize this picture of him drawn by the orator, their own recollections attesting the fidelity of his master strokes:

In our Masonic circles it is an accepted truism, that those who knew him best loved him the most. Though battling through life with disease, and ever and anon buffeted by the rude billows of adversity, he was uniformly cheerful and hopeful, and ever kept our "cardinal virtues" on duty, as alternate pilots to take the helm of the stately Craft. Few of us have been more fortunate in posting a vigilant sentinel at the door of our lips, none, perhaps, more successful in warding off from the heart the malign influence of rancor and revenge. While in matters of grave concern he was dignified and conservative, wise in counsel and discreet in action, he was nevertheless possessed of an irresistible *bonhomie* which rendered him eminently social and companionable. Affable in manner, transparent in purpose, attractive in speech and ever ready with incident or illustration "to point a moral or adorn a tale," sparkling with genuine wit without asperity, a wit diamond-

pointed yet sugar-coated, elastic in spirit, fluent of soul, mirth-loving and mirth-inspiring, his presence exerted a magical influence over every circle he entered, and of which he readily became the center of attraction.

We would fain quote Bro. FITCH's tender and touching tribute to Mrs. MORRIS who "with stricken heart from which have vanished the cherished hopes of life, still lingers on the shores of time, awaiting a glorious reunion with the loved and lost beyond the swelling tide," but we are warned that we are taking too much space.

EDWARD B. JONES, the representative of Illinois, was present at the annual communication.

The grand master (CHAS. H. FISK) referred in appreciative terms to the deceased past grand master, Bro. BASSETT, announced the death of Past Master WILLIAM CROMEY, representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and noted the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, including Bro. JAMES H. MATHENY, of Illinois. He had found it necessary to suspend two masters: in one case the commission he appointed to investigate the matter advised that the suspension should stand, in the other withdrawal of the suspending order was advised. In the first instance the master had advanced a Fellow Craft to the third degree over the objection of a member made both privately and in open lodge, in plain violation of the constitution. Manifestly a period for quiet reflection will benefit the offender.

The grand master submitted communications from the grand chapter, the grand council and the grand consistory of the Scottish Rite, informing him that they had so changed their law that every member of their constituent and subordinate bodies should be required to be in affiliation in some blue lodge, and in this connection says:

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America, at its twenty-seventh triennial convocation, November 2, 1889, unanimously adopted the following resolution reported by a committee, of which I had the honor to be a member:

Resolved, That membership in a chapter should be dependent upon and co-existent with membership in a lodge of Freemasons.

This is the law for the General Grand Chapter, and all grand and subordinate chapters subordinate thereto, and constituents thereof.

The constitutional statutes of the Supreme Council 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States declare, that: "No unaffiliated Master Mason shall receive the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite unless he be unaffiliated without his fault or neglect."

The bodies above enumerated have been declared regular and legitimate by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and so are. No action was necessary on the part of either in order to sustenance of the amicable and fraternal relations which have ever existed between them and this grand lodge.

Their laws and actions, however, are in marked contrast with those of the rite specially declared by this grand lodge to be irregular, clandestine and illegitimate; whose representatives have announced in printed and freely distributed circulars that suspension or expulsion by a regular Masonic lodge or body does not in any wise disqualify the suspended or expelled person for admission into bodies of that rite.

Is this last declaration true? We have watched this rite war with a good deal of interest so far as it affected grand lodges, and so far from having seen any denial by either faction of the fact that suspension suspends and expulsion expels, we have on the contrary been struck with the unwonted obsequiousness with which both factions have professed loyal obedience to the demands of their primary allegiance.

The grand master reports that he was requested to lay the corner-stone of the Jewish temple at Henderson, but as the date fixed for the ceremony was Sunday and that date could not be changed, he was compelled to decline to serve or to appoint any one to serve for him.

He submitted fifty-five decisions, some of purely local and others for various reasons of general interest. He decided that, Masonically, the widowhood of a Mason's widow terminated with a subsequent marriage; disclosed the fact by another decision that a motion to lay on the table for the purpose of killing a measure is tolerated in Kentucky lodges; held, as we do, that the instant a brother is dimitted he becomes subject to the operation of the same regulations respecting a resumption of membership in that lodge that any other unaffiliated Mason is subject to, and also that a master cannot suspend a secretary from office against whom charges have been brought. Further we quote:

5. I was asked whether or not the use of "Blue Lights" in the raising of a candidate is permissible in this jurisdiction. An explanation of the ceremonies referred to cannot be printed. Being esoteric, in part at least, I will state them, that my decision may be intelligible to you. They are as follows....:

I held: The use of blue lights and other ceremonies mentioned would not be proper in this grand jurisdiction, because the same would be virtually changing the ritual. The use of what is called a blue light, or a lycopodium flash-light, when a party is brought to light, might be used without serious objection. The other ceremonies mentioned are not in use, so far as I know, in this country at this time

7. Our lodge having made arrangements to confer the Eastern Star degrees on some of our worthy Master Masons' wives and daughters, our senior warden says he saw some time ago in the Home Journal that the grand lodge did not recognize them. If not, how can a Master Mason's wife make herself known as such? Please inform me if it would be right to confer the degrees.

Answer. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky does not favor these side degrees, and in 1888 and 1889 legislated very distinctly upon such bodies as

were recognized by the grand lodge, and as would be legitimate in this grand jurisdiction. The Eastern Star is not one of the bodies so recognized. I know nothing about the degrees myself, and know no one who does. I am unable, therefore, to tell how a Master Mason's wife would make herself known. I think you had better abandon the enterprise.

9. The grand master cannot determine whether or not the proceedings during the trial of a brother by his lodge were or were not regular, or reverse the action of the lodge, or in any way interfere with the result of the trial. In such cases the only procedure is by appeal to the grand lodge, through the committee on grievances. Constitution, Art. VI, Secs. 1, 2, par. 2.

16. A resident of the city of Louisville, where there are several lodges, made application for initiation to a lodge at Henderson. The lodge at Henderson asked consent of and waiver of jurisdiction by one of the lodges at Louisville. Was it necessary to obtain consent of all or of any other lodges in Louisville?

No. The jurisdiction of the various lodges in Louisville is concurrent. Each has jurisdiction over any party residing within the city limits. If the one lodge applied to give unanimous consent by ballot, and the same be properly certified to the lodge at Henderson, the latter can act upon the petition of the applicant.

20. A lodge cannot require a brother, applying for a dimit, to state in his application the reasons which induce him to ask the dimit.

23. Can a brother be suspended for non-payment of dues without fixing a certain period for which he shall stand suspended?

Yes.

24. Is not such suspension an "indefinite suspension," and one declared by the grand lodge to be unlawful?

No. The suspension for non-payment of dues is a suspension until the delinquent dues shall be paid. To this extent the suspension is for a definite fixed period. The party suspended may render the term of suspension uncertain, because he alone can fix the limit to the suspension by payment of his dues, and in this manner reinstate himself as a member of the lodge.

26. A master suspended from his office is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member of the lodge. His suspension merely deprives him of his prerogatives as presiding officer thereof. He is not amenable to trial by the lodge during the term for which he was elected and installed as master.

33. The election of a member of one lodge as an honorary member, by another lodge, does not give the latter penal jurisdiction over the honorary member.

41. Can a past master, or P. G. M., in possession of the P. M. degree of another grand jurisdiction, not a member of a lodge in Kentucky, install the officers of a lodge in this State if requested to do so by the master or acting master lawfully occupying the east?

Answer—Yes. The master may call to his assistance any past master or any Mason present in the lodge for any purpose. Any Mason possessed of the past master's degree, and who can be present at the conference of

that degree, can act when requested so to do by the master, and the officers so installed would be entitled to fill their offices in the lodge.

45. If five candidates may receive the E. A. degree at one meeting, and consequently at the same time, for it would be practically impossible to confer it on each separately, what is there to prevent the conferring of the F. C. degree and the first section of the M. M. degree on more than one candidate at the same time?

Answer. I see nothing to prevent such course. I believe it has been the practice in this jurisdiction. To require the full conference of each section of each degree would necessitate almost nightly meetings, and materially retard the work of many lodges.

47. When a lodge of E. A.'s or F. C.'s is regularly opened, has the master the right to call off and close it when open on the M. M. degree? In other words: Has not every E. A. and F. C. the absolute right, being charged with dues in this jurisdiction, to see his lodge closed on the degree to which he has attained? If not, what rights has he, and why is he charged with dues, then excluded from his lodge before regularly closed? Is it not really desirable, as a matter of instruction to junior and inexperienced members, that they should see the lodge closed with the usual ceremonies? If so, does it not follow that when a lodge is opened on any degree that it should be closed in that degree, so that all the brethren of that grade may, if they so desire, witness it?

Answer. This question has been considerably mooted. Different rules have been announced. I deem it much better practice to open and close the lodge in the E. A. and F. C. regularly. I trust this grand lodge will require this procedure by its subordinate lodges, and I recommend the adoption of a resolution or edict to that effect. Many obvious reasons exist why this should be done. Uniformity of usage should prevail. A lodge which must be separately and regularly opened should be separately and regularly closed.

Some things are worth recording simply as marking epochs, and it is well to stick a pin here showing the time when the color of the light at any particular juncture got into our jurisprudence. It got into our ceremonials years ago, in some localities that we wot of, being coeval with the reappearance of King Solomon on this earth, in an evening gown cut *en train* and a stove-pipe hat. Now that the ice is broken judicially we may expect that the new color line will crop out all over the country—such is the imitative faculty within us. It is of course unfair to criticise at long range a decision, a portion of whose underlying reasons cannot even be whispered in print, but to one who did not hear the grand master's unwritten deliverance, the forbidden color would seem to be appropriate to any portion of the blue degrees.

We don't want to be a prophet of evil, but we feel compelled to say that the future of Kentucky Masonry will probably show the danger of having a grand master with imagination. The "lycopodium flash-light" amendment suggested by the most worshipful Kentuckian reveals that quality of imagination which is closely allied to genius, and while it may immortalize the proposer it is liable to bring no end of trouble to his successors of the pyro-

technic period which it ushers in. Petitions for dispensations for flambeau clubs, and the inevitable and interminable fusillade of questions as to dress accoutrements, tactics, style, rank, fire-proofs, arnica and opodeldoc—each sprouting a dozen subsidiary questions—will burden life for the future grand master, and make him wish that Bro. Fisk had sown dragons' teeth instead all over "the dark and bloody ground."

No. 7 is copied for information, such as it is, for the grand master seems to be in doubt whether the Eastern Star was intended to be included in the prohibitive legislation of 1889. We can't see that it would affect the imperial exchequer sufficiently to be worth the while to make it anathema.

Referring to No. 9, it is held with us that while the grand master may not attempt to review a case of discipline on its merits, yet his recognized right to enter any lodge and compel conformity to Masonic law, warrants him in setting aside a trial where the proceedings have been manifestly unlawful, and particularly where the lodge has not taken the steps necessary to give it jurisdiction and the accused is not properly in court. The question involved in No. 16 was decided differently in Illinois, on the ground that what was equally the possession of all the lodges no one lodge could give away, and that the equal interest which each lodge had in a resident of their common territory as a possible candidate for Masonry could only cease to be equal when he applied to some one of them for the degrees of Masonry, and then by his own elective act the interest of all the other lodges ceased. The Kentucky decision holds that all the lodges may be ousted by the election of a lodge outside, possessing not even a fractional interest in him, singling out one of their number to give away their common heritage. No. 20 is in accord with our law. Referring to Nos. 23 and 24, we presume that unlike the regulations of Illinois, which forbid the infliction of any penalty but indefinite suspension for non-payment of dues, the Kentucky regulations forbid the infliction of that penalty in terms, for that offense. With us it is expected that the suspension will last until by the joint action of the brother and of the lodge it is terminated; in Kentucky, until it is terminated by the act of the brother alone. In either case "indefinite" seems to us to be just the word to define its nature. Referring to No. 41, the Illinois regulation makes no distinction as to where the service was had which it holds to be requisite before a brother is Masonically qualified to install the officers of a lodge—he must have been elected and installed "Master of some chartered lodge working under the jurisdiction of some recognized grand lodge." This we believe to be good law. It further provides that he shall be affiliated, which we do not believe to be good law.

The question in No. 45 throws a curious side light on the subject of work, indicating that in some localities at least it has been the practice to wholesale the first degree. In Massachusetts at the time we were made it was the practice to confer the whole of the second degree and the first sec-

tion of the third degree simultaneously on as many as could be accommodated, a practice we have not seen elsewhere, but we have nowhere known of the first section of the first degree being conferred upon more than one person at a time.

All the decisions were approved by the committee on jurisprudence, but on motion of Past Grand Master CLARKE Nos. 45 and 47 were non-concurred in.

The grand master, having been notified by the circular letter of the grand master of Ohio of the attempt to set up a pretended grand lodge in that jurisdiction in opposition to the legitimate grand lodge, had issued an edict forbidding the Masons of Kentucky from holding Masonic intercourse with any person holding allegiance to the rebellious body.

Referring to the difficulty and delays incident to the sale of property of defunct lodges, the title of which is vested in the grand lodge in *fee simple* by the act of incorporation, the grand master says:

It would be much better for all parties concerned if lodge property were conveyed directly to the grand lodge, to be used and occupied by the lodge for Masonic purposes, the use of the lodge to cease as soon as it shall cease to be an active working lodge, for any reason or on any account whatever. In this manner alone can the title of the grand lodge be made to appear upon inspection of the records of the county in which the property may lie. I recommend that this course be pursued, and that the grand lodge have prepared the proper form of such conveyance to the grand lodge, and cause the same to be used by subordinate lodges.

If this or some similar action be not taken, I think the grand lodge could safely abandon any attempt to secure real property of defunct lodges. The results do not justify the efforts required in such cases.

The recommendation probably got lost in the reference shuffle, as no action was taken thereon.

The grand master urged an increase of salary for the grand secretary which bore fruit, and made an eloquent appeal for the "Home," the just pride of Kentucky Masons.

The grand lodge granted thirteen charters, continued two dispensations and granted four new ones; requested the management of the Home to permit lodges to take at their own expense as many children therefrom as they can take good care of during vacation months, and requested the lodges to indicate at the next election how many they could so care for; tabled a resolution for a committee to report at the next session a plan whereby the number of delegates to the grand lodge should be reduced below fifty, and adopted the following offered by the grand chaplain, Bro. H. R. COLEMAN:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky F. and A. M. is in favor of joining with other grand jurisdictions of the United States and other na-

tions, in holding a Fraternal Congress, in the city of Chicago, Ill., at some time during the continuance of the World's Fair.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand lodge that said fraternal congress should not be held with a view to the formation of a General Grand Body, but for the interchange of fraternal sentiments, conserving the general interests of Masonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition, and the fundamental features which characterize our system the world over.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the foregoing resolutions, the present grand master appoint *five* delegates who shall act in co-operation with other jurisdictions desirous of joining in the proposition, and if said congress shall be held, said delegates shall represent this grand lodge in the same.

Resolved, That the present grand master be *ex-officio* chairman of said delegates.

The delegates appointed under these resolutions are: CHAS. H. FISK, grand master, chairman; J. A. MCKENZIE, grand master elect; JAMES W. STATON, chairman foreign correspondence committee; H. B. GRANT, grand secretary; H. R. COLEMAN, grand chaplain; J. W. HOPPER, past grand master.

JAMES A. MCKENZIE, of Oak Grove, was elected grand master; HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 113) is again the work of Bro. JAMES W. STATON, now senior grand warden, reviewing all the American grand lodges except British Columbia and Mississippi. Illinois for 1890 receives very full notice. Referring to Grand Master PEARSON's recommendations looking to a reduction of expenses, and to his statement that the reduction of mileage to seven cents per mile would be a saving to the grand lodge of over \$5,000 annually, he says what ought to strike everybody as the obvious thing:

Brethren ought to be satisfied with all necessary expenses being paid, and ought not to make the mileage and per diem the means of putting more into their pockets than is necessary for their actual expenses, and to be made comfortable while attending grand lodge.

He did not prove to be a correct prophet when he said that the amendment to the constitution looking to an increase of the per diem to the representatives, officers and committees of the grand lodge would surely pass by an overwhelming vote. His head was level, but he forgot for the moment that the voting constituency on that question was the constituent lodges, and not the assembled representatives to whom would fall the usufruct of a favorable determination of the proposition. The work of Grand Secretary MUNN is complimented as that of a careful and painstaking officer, and the oration of Bro. WOLFF as being "eminently practical, without any Fourth-of-July spread-eagle foolishness in it."

The Illinois report on correspondence receives generous praise, although he finds in it abundant matter with which he disagrees. Of certain matters he says:

He quotes several of Grand Master Black's decisions, agreeing with some, and dissenting from others. Of course he dissents from the ruling of Bro. Black on the Cerneau question. It seems to us that we have discussed this matter *pro* and *con* until it is threadbare. But we affirm once for all, that any body claiming to be Masonic, and basing such claim on the fact of having attained to the Third Degree in Symbolic Masonry, and making no concealment of the fact that it uses the esotery of the Blue Degrees in its ritualistic work, we unhesitatingly say that grand lodge has the right to inquire into the legitimacy of such body. And, whether grand lodges have granted recognition to any body styling itself Masonic, such as Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, Councils of Royal and Select Masters, Commanderies of Knights Templar, or bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, by actual resolution or report, or by record, they have tacitly extended recognition to such bodies by permitting them to use their esotery, occupy their halls and other acts, and this has been done by grand lodges who forbid their subordinates to exercise joint occupancy with other secret organizations which claim no connection with Masonry. There is not a grand lodge, in the knowledge of this writer, at least, on the American Continent, that has shut its doors against chapters, councils, commanderies, or legitimate bodies of the Scottish Rite. We do not know whether Bro. Robbins is a member of any of the so-called higher Masonic bodies, but if he has attained to no more than the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, he knows, as well as does this writer, that the esotery of the Blue degrees is carried into the chapter, and the grand lodges have full knowledge of that fact. With these facts before us, it will not do to say that grand lodges cannot inquire into the standing of all bodies claiming to be Masonic.

We want to say once for all, that we do not allow any man, not even Bro. Robbins, to exceed us in our loyalty and admiration for Blue Masonry, so-called, and those who know us best know that for more than thirty years the best efforts of our Masonic life have been given in upholding Symbolic Masonry as taught in the three first degrees. But, while that is all so, we are not prepared to say that there is no Masonry outside of those degrees. It is well known by those who do know that the chapter and council degrees are only an amplification of the Blue degrees, and explain certain things that are mystified in the Blue degrees. Now if we must fall back on the "original plan" of Masonry, as Bro. Robbins so strenuously contends, let us wipe out everything but the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft, because there is no positive evidence that the Third Degree was in existence in 1717. To be consistent, Bro. Robbins must renounce everything except the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft. Surely the Constitutions of 1723 are silent on the existence of the Master-Mason's degree, and as that was the first document given to the world announcing an organized fraternity let us stand by it, and it alone.

It seems to Bro. STATON that he has discussed this question until it is about threadbare, but we assure him that if he has thought out his side of the question as carelessly as he seems to have read our side of it, he is liable to find that there is some nap on it yet. We say this from the manner in which he affirms "once for all"—"an undisputed thing in such a solemn way," with the implication that we had disputed it. He will look in vain in

anything which we have written for a denial of the *right* of the grand lodge, nay, for any intimation that it may not become the duty of the grand lodge to inquire into the operations of any body of Masons, not of its own creation, that assumes the Masonic name and professes to teach and practice Masonry within its grand jurisdiction. What we did say at the outset of the paragraph to which he is assuming to reply, was that "the mere fact that any organization makes it a necessary qualification of its candidates that they shall be Master Masons, warrants no inquiry even, on the part of the grand lodge into its operations." But we added in the very next sentence that "when such organization calls itself Masonic and professes to teach and practice Masonry, the grand lodge has a right to inquire"; and this we emphasized by adding that if any organization save itself (the grand lodge) establishes bodies for the alleged purpose of teaching Masonry on its territory, it can relieve itself of the duty of immediate warfare against such bodies only by assuming that they are not touching in any way the Masonry whose undivided custody it not only possesses but has entailed upon it in such a way that it cannot live without it."

If it is true as Bro. STATON says that there are associations of Masons who not only call themselves Masonic bodies but who make no concealment of the fact that they use the esotery of the blue degrees, then it is no wonder that he unhesitatingly affirms the right of the grand lodge to inquire, not into the legitimacy of such bodies—for except upon the assumption of an illegitimate use of the Masonry of which it is the exclusive custodian there is no possible ground on which it can intervene—but to inquire by what influences it has itself been kept from recalling the brethren of its obedience to their forgotten duties, their forgotten or repudiated allegiance to the ancient law from whose prescriptions neither individual Masons nor associations of Masons can absolve themselves. It may be true that individual members of grand lodges have been accessory to the use of the esotery of Masonry by bodies other than the grand lodge whose claim to its exclusive control is the sole warrant and excuse for existence; but it is a misuse of terms to say that the grand lodge has permitted the use of its esotery by these bodies when the grand lodge could have no knowledge, Masonically speaking, whether they were using it or not. As a Royal Arch Mason the writer hereof may know whether the esotery of the lodge is carried into the chapter, but unless his view of his engagements permits him to disclose to those not Royal Arch Masons the secrets of the chapter, the grand lodge of which he is also a member is not a whit wiser because of his knowledge. Nor is it any wiser in that respect if it numbers a hundred Royal Arch Masons among its numbers instead of one. Down to 1890 no grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has ever "permitted" any bodies save the lodges of its own creation to use its esotery, because down to that time no grand lodge ever assumed to know that they were so using it. It was reserved for the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to offer to place in the custody of bodies not

of its own creating so much of its heritage as might be necessary to piece out their alleged Masonry and perfect their adoption of the three degrees the exclusive control of which had heretofore made that body in reality as well as in name, a grand lodge.

Bro. STATON jauntily proposes that if we are to be a stickler for the original plan of Masonry we must renounce everything but the parts of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft, because there is no positive evidence that the Master Mason's degree existed in 1717. Now we are quite ready not only to admit with Bro. STATON that there is no positive evidence of the existence of the third degree at that time, but to confess our belief that it did not exist in the esoteric sense of the word, and that the same is true of the Fellow Craft's degree speaking in the same sense. But that the parts, or distinctions of Fellow and Master did exist, were coeval with the Charges of a Freemason or the Constitutions of 1723, is attested not only by the general regulations "thereunto annexed" but by the text of the constitutions themselves, and we beg to refer Bro. STATON to our review of Colorado in the Illinois report for 1891, for the probable manner in which the part or distinction of Master took on its esoteric body. Those who argue that the Royal Arch and the series of degrees that have been invented since, stand on the same footing as the third degree so far as the question of their being departures from the original plan of Masonry is concerned, either forget to remember or remember to forget that the distinctions of Apprentice, Fellow and Master are a part of the original plan and that all the rest are not.

Renewing the discussion for positively the last time, as he announces, of the subject of sectarianism in Masonry, our brother reiterates with an earnestness that leaves no doubt of the sincerity which we have never questioned, his declaration that a belief in God is the foundation-stone of the Masonic Fraternity, but inasmuch as no one has questioned this its relevancy is not apparent. He further says that he is as immovable as the Rock of Ages in his belief that the Bible is the revealed word of the only true and living God. As we have never disputed the correctness of this belief or sought to move him from it, we must beg to remind him that the implication conveyed by the connection in which he says it, is equally irrelevant and gratuitous. The question of the authenticity of the Bible is not the issue between us. The question is whether the discussion of such questions in Masonic lodges is permissible under the prescriptions of the paramount law of the institution.

As usual we find that we have given so much space to matters wherein we disagree, that the larger number of subjects wherein we find ourselves in accord with Bro. STATON must go by the board. We have only time and space to say with reference to matters referred to him and requiring action, that on his recommendation the Grand Lodge of Victoria was recognized,

and that the Grand Orient of Italy, and The Federal District Grand Lodge of the United States of Mexico wait on the results of further investigation.

LOUISIANA, 1892.

80TH ANNUAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

FEBRUARY 8.

The representative of Illinois, R. W. Bro. WM. P. STUBBS, was not present at either of the sessions.

The death-roll as called by the grand master (CHAS. F. BUCK) is a long one. It includes JOHN G. FLEMING, past grand master, dead at sixty-six, credited by the grand master with "a character of inflexible directness, a will of invincible persistence, an intellect of broad and discriminating power." Continuing, he says:

For a man whose life was held in the hard bounds of physical labor and ordinary business pursuits, without the aid of anything more than a common school education, and that cut off in earliest years, he had acquired a store of literary and historic knowledge that often surprised his hearers into admiration.

He possessed a wonderful memory, and his knowledge was ready at hand when the occasion called. This made him a powerful adversary in debate; when argument failed, he was never at a loss to sustain himself by some apt illustration or well-timed anecdote. Had his destiny or ambition directed him to a field of intellectual labor, he would have made his mark; properly equipped and trained, he need have feared no man.

As a Mason he was devoted to the interests of the Craft in this jurisdiction. He was skilled in the secret work and well versed in the history of Freemasonry.

The list also includes W. H. MOON, grand junior deacon; FRANCIS MARION BROOKS, past grand senior warden; JOHN W. MADDEN, past master, whom death overtook while in the discharge of Masonic duties, in the lodge-room of Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, and past masters THOS. W. WILLIAMS and JOSEPH A. BURKE. He refers also to the death of Bro. ALBERT PIKE, and to the deceased in terms of warmest eulogy. The memorial tablet devoted to his memory in the proceedings records him as the representative of Louisiana near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and as "Past Grand Master of Arkansas." If in view of the fact that he had never been master of a lodge his cotemporaries thus speak of him in official pro-

ceedings, it is not remarkable that unofficial Masonic papers in the face of repeated corrections of the misinformation, go on speaking of GEORGE WASHINGTON as a past grand master.

The grand master referring to the circular letter of Grand Master GOODALE, of Ohio, relative to the setting up of a rebellious grand lodge in that jurisdiction, says:

As M. W. Bro. Goodale himself says that, but for the fact that foreign jurisdictions might be misled or imposed on, the "rebellious faction would be too insignificant for notice," I do not think any action on the part of this grand lodge is necessary; but it is important to note the fact, in order that no recognition of any kind be accorded to the adherents of this faction.

Acknowledging the receipt of the Kentucky circular proposing a "Fraternal Congress" at Chicago during the World's Fair, he says the date recommended is the second Monday in August, 1893. He thinks nothing need be said as to the creation of a general grand lodge, as no intention exists anywhere looking to such an object. He suggests that the grand lodge might, if so minded, pass a resolution committing Louisiana to it, or otherwise expressing its sense on the subject, but as at least one more grand communication must intervene the appointment of delegates and other details might wait. The subject went to the committee on foreign correspondence and the committee was subsequently given until next year to report on that and another matter referred. The other matter referred to it is that portion of Grand Master BUCK's address in which he complains of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for its manner of treating the suggestion made in his last annual address—noticed by us last year—looking to the possible establishment or renewal of former fraternal intercourse with European grand orients. He accuses the chairman of the Pennsylvania committee of injustice and uncharitableness, and justifies his own "deviation"—which he hopes "may establish no precedent for grand masters to indulge in controversy or polemics with correspondence committees"—by assuming that the Pennsylvania committee have taken needless alarm, "having mistaken an utterance sprung from the soul and bottom of Masonic confraternity, for a treasonable heresy, the apostacy of disbelief which destroys the brotherhood of man when it repudiates the supremacy and essentiality of God!" As above stated we called attention to the same proposition which Bro. VAUX made the text for his criticism, not because we had any idea that he contemplated the possibility of resuming fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France—for we are all agreed that that aggregation is left out when we speak of Masonic bodies—but because we thought a proposition to recognize any of the "grand orients of Europe" merited criticism. We accordingly quoted the reasons which the Grand Lodge of New York assigned for ordering that "recognition and correspondence" between itself and grand orients should "cease." This action was taken before grand lodges had repudiated the Grand Orient of France

for eliminating the requirement of a belief in God from its constitution. If it was unjust in Bro. VAUX to think from Bro. BUCK's remarks that he desired to bring about the establishment or renewal of formal fraternal relations with other European orients, we too must plead guilty to injustice, but not to uncharitableness, for whether consciously or unconsciously on his part, we think that is the natural and obvious deduction from his language.

The grand lodge met in its new temple, the corner-stone of which was laid on the twenty-fifth of the preceding March, but was not yet in full possession of the building, but was holding it for the benefit of the contractor and his sureties. The cost, as usual, largely exceeded the initial estimates. Originally authority was given to demolish the old temple and build anew on the site at a cost not exceeding \$60,000, but a more ambitious plan seeming more desirable, a special communication promptly and nearly unanimously raised the limit to \$100,000 and authorized a mortgage of \$70,000, the bonds to bear 5 per cent. As figured by the committee of audits and accounts, the grand master announced that after paying the contract price, \$100,000, and extras and furnishings amounting to \$10,000 more, still the bonded five per cent. debt would not exceed \$70,000. This was all they had to meet—only this and nothing more. This is an unusually fine showing for an enterprise of such magnitude carried on under grand lodge auspices, and we sincerely hope the usual dismal subsequent experience in the management and final extinction of the debt will be escaped.

The grand master submitted seven decisions, three of which involve principles general in their application:

First—Must every member present when a ballot is taken on an application for initiation vote? or can the W. M., for private reasons communicated to him, excuse a member from voting?

I hold, that every member present *must* vote; and the W. M., nor even a vote of the brethren, can excuse anyone from voting.

Fifth—Has a lodge in this jurisdiction power to try a brother Master Mason hailing from another jurisdiction on charges of un-Masonic conduct?

I held, 1st. That the lodge could try the brother, but could inflict no punishment except deny him the privilege of visitation.

2d. That at the request of the lodge to which he belonged, and with the consent of the grand master, the lodge might try a "sojourning" brother.

3d. But I earnestly advised against the lodge's burdening itself with the ordeal and frictions of a "trial" under such circumstances. The lodge could protect itself by simply refusing him admission.

An E. A. lost his left hand above the wrist; could he advance?

I considered his case was not different from an original applicant, and held him disqualified.

The committee on jurisprudence had the concurrence of the grand lodge

in its approval of all save that relating to jurisdiction over offending sojourners, of which they properly say:

In such cases we hold that where the alleged offenses have been committed within the jurisdiction of a lodge, it not only has the power to try the offender, though he belong to another jurisdiction, but can inflict any penalty upon him that it could upon one of its own members.

The grand master confessed that his ruling that maiming subsequent to initiation disqualified for advancement was against his own judgment, but seems not to have entertained any doubt that the rule requiring physical ability to conform applied to advancement as well as to initiation. Illinois holds that it applies only to "making," expressly on the ground that at the time the rule was fixed "making" comprised the whole ceremonial, degrees being unknown, and we think a majority of grand lodges hold with Illinois as to the rule if not as to the reason for it. There seems to us no more reason for denying advancement on account of maiming after making, than for expulsion for the same reason when one has attained to the third degree.

In granting a dispensation for a new lodge the question arose whether the recommendation of the nearest lodge—required by law—was valid, the petitioners being themselves members of that lodge and constituting a majority of the members present, and they voting to recommend. The grand master says:

I referred the question to the committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence. It is divided in its views; a majority holding that the brethren who appear as petitioners could not vote, as they would be practically voting for themselves, which violates the spirit of the law. The chairman of the committee, M. W. Bro. Hornor, is of opinion that Anacoco Lodge was competent to recommend, and that the brethren had the right to vote. I incline to this view, but the example would be a bad one, so avoided establishing a precedent by withholding the dispensation, unless the petitioners would furnish the recommendation of the "next nearest lodge." This they did, and I granted the dispensation subject to your action. For this there is no provision in our written law, and that is the main reason why I bring this matter directly before the grand lodge. If petitioners, being members of the "nearest" lodge, cannot vote—and for some reason a constitutional quorum of members other than petitioners will not act—then a case arises for which the law makes no provision unless, as I have done, the recommendation of the "next nearest" lodge can be accepted.

We presume the action of the grand lodge in approving and confirming the action of the grand master granting the dispensation meant something, but whether it was held that the original recommendation of Anacoco Lodge thus carried—subsequently formally withdrawn—was valid, whether warrant for the grand master's action was found in the fact of the recommendation of the "next nearest lodge," or whether the grand lodge assumed to validate an act which lacked validity according to its own laws, we find ourselves unable, after some reflection, to determine.

Referring to the assessment on degrees the grand master says the Fraternity had grown restive and impatient under it, but urges patience under it until the revenues from the temple are absolutely in hand, saying:

We have done well to be able to fairly finish our building without adding to the debt; but the tax on degrees will materially help to bridge over the last difficulty; pay the remaining one thousand dollars, due from Overflow Fund to the Relief Lodge, and devote an appropriate and sufficient sum for grand lodge as hereinafter suggested.

The tax was reduced from three dollars to two and continued.

The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge shows a total of \$818.40 expended during the year, none of which was to applicants from Illinois.

The grand lodge granted four charters to new lodges and continued three under dispensation; forfeited the charter of one lodge and received the surrender of another; passed resolutions of condolence with the grand master of England, the Prince of Wales, on the death of his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, provincial grand master of Berkshire; and recognized the grand lodges of New Zealand and Tasmania.

CHARLES F. BUCK, of New Orleans, grand master; RICHARD LAMBERT, New Orleans (P. O. Drawer No. 81), grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 77) by Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, like the preceding five of his last series of reports, follows the topical plan which he holds presents the advantages of economizing space and money and insuring wider reading.

He recapitulates the subjects treated in this series of reports, generally with brief comments. Relative to the so-called Past Master's Degree—not treated of by him since 1887—he says that one by one our grand lodges are repudiating the idea of the necessity of the secret ceremony, and he expects in due time, if he lives long enough, “to see this excrescence thrown aside and abandoned by all.”

Under the head of Masonic Homes he strongly urges the same views of the individual nature of our charitable engagements with which the readers of our reports have long been familiar:

There seems to be a departure, more or less extensive, prevalent among the Fraternity, from the original idea upon which the order was founded. The fundamental principles of the institution of Freemasonry are not so well understood by Freemasons generally as they were, say, fifty years ago. The landmarks, as we wrote of them last year, are being departed from. Our duty to God and our country may be regarded with equal clearness, and pursued with equal zeal now as formerly, but the duty we owe our neighbor, if not ourselves, is being forgotten. It is to the third of those landmarks, our duty to our neighbor, that we desire now as germane to the subject, Masonic Homes, to call special attention. It is the last and greatest of these

tenets, charity, in its widest significance (in the revised version, Love). There is faith in God, hope in immortality, but charity is greater than all, for faith may be lost to sight; hope ends in fruition, while charity extends throughout the boundless realms of eternity.

Charity is not mere alms-giving, much less doling out or even freely giving from the treasury of the lodge. The lodge owes me nothing in the way of charity or relief. That is not the object, nor one of the objects of the lodge organization. The object, the purpose of the lodge organization, is the propagation of the rite by the reception of members and the teachings of the principles through means of the ceremonies, doctrines and dissertations on the principles of the order, and by social intercourse, all of which can better be done through the lodge organization, if indeed, this can otherwise be done at all.

As stated above, the lodge as an organization owes me nothing in the way of charity. That whatever in the restrictive sense of alms-giving, or in the broader senses of universal benevolence, good will, love to our neighbor, it is solely and wholly an individual matter. We, each and all of us, are solemnly enjoined to contribute, *individually*, to the relief of a worthy distressed brother, his widow and orphans, as his necessities may require and our means will permit. But of this we individually are the sole judges, each for himself, answerable only to conscience and God, both as to necessity and ability. As stated, the lodge has nothing to do with this. The lodge, according to the principles, the landmarks of the order, has no right to exact from me a dollar—anything—for any charitable purpose. What I give I must give freely, of my own free will and accord, else my contribution is not a gift, has not one element of charity. Indeed, careful observers have noticed, with grief, that where lodges have taxed or assessed their members, to create what is called a charitable fund, the membership of those lodges have ceased in a measure to be charitable, have become less and less true Masons. Their hands go less often into their pockets; their good will and kindly feeling is less often manifested. They cease, more and more, to regard the institution as the Masonic institution should be regarded, but look upon it as a health or life insurance organization, in which, as long as the members pay their dues, they will be relieved, but no longer. All manifestations of true charity, except through the treasury of the lodge, ceases, and a bare pittance doled out to the needy applicant, as the meager funds of the lodge may suffice, of the remains of our monthly dues, and this is called charity and the relief of brethren in distress. We, as individuals, are relieved and come to think the payment of our dues to the lodge is the fulfillment of all our obligations as Masons to our brother Masons. This, if not an actuality to all, is so to many, and the tendency is more or less marked in all. The Mason ceases to be our brother. He is only a member of the lodge, and this only so long as he punctually pays his annual dues.

In his summing up he says: .

The result of the whole seems to be, that in large jurisdictions like New York, *after a large fund has been accumulated*, a Home may be established. In Pennsylvania, investments are made and the interest distributed. In Illinois, contributions are made, but the homes or asylums are private affairs; such is the present status in Michigan.

In the smaller and weaker jurisdictions, such as Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, the expense of keeping up homes and asylums has been a weight upon the Fraternity which they could not bear, and has had a very

depressing effect upon the prosperity of the order. They have necessitated the levying of assessments, the increase of annual dues, and of fees, and invariably led to a decrease of membership, and to the want of a healthful increase. Attempts, in years past, to establish Masonic colleges or schools have had a like result, and have ended in their total abandonment.

The tendency of this movement—the establishment of Masonic Homes—has been to cause the individual Mason to forget the first principles of the order, the first teachings of the E. A. degree, that Brotherly Love, relief, charity, was individual, each one to contribute, as the occasion might require, and his means would permit, and of which he was to be the sole judge. The principle of relief is increased in the heart of each, the more it is brought into exercise. The more we do, the more we feel inclined to do. But on this we wrote in the beginning, under this head.

Again, many have doubted the efficiency of these large establishments. So far as the results with us thus far show they are very expensive, cost much more than the good they do. In a territorial jurisdiction like ours, say four thousand Masons scattered over the whole State, the needy, were there ample means, could not be collected, at least conveniently, in one place, and when they were there it is not the home we would choose. We should not seek to congregate the needy of the State in one place; though called a Masonic Home, it is not a home in the true sense of the word. It is a poorhouse, where all or many of the poor and needy are collected together. One-fourth the cost of each individual, in such a home, would establish a widowed mother and her orphan children in a little (real) home of their own, and keep them there with all the sanctities of home about them. The writer has often and always felt that our orphan asylums, though of great good, are necessary evils. Better, could it be, that the orphan children could be, one, two or three, in families, where they would feel and be at home.

BRO. FELLOWS copies from the Illinois report on this subject, and also under the subject of Landmarks. He appends his usual statistical tables, and these we may transfer to our pages unless some of later date and equally complete come in.

MAINE, 1891.

72D ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

MAY 5.

The Maine volume is graced by a fine portrait of Grand Master CHASE.

The ambassador of Illinois, Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE, was present.

The grand master (ALBRO E. CHASE) announced the death of HILLARD W. ROBINSON, district deputy grand master, and of SILAS ALDEN, in his

eighty-sixth year, "who had been a Mason for nearly sixty years, and who had shown by his works his love for the Fraternity." He stated that on reading the paper before coming to the grand lodge he had learned of the death of GEO. W. DEERING, one of their most esteemed brethren, who had been a district deputy grand master and corresponding grand secretary. We alluded to his death last year. From an appreciative memorial by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, we learn that he was in his sixty-second year, a native of Portland, made a Mason in Portland Lodge with which he again affiliated after his return from Illinois.

We are at loss to ken in what capacity the grand master was acting, whether judicial or executive, in two cases of trials of which he speaks in which the papers had been sent to him, and which he returned to the lodges without his approval and with directions to fix another penalty instead of reprimand; and this being done he forwarded the papers to the committee on grievances and appeals.

Under the sub-heading of "St. John's Day" the grand master describes the gathering of the Craft in brave array, the grand lodge in carriages with Portland Lodge as an escort, and their embarkation for a sail down the harbor with their noses all in the air for clams! What follows is purely esoteric except to the participants:

Alas! for human expectancy. The clam, even after a tedious waiting, appeared in neither a succulent nor any condition enticing to mankind, and so he was left to become a clam of contention between the manager of the clam-bake and the committee, and there he still remains, and will remain until the supreme court of this state shall decide that it is right to pay for what you don't get. The committee did and have done all in their power to make everything satisfactory, and when the end is reached it is to be hoped that all the fraternity in Maine, who so wish, may sit down once more to a good old-fashioned clam-bake, and enjoy it.

We have no key to this, but guessing between the lines we infer that the clam likewise became either esoteric or corrupted.

They say that some people can skin eels so deftly that the eels enjoy it. Those of the Maine district deputies who had neglected their duties doubtless believe this is not exaggeration.

We copy one of the five decisions reported, his views being the same that prevail in our grand lodge:

5. A member of a lodge in Maine was killed in California and the lodge in California asked by telegram if they should bury him. The master of the lodge in Maine conferred with his wardens, and not being able to communicate with the relatives of the brother, requested the lodge in California to bury him, and if in need to send the bills for necessary expenses. "Ought this (Maine) lodge to pay those bills, or was it the duty of the lodge there (California) to bury him (if his friends desire it) and pay their own bill?"

Answer. By your act I think that you are responsible for the payment of the bills, since you authorized the lodge to bury the brother.

This decision is reported, because the matter of the payment of the bills contracted by the brother in distress, when away from home, and those contracted for the burial of a brother, occasions much correspondence, and gives rise to many different opinions. There are secret organizations whose laws are such that the money paid out by one lodge to the member of another lodge shall be returned to the former by the latter. It has, however, been the boast of Masonry that its charity was its distinguishing characteristic, and that no institution was more famed for its disinterested liberality. "If a brother be in want, every heart is moved; when he is hungry, we feed him; when he is naked, we clothe him; when he is in trouble, we fly to him; when he is dead, we bury him." And then send a bill of particulars to his lodge or to his poor relations, and demand the money that it costs us!! Not by this procedure do we confirm the propriety of the title we bear, and convince the world at large that *brotherhood* among Masons is something more than a name.

The venerable grand secretary, IRA BERRY, thus closes his report:

The fourth volume of records has been filled and I have procured a fifth volume to commence the record of 1891. Three of these volumes, containing nearly 2,000 pages, commencing in 1856, and running thirty-five years, I have filled myself. The other thirty-six years were contained in the first volume. The proceedings of early years were brief.

The committee appointed last year "to present a plan for so conducting the voting for grand officers as to avoid confusion, and at the same time secure a reasonable degree of expedition," made an early report which was taken from the table, where it had lain temporarily, read just before the election and laid by again during the experiment with its method. We judge that it was not wholly satisfactory, as it was recommitted, and finally reported and passed as follows:

That, before proceeding to vote for grand officers, the brethren be supplied with printed or written ballots, or with a sufficient number of slips of paper, upon which each may write the names of candidates, and then seated in the hall. Then the committee shall pass around among the brethren and receive their votes, while they remain seated, until all the officers have been elected.

We are led to wonder what could have been the method which this displaces. On paper this looks like our method of collecting the ballots, but we notice that later the purchase of "such apparatus as is necessary for collecting ballots" was authorized. With us the necessary "apparatus" is always at hand, it being the time-honored hat so multiplied that even with our large number of votes but a few minutes are consumed in collecting the ballots.

A petition from a lodge for permission to heal one Bro. FERDINAN FRANKLIN HARRIMAN, who while a mate of a vessel was in Scotland, and being ignorant of the laws of Masonry was made a Mason while there, he being then and since a resident of Bucksport, Maine. Presumably the lodge that made

him was a lawful lodge regularly at labor, as he received a diploma from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. On the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence permission to heal was granted, whence we infer that the committee held the action of the Scotch lodge to be "without Masonic virtue."

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; granted leave of absence, by vote, to two brethren; approved all the decisions reported by the grand master one year before; gave the committee on public grand honors further time to report, and extended the same indulgence to the committee on foreign correspondence anent the recognition of the grand lodges of New Zealand and Tasmania, the committee being unable yet to decide whether a majority of the lodges in the jurisdiction had united in the movement in New Zealand, and without information for an intelligent decision respecting Tasmania; accepted for publication from the committee on history a phototype plate of the old Burnham tavern, at Machias, where Warren Lodge, No. 2, held its first meeting, May 20, 1779; and laid on the table until the next annual communication a proposition to re-enact the standing regulation of 1883, viz:

Resolved, That no Mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating any printed document or cipher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under the penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the constitution of the grand lodge for gross un-Masonic conduct.

And all Masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation.

HENRY B. TAYLOR, of Machias, was elected grand master; IRA BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

Bro. BERRY did not long survive his re-election.

The report on correspondence (pp. 294), by Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, stands as usual the first report of the year for its many-sided excellence. In his prefatory remarks he says:

While the old questions which have returned again and again for discussion are perhaps no nearer a conclusion, in which all will agree, than heretofore, quite a number of new questions that have arisen within a comparatively short time, seem to be nearing a settlement. One of the most important is that in relation to Masonic Homes, and we desire to call the attention of the craft in Maine specially to our remarks in this report, touching that subject. The time was when any grand lodge would have deemed it highly desirable to have such an institution if it could raise the means for providing it, but experience has called attention to the fact that the number of beneficiaries in a jurisdiction may be so small as to make it unwise to establish one. Then also the point has been raised, that in very many cases, it is better for all concerned, to *aid in the support* of the needy than to furnish them a *full support*. The home almost necessarily implies that the beneficiaries shall receive therein their full support.

Reviewing Illinois for 1890, he says:

The "Report" of the Grand Master (John M. Pearson) is a somewhat brief account of his official action: whether the name "report" is used to indicate a departure from the "address" or not, we do not know; but this document adheres very closely to a report of official action. It shows that Bro. Pearson had been a faithful, hard working officer, though, except the assurance of the prosperous condition of the craft, it contains nothing of general interest.

* * * * *

The proceedings were of the usual, routine character, pleasantly varied with the reception of visiting brethren, representatives of other grand lodges, and a fine oration on "The character and duty of Masonry," by Rev. Dr. A. T. Wolf, grand orator.

Copying from our introduction a portion of our remarks relative to Masonic Homes, he says:

While this matter has been considered in Maine, and opinion in relation thereto become pretty well settled, we trust the brethren will read carefully the views of Bro. Robbins, because an examination of the proceedings of the grand lodges shows that this is one of the things concerning which a great interest has been aroused among the craft, even in the smaller jurisdictions, and that there is danger that enthusiasm and a laudable desire to engage in Masonry's most "perfect work" will obscure our judgment, by which a purely business proposition should be tested.

He says he has not seen that we have noticed his position with reference to the 'war in the Empire of High Riteism,' and proceeds to state it:

We hold that the grand lodge has the full power to determine what the members of its obedience *may practice as Masonry*; to forbid their practicing, *as Masonry* any rites which it deems injurious to the harmony and welfare of the craft; and to "intervene" whenever it finds it necessary to protect the institution. We hold, further, that it has the power to prohibit its members from joining, or in any manner supporting, in its jurisdiction, any, or all, of the organizations claiming to be of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, or any "High Rites" by whatever name they may be called; and that if in its judgment such a course is necessary in order to preserve harmony, *it is its duty to do so*. We hold that the grand lodge *owes no duty* to any of them, except so far as it has voluntarily placed itself under obligations to them.

What we have written on this subject affords abundant evidence that we are in almost complete accord with Bro. DRUMMOND in so much of his statement as we have already quoted. Striking out the words "or all" following "any" after "jurisdiction," and the qualifying *almost* which we have used may be dispensed with. And yet it is far from stating our position completely, because it does not indicate the radical difference which exists between us. In the Masonic acceptance of the term we hold that the grand lodge has "full power to determine what the members of its obedience may practice as Masonry." If we correctly understand Bro. DRUMMOND he holds that not only is the grand lodge under no constraint in determining what it shall be that is so practiced, but under none whatever in determining *where*

it may be so practiced. We hold that in this as in all other matters wherein they are applicable, the grand lodge is under the constraint of the Charges of a Freemason, its powers, as the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine puts it, being "within the ancient constitutions and landmarks of Freemasonry." In determining what the members of its obedience may practice as Masonry it is powerless to define, it is forbidden to define aught that is not defined and cannot be identified as Masonry when tested by the Charges of a Freemason. And it has not the power, not the shadow of a right to permit the members of its obedience *to practice as Masonry* what is so defined save in lawful lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, of its own creation. Bro. DRUMMOND continues:

It may put one under the ban and not the other, and if it does, the one has no ground of complaint merely because all are not used alike. If it finds that by prohibiting a part, dissension will not happen because there are not parties to make one, no one can justly complain simply because the other is not prohibited. It is bound to maintain, in good faith, all the obligations to any of them, that it has voluntarily assumed. Practically the situation is this. The grand lodge has been in the same relation for many years with one organization of the Scottish Rite as it has with grand chapter; it has asked and received the assistance of that organization in various Masonic works; the two have gone along together harmoniously. Then comes another and similar organization, and with it come disputes and dissension; whether they are the fault of the old party or the new one, matters not, and, moreover, it is not in the power of the grand lodge to decide; the only fact it knows, or cares to know, is that the existence of the *two* parties, surely produces discord, and endangers the prosperity of the craft, and one or both must go to the wall. If it says that it owes no duty whatever to the new party, but is under obligation to the old party, and therefore, puts the new one under ban, who shall gainsay its right? Or even if for any other cause, sufficient in its judgment, it chooses to put the new one under ban, and at the same time continues its friendly relations with the other, who has any *Masonic* cause of complaint? This is what the grand lodges have done. It is true that in some cases, individuals have undertaken to argue the merits of the controversy between the high contending parties; this we deprecate as earnestly as Bro. Robbins.

The proposition that the grand lodge "is bound to maintain, in good faith, all the obligations to any of them that it has voluntarily assumed" depends upon whether it has assumed any obligations to any of them, either voluntarily or unwittingly, inconsistent with its fealty to the law of Masonry. It is true that the grand lodge has been in one sense in the same relation for many years with one organization of the Scottish Rite as it is with the organization of the Cryptic Rite, the grand chapter: it has tolerated them both. That it has asked or received its assistance of either of them in various *Masonic* works or in any Masonic work we do not think can be demonstrated. But if it could be demonstrated and it were equally true of both, it would still be true that the Scottish Rite does not bear the same relation to the grand lodge that the Cryptic Rite does, nor can it until it is admitted in behalf of the supreme council or the consistory as unreservedly as it is by

the grand chapter that *under no circumstances and in no place can either of them create a lodge that can confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.* But this apart. Bro. DRUMMOND asks, in case the grand lodge chooses for any cause to put under the ban any new organization of a rite whose existing organization it has tolerated, "Who has any *Masonic* cause of complaint?" We answer, every Mason who acknowledges the constraint of "the ancient constitutions and landmarks of Freemasonry," because the jurisdiction of the grand lodge being necessarily and confessedly restricted to the domain of Masonry, intervention is an implicit recognition of something as Masonry other than that which determines its own form and existence, and with which it was entrusted only upon condition of its maintaining in all places, under all circumstances and for all time that neither itself nor any other organization or individual could make innovations in its body. This is the *Masonic* cause of complaint with grand lodges who do no more than implicitly recognize as Masonry that which cannot be identified as such by a reference to the ancient law. But grand lodges have done more than this. Beginning with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts almost every grand lodge that has mixed itself up with this last broil of the imperial factions has explicitly extended such recognition to numerous bodies and systems. Bro. DRUMMOND, it will be seen, says this is precisely the same recognition that has long been accorded:

But he has discovered a conspiracy to secure (leaving out his adjectives) from grand lodges a recognition of the supreme council as a co-ordinate power in Masonry! Precisely the same recognition that has been accorded to it for forty years; precisely the same recognition that has been accorded to the grand chapter for nearly a whole century, and to the grand council and grand commandery for nearly three-quarters of a century; "only this and nothing more." If such a conspiracy ever existed, it successfully achieved its object years before Bro. Robbins was born. We remember what might possibly be termed a "conspiracy" the other way, when an attempt was made in the Grand Lodge of Illinois to sever its relations with the grand chapter: the attempt failed, and we have supposed that the authors of it abandoned their "conspiracy."

He is not warranted in assuming that the toleration of the Scottish Rite by grand lodges in just the same way as the Insurance Rite has been tolerated, is precisely such recognition as is accorded when a grand lodge amends its constitution to declare that the governing bodies of that rite are "regularly and duly constituted Masonic bodies." If a grand lodge should put it into its constitution that some particular life insurance association requiring its members to be Master Masons—and to make the illustration precisely complete let us say the one first "occupying" its jurisdiction—was a "regular and duly constituted Masonic body," would that be precisely the same recognition that has been accorded to them for a score of years? "Only this and nothing more" than the sort of quasi recognition implied in the neglect of the grand lodge to prohibit its trading on the Masonic name?

With a tolerable degree of familiarity with the proceedings of our grand lodge during the thirty years of our membership in it, we confess that we are utterly at loss to conceive what Bro. DRUMMOND is talking about when he speaks of an attempt to sever its relations with the grand chapter. Will he give us, therefore, even so hurried and imperfect a bill of particulars as we gave in our reviews of Ohio in 1890 and 1891, as warranting our warning that a conspiracy existed to secure such recognition of the imperial pretensions as would pave the way for grand orientism and the consequent destruction of the independence of grand lodges. His authoritative denial of the existence of any purpose that had not been fully achieved before we were born, leads us to hope that he may be able to account for the ominous silence of every advocate of "intervention" when the monstrous doctrine was proclaimed in the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in 1887, that a lodge has no right to instruct its master, the first formal denial by a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the principle of representative government in Masonry.

Quoting our remark that it took the Southern Supreme Council seventy-six years to find out and publish to the world that it probably did not possess the inalienable right to control the Masonry of the grand lodge, and that Bro. DRUMMOND, the then head of the Northern Supreme Council, had made an absolute disclaimer of the right in 1872 or 1873, he says the disclaimer had been made many years before, and often, as often indeed as the question ever arose, and says we will find the evidence of this in a book to be issued early in the summer of 1890. We have not yet seen it. In reply to further remarks of ours quoted by him, he says:

The first Supreme Council was established in this country where the York Rite prevailed. It was adapted to the Masonic law here, and based its system upon the symbolic degrees under the sole control of the grand lodge, precisely as the chapter degrees were based; and ever since, that council, and all springing from it in this country, have as loyally and as steadfastly observed this law as have the Grand Chapters—and that is *always and everywhere*. The rite was carried to Continental Europe, where the same system of Masonic government did not prevail, but where Masonry, springing from the same source as in this country, already existed. All concerned united in forming their system, as they had the same Masonic right to do which their brethren of the York Rite had: they chose to unite all the degrees in one series, sometimes with the Supreme Council at the head, and sometimes with a Grand Orient as the supreme governing power. We infinitely prefer our own system, but that is no reason why we should disown the system of other brethren equally as legal and Masonic as our own. A lodge created by a Supreme Council in a country where, by the Masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a lodge, and its Masons as regular Masons, as any to be found in Illinois or Maine. We know that there are some Masons in Illinois and in some other jurisdictions that deny this proposition, but know equally as well that these brethren, in doing so, set themselves against continuous Masonic usage and precedent from the earliest times. When Gen. Lafayette visited this country in 1826, he was received by the grand lodge in nearly every State which he visited; fortunately the present Grand Lodge of Illinois did not then exist, as the rest of us might

have the mortification of his being refused admission on the ground that he was a *clandestine Mason*! The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania received him with the highest honors, but if he were now living, and should seek admission, under the doctrine recently promulgated there, the door would be shut in his face!

We had not intended to devote so much space to this matter, but really we fear that Bro. Robbins' sympathies "for the under dog in the fight" (simply because it *is* the under dog) are leading him to the dangerous doctrine that the grand lodge owes some duty to the "High Rites" which came upon the scene in 1881.

BRO. DRUMMOND having in this kindly way sawn off the limb on which he was sitting, has left but scanty use for our little hatchet. He says "the rite was carried to Continental Europe *where the same system of Masonic government did not prevail*, but where Masonry *springing from the same source as in this country*, already existed." To complete the story it is only necessary to say that what was carried to Continental Europe was what had been brought from there *plus* a few degrees or "grades" that did not change the character of the system—a system saturated all through with the doctrines of Caste and Privilege—and in essence precisely the thing described by the words "where the same system of Masonic government did not prevail."

This system as it there and then prevailed, appropriately rounded out and completed at Charleston, S. C., in 1801, by the finishing touch of an irresponsible head holding office by a life tenure and then sent back to its native and congenial soil, is graphically described by Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD on p. 346, Vol. III., of his incomparable "History of Freemasonry," and on p. 348 of that work a single paragraph shows how wide was the departure and how complete was the dissent from the original plan of the Masonry from which it sprung—the same source as that from which sprung the Masonry existing in this country:

"Foolish and unnecessary as it will always appear to destroy the original beautiful simplicity of the Craft, the great evil of these innovations lies in their destruction of an important principle. Freemasonry is founded upon the perfect equality of all its members, and its governing body is an elective and representative one. In fact the Craft governs itself. But in almost everyone of these new systems, with scarcely an exception, the governing power is autocratic and irresponsible. A Hierarchy is formed, each superior degree directs without appeal those below it, and the highest class rules all the others. Each class is self-elected, that is, it receives into its sacred circle only those whom it pleases, so that those of the lower classes have no voice whatever in the administration of their affairs or in the election of their rulers. This one consideration alone precludes these systems from ever being entitled to call themselves Masonic. They are not and never can be Freemasonry. They are simply separate societies, all of whose members happened to be Freemasons."—*Hist. of Freemasonry, Vol. III., p. 348.*

Elsewhere in his report (*Title, Louisiana, p. 117*) Bro. DRUMMOND says.

“the right of the Craft to govern itself is a fundamental principle, while its *form of government is a landmark*.” It is beyond dispute that the Scottish Rite not only assumes to remove the landmark existing in the form of government by which Masonry is distinguished, but that it also denies the fundamental principle of self-government. If these are not attempted innovations in the body of Masonry then it is idle to speak of innovations. Nobody has stated more tersely, strongly or truly what happens when this is attempted than Bro. DRUMMOND in his special report to the Grand Lodge of Maine on the Grand Orient of France: “*No man or body of men can make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the Institution.*”

It is in countries where the Masonry which sprung from the same source as our own had long since fulfilled all the conditions which he holds necessary to make it *felo de se*, that he dreams of conditions—of a “Masonic law there prevailing”—under which the spook that guiltily walks the earth under the name of the Supreme Council, can beget lodges as lawful and Masons as regular as those of Maine or Illinois!

It is very generous of him to suggest that our sympathies are naturally with the under dog in any fight, but the points where he places his emphasis in this discussion shows that he knows we are not wasting any ammunition on the ephemeral question—utterly trivial and devoid of interest from a Masonic standpoint—of who shall for the time being control the revenues of the Holy Empire.

He copies approvingly a portion of our remarks relative to the powers of grand masters, and our strictures on the Grand Lodge of California for assuming—as it seems to us—to absolve individual brethren from their duties to their fellows whom no process or trial has yet divested of their Masonic standing.

He says that Masonic usage sustains the performance of Masonic ceremonies in laying the corner-stones of structures for *public use* even though owned and constructed for gain by private individuals, corporations, etc., but we presume he would agree with us that in a case where there was any doubt of the propriety of participating he would have Masonry take the benefit of the doubt and decline to do so; holds as we do that a lodge may receive the petition and dimit of an applicant for affiliation without *knowing* that he is the person named in the dimit, or even a Mason, but that no committee should make favorable report thereon until they *know* both these facts; says of the Colorado decision on which we animadverted last year, that “a lodge having suspended one of its members for non-payment of dues, cannot in after years remit the amount and restore him to good standing,” that it is contrary to the practice in all other jurisdictions, so far as his observation has gone; and holds that while a grand lodge has the *power* to

forbid the remission of dues by a lodge on account of the poverty of the party owing them, whether then a member or not, such an act would be a tyrannous exercise of that power never contemplated by the fundamental principles of Freemasonry; thinks the doctrine that a member of a lodge sent from the lodge into an inner ante-room, on lodge business, is, for all practical purposes, present in the lodge, seems to be so fully in accord with sound sense that it needs no discussion, and in view of what he has heretofore said in contravention of the Illinois doctrine that the absence of the charter does not invalidate the work of a lodge, the instrument being unrevoked, we are glad to see that he thinks if the charter is sent out with the brother under such circumstances, it is still constructively present; confesses that while he formerly held to the one-trial doctrine, he is not now prepared to say that no case can arise in which a new trial ought not to be ordered by the grand lodge, even after one full trial by the lodge, and a decision, on appeal, by the former—but in such cases, after the time for appeal has expired, the proceeding would of course be by memorial (as has been done in Illinois); prefers the one-ballot rule because he holds that when a Mason is proficient he is entitled to advancement unless some sufficient cause to the contrary is shown, but thinks there is no injustice in the rule (under the three-ballot law) that he is only entitled to ask for it and can have it only by unanimous consent, as the candidate knows it in advance and assents to it, wherein it seems to us that he gives no weight to the material fact that in assenting to it the candidate may not and probably does not know that the refusal of advancement will render whatever he has already received practically valueless; doubts the expediency of the proposition of an Indiana brother for a preparatory order to be known as “*SONS OF MASONS*,” although the members would have more claims to *legitimate Masonic descent* than would fit out a baker's dozen of some so-called Masonic bodies in Continental Europe; holds and as we think correctly that the work done by a regularly installed master of a lawful lodge, within the body of such a lodge [lawfully assembled], is valid even if he should afterwards be removed for some defect in his title; thinks if a master is called as a witness in a case he should not resume the chair, and is certain that he should not retain it while testifying; welcomes the Michigan decision that it is not competent for a lodge to instruct its secretary to cast the entire vote of the lodge for officers required by the grand lodge regulations to be elected by ballot, and says, as we have always insisted, that should the record disclose that, on an election required to be by ballot, one member was authorized to cast the vote of the lodge, the election would be held to be illegal; has almost reached the conclusion that the Craft have become so demoralized upon the subject of cypher rituals that they will not take efficient measures to cure the evil, and he might have added that to no other cause is the demoralization so largely due as to the ritual printing of the “*High Rites*”; forcibly and truly says that a constitution which permits a member of a lodge to be unjustly deprived of his membership, without remedy, is ‘unjust, un-Masonic and wicked’; discloses the fact that in

Maine, when the number of members of a lodge is less than seven, it ceases to exist, no judgment of forfeiture of charter being required; properly adding interest on the investment at four per cent. to the \$5,000 expenses of a \$125,000 "Home" with twenty-five beneficiaries, he finds it cost \$400 each to support them, and wisely considers this conclusive against this method of Masonic benevolence, as a *business* method, in small jurisdictions, it being a waste of money, not to be tolerated, to spend twice as much as would produce precisely the same result if expended in a different manner; tells Bro. VINCIL that in every case, so far as he knows, grand lodge legislation on the subject of Cerneauism "was caused by the existence of discord among the Craft to a perilous extent, or the imminent danger of it," which leads us to conclude that his review of Indian Territory must have been written after that of Missouri—although alphabetically it comes earlier—inasmuch as he quotes from the committee reporting such legislation there the statement that they were "not troubled by Cerneau emissaries," but what we particularly desire to call his attention to, is that the happy hunting grounds of "our aboriginal brethren"—as Bro. GURNEY was wont to call them—*were not occupied by a Scotch Rite body of any kind or degree*; maintains, what we do not doubt, that as an act of war grand lodges have power to issue edicts of non-intercourse and the right to bind the Masons of their obedience to observe them, a power and right only recently denied; enforces the fact to which we have frequently called attention in these reports, that when a resident of a lodge territory who has never applied moves out of it, at once the lodge has no jurisdiction itself and hence none to waive; confesses to a change of views on the question of perpetual jurisdiction, once believing it to be an important safeguard that ought to be maintained, but more recently coming to regard it only a matter of grand lodge regulation and favoring an amendment limiting the effect of rejection to five years; discloses the fact that in Maine it is practically held that conviction by a civil court is *prima facie* evidence of guilt in a Masonic trial, throwing the burden of proof that it was erroneous or unjust upon the accused; makes a telling use of the caution given by a veteran lawyer to a young one, which perhaps some of us "youngers" need to heed: 'Never assail your antagonist: it is, and will be taken to be, a confession that you cannot answer his arguments'; has no doubt that the old usage sustains the Tennessee law that in the absence of master, wardens and past masters, 'the members, according to seniority, may preside and have all the rights of a regularly installed master'; sensibly says that what the master and wardens know about the state of the ballot, every member has a right to know, the "secrecy of the ballot" relating solely to the *casting* of it, and when it is *cast* all which follows is precisely like other business in the lodge—the common secret of all the members; and on the whole gets so many things into his report that are of value to the Craft, that we find he has beguiled us of a good deal of space which is wholly ungrudged on our part, and of time also which we fear from the sharp call for "copy" leaves the printer in a different state of mind.

MARYLAND, 1891.

105TH ANNUAL.

BALTIMORE.

NOVEMBER 17.

We have the customary two elegant volumes from Maryland, the first covering the proceedings of the annual communication, Nov. 17, 1891, and is adorned with photo-collotypes of past grand masters CHARLES WEBB and JOHN H. B. LATROBE, both deceased, the former in his seventy-second and the latter in his eighty-eight year.

Past Grand Master JOHN S. BERRY, the representative of Illinois, was not present either at this or the semi-annual communication.

The volume opens with the record of a special communication on June 22, 1891, for the burial of Past Grand Master CHARLES WEBB, wherein we note that the funeral rites were performed while the grand lodge was at refreshment. At the annual communication the grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) refers to him as the youngest grand master, save one, he having been first elected at thirty-three, serving then for three consecutive terms, and another term at thirty-seven.

The grand master referred in the most affectionate terms to the death of Past Grand Master JOHN H. B. LATROBE, his Masonic father and preceptor. Of his long life he says:

His long life was such a busy and eventful one that it would require a volume to record his history. He was born in Philadelphia, May 4th, 1803, being a son of Benjamin H. Latrobe, the first architect of the Capitol at Washington. He came to Baltimore at an early age and after being educated at West Point exchanged his profession of engineering acquired there for the law, which he practiced most industriously and successfully for two-thirds of a century. He was associated with almost every public enterprise of moment in our city during his long career. He was made a Mason in Winder Lodge 1827, (and was at the time of his death the oldest Mason in this State,) and volunteering, as tyler, it being the Junior Lodge, headed the Masonic procession to the laying the first stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the 4th of July, 1828.

He delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone of our Masonic Temple on the 20th of November, 1866, and four years later, called, like Cincinnati from the plough, he was chosen grand master and rescued the craft from the impending disgrace of a sale of the temple by its creditors. He was then 67 years old, and after eight years of service at the unanimous call of his brethren, he retired from active duty at the age of 75.

Of their recent misfortune by fire and succeeding events, the grand master says:

We are no longer called upon to discuss the question of the debt contracted twenty years ago. Christmas Day last, with its damaging conflagration, wiped out that subject, and, in its place has arisen a new one—our re-

constructed temple. To-day we are at work upon that structure, full of enthusiasm and hope. Enthusiasm, because at this time we feel that we are going to have a Masonic Temple worthy of the Masons of Maryland, well adapted for the purposes of the craft, and which, when completed, will lend renewed character and dignity to the fraternity, and will be a source of pride and pleasure to each individual brother. Hope, that when it is completed the debt upon it will be so slight that it will be entirely manageable, and not embarrass us as the old debt did for so long a time; hope, that, when it is completed, the craft in our jurisdiction may practically illustrate with renewed vigor the teachings of our ancient fraternity; hope, that, when within a few years we shall have entirely liquidated the indebtedness of the temple, we may be able to rehabilitate our grand charity fund, and thus be in a position to illustrate one of the most beautiful and important of our Masonic teachings.

The Craft everywhere will hope that their most sanguine expectations will be realized, but the history of all large temple enterprises ought to warn them not to expect too much.

The grand master is evidently a little impatient with human nature; he says:

It is becoming quite a common thing for brethren to dimit from their lodges on impulse if anything occurs in a lodge which does not meet their hearty approval and commendation. I am of the opinion that it would be well for the grand lodge to discountenance this practice by enacting such legislation as will restrain, if not put an entire stop to such actions by this class of the fraternity. We hear it frequently asserted by members of lodges, often as a threat, that if this, or that, is not done, I will dimit. For this class I have little regard. A member of a Masonic lodge who is not willing to abide by the decision of the majority should not be given an opportunity to dimit, but should be disciplined.

The committee on address endorsed this view and reported a resolution requiring discipline in such cases, but the grand lodge wisely rejected it.

With great good sense he emphasized his opposition to naming lodges after living persons by refusing a dispensation for a lodge which had chosen his name, unless the brethren would substitute another.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; forbade Masonic intercourse with any Mason connected with the so-called grand lodge having its seat at Worthington, Ohio; rejected a proposed constitutional amendment giving past masters a vote each in the grand lodge; approved the action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky anent the Fraternal Congress and authorized the grand master to appoint delegates thereto; and ordered a revision of the funeral service.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master; JACOB H. MEDAIRDY, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

The semi-annual volume opens with the record of a special communication, held April 28, 1892, for the burial of Deputy Grand Master JACOB E.

KREBS, dead in his fiftieth year, and of whom Grand Master SHRYOCK speaks in terms of highest eulogy at the semi-annual communication held May 10, 1892.

The grand master reported that the reconstruction of the Masonic temple was progressing satisfactorily, and that it would probably be ready for occupancy in 1893.

He reported the formation of the Fellow Craft Association of Maryland, for charitable purposes, intended to relieve distressed brethren in emergent cases. Its only source of income is from voluntary contributions of individual members of the Fraternity, the plan being to get small annual contributions from a large number of brethren throughout the State. He does well to commend it to the kind consideration of Maryland Masons, for it is placed on a truly Masonic basis. We shall watch with great interest the outcome of this experiment, the first of its kind that we know of for organized emergent work which takes into account the relative ability of individual brethren to give, something which no system of *per capita* taxation does.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges.

The report on correspondence (pp. 144) is from the strong and practiced hand of Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, who gives Illinois discriminating notice. He quotes approvingly the report of the Illinois committee on jurisprudence respecting claims by lodges for reimbursement of moneys paid out for the relief of the distressed, and gives the report on correspondence generous praise. In his review of Kentucky we find the following forcible remarks on a subject which is always timely:

Brother Staton says the old Regulations have been changed in divers ways, and "that was contemplated when they were made, nobody ever dreamed that they would stand as framed for all time to come."

It is true that the old Regulations of 1721 have been "changed" as Regulation XXXIX. clearly "contemplates." This was done in 1738, and in succeeding years. But the compilers of those Regulations never "contemplated" that they could be entirely set aside or abrogated as do some of our brethren of the present day, for at the conclusion of the 1738 revision, it is explicitly stated:

"All the alterations or new Regulations above written are only for amending or explaining the old Regulations for the good of Masonry, without breaking in upon the Ancient Rules of the Fraternity, still preserving the Old Landmarks."

We have ever been firmly of the opinion that these Regulations, together with the Ancient Charges, are "the Constitutions of Freemasonry," and any regulation of a grand lodge contrary to, or inconsistent with the *spirit* of these "Constitutions" is an innovation; "an alteration in the Body of Masonry which it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make."

The question of who may open a lodge being just now the subject of a

fresh discussion, Bro. SCHULTZ has placed us under obligations by looking up the general practice in this country:

Pennsylvania, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Alabama, North Carolina, Iowa, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Nebraska, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Missouri, California, Illinois, Arkansas and Kentucky, by express regulations, forbid their lodges to be opened in the absence of the master and both wardens, while Massachusetts and several other jurisdictions do so by implication.

The Constitutions of New York, Maryland, Ohio, Connecticut and Tennessee are silent upon the subject of the presence of the officers, but as they require the charter to be present, it would be safe to say it would be held in those jurisdictions also, that lodges cannot be opened in the absence of the first three officers.

So far as our examination has extended, Minnesota, Kansas, Maine and New Hampshire are the only jurisdictions which permit, by express regulation, a lodge to be opened by a past master in the absence of the master and wardens.

We thus see that a majority of the grand lodges of our country most wisely prohibit their lodges to open in the absence of the installed officers, the proper custodians of the charter. That this is a wise prohibition all must admit, if they will reflect for a moment upon the irregularities that might result from irresponsible parties having the control of a lodge in the absence of its legal custodians.

The report throughout is characterized by the vigorous and close reasoning which have marked all his reports, and by the same laudable desire to stand by the old ways.

MICHIGAN 1892.

48TH ANNUAL.

DETROIT.

JANUARY 26.

The youthful but distingue looking face of the junior past grand master (LOOK) looks from the first page of the bulky Michigan volume whose contents show that sixteen of the living past grand masters were present, among them HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, the representative of Illinois.

The exordium of the address of the grand master (JOHN Q. LOOK) shows a poetic temperament and imagination, but he seems to have taken hold of the executive business of his office with a good practical grip.

Among the diplomatic appointments announced by him is that of Bro. JOSEPH E. DYAS, ambassador to Illinois. His circular letter to the lodges, urging them to make St. John the Baptist's Day the occasion of money-gathering for the Michigan Masonic Home netted \$909.52 for that institution.

He reported twenty-five decisions, a portion of which we copy, including the three which properly failed of approval:

3. A candidate who is afflicted with partial paralysis of the vocal organs, who can speak in a distinct whisper so as to be heard a distance of ten or twelve feet, is not disqualified; such a person can receive and communicate. The question asked is not whether it is advisable to admit a person in this situation, as the lodge exercises its own discretion in that regard, but it is whether the applicant is by law disqualified, and I think he is not.

5. If the Worshipful Master of lodge A vouches for a brother to the master of lodge B, under seal of lodge, and the brother so vouched for is known to the master of lodge B to be the identical brother vouched for, it is evidence enough.

6. When the committee report a candidate not physically competent for admission, the report should be received and the committee discharged. The worshipful master should declare the applicant rejected for want of physical qualifications, and the secretary should so record it, and the Worshipful Master should order the secretary to draw an order on the treasurer for the amount of the fee and return same to applicant and notify him of the cause of his rejection.

7. A lodge has no right to permit any other outside society to occupy its lodge room. This applies to all rooms used for lodge purposes.

8. While I find no law authorizing lodges to permit the Order of Eastern Star chapters to occupy their lodge rooms, I am of the opinion that joint occupancy with the Order of Eastern Star chapters would meet with the approval of grand lodge.

10. A. B. receives the Entered Apprentice degree in lodge A, then moves into the jurisdiction of a lodge in Kentucky and receives the Fellow Craft degree, which is conferred at the request of lodge A, A. B. then moves back into the jurisdiction of lodge A, and applies for the third degree. What course is necessary?

Answer. Obtain a certificate from the lodge who conferred the second degree, setting forth the facts, and giving date, and then act on his petition for the third degree in the usual way. The fee for the Fellow Craft degree should go to the lodge who did the work.

14. I am compelled by the decisions of four Past Grand Masters, as adopted by grand lodge, to decide that the loss of an eye, the other being good, disqualifies. I sincerely doubt the soundness of this law.

16. A lodge should not have its place of meeting above a saloon.

17. After the commissioners are appointed and testimony being taken the master has no right to dismiss the charges.

18. A member who engages in the saloon business is not guilty of a Masonic offence. The saloon business is a legalized business.

24. A brother who has held the office of Warden in lodge A, and removes into the jurisdiction of lodge B, is eligible to the office of Worshipful Master in lodge B.

26. Smoking should not be allowed in a lodge room while the lodge is at work.

27. A brother who persists in using profane language in the lodge room is guilty of a masonic offence and charges should be preferred against him.

The dissent of the committee on jurisprudence to the three which failed of approval is thus expressed:

Decision No. 5, that "If the Master of lodge A vouches for a brother to the Master of lodge B, under seal of lodge A, and the brother so vouched for is known to the Master of lodge B to be the identical person, the evidence is good," does not meet with approval of your committee. The evidence is good, but not sufficient. A Masonic diploma having seal and signature has never been held sufficient evidence upon which to admit a visitor, even though the identity of the applicant is established. The voucher must be communicated in the presence of the person vouched for.

This is a salutary rule and the only safe one. We cannot afford to let down the bars regarding the admission of visitors.

Decision No. 6, that "When a committee report an applicant not physically competent for admission, the report should be received, the committee discharged, and the Worshipful Master should declare the applicant rejected for want of physical qualifications," cannot be sustained. A petition should not be received from one who is physically disqualified. If received, and the master becomes aware of the disqualification, he should simply refuse to continue the consideration of the petition, and order its return with the fees to the applicant.

There is no reason why we should place an applicant who is physically disqualified under the ban of rejection. An election to receive the degrees would not qualify him, and a rejection is not necessary to disqualify him.

Decision No. 17, that "After commissioners are appointed and testimony being taken, the Master has no right to dismiss the charges," is not in accord with Masonic law. A Master should be at liberty to dismiss charges at any time whenever satisfied that they do not set forth a Masonic offense. Any person aggrieved has a remedy by appeal. If charges are insufficient, it is well to avoid the trouble and annoyance of a trial, and experience has shown that the determination of that question may be safely left to the Master.

No. 3 is good law and good sense. Nos. 7 and 8 are copied because they reflect Michigan law; No. 10 because it reflects the equities respecting the fees; No. 14 because we think the grand master ought to have the credit of personal dissent from the Michigan view; No. 16 because it indicates that the constraints of the law as properly recognized in No. 18 do not, as they ought not, compel him to regard a saloon as a reputable neighbor; 24 because we think it timely as well as correct, and No. 26 for the same reason, and No. 27 because it is well for any who do not consider profanity a punishable offense in itself to be reminded there are circumstances which may require that the user of it be abated as a nuisance.

The grand secretary (WM. P. INNES) reports having executed the commission to procure a past grand master's jewel for M. W. Bro. JOHN S. CROSS.

The grand secretary read a letter from Bro. WILLIAM C. HAZELDINE, representative of Michigan near the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, bearing the acknowledgments of that grand lodge of their pleasure and profit from a visit paid them by Past Grand Master HUGH McCURDY, following the reading with the announcement that Bro. HAZELDINE survived its writing but a few days. Bro. McCURDY paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased.

The grand lodge concurred with a special committee reporting on a communication from the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, asking the grand lodge to become a member thereof at a cost of one cent per capita per year, who reported:

Your committee, without discussing the advantages that might accrue to the fraternity if such knowledge was placed within the reach of this grand lodge, nor of the expense attending the same, is of the opinion, that with the ease in which information can now be obtained by the use of the telegraph and telephone, and with the exercise of a fair degree of caution, there need be but little excuse for imposition by tramps or Masonic mendicants. Therefore, your committee would recommend that no action be taken thereon.

A *modus vivendi* was satisfactorily found in the Masonic Home matter, over which the grand lodge had a "field day" last year, in the adoption of the unanimous report of the special committee then appointed, who say:

The Michigan Masonic Home Association is a corporation, and the object of its incorporation is to provide for and maintain a home for aged, decrepid or destitute Masons, their widows and orphans, and to provide for their moral, physical and intellectual culture.

In pursuance of its charter, the association purchased beautiful grounds near the city of Grand Rapids, and have erected thereon, at large expense, a commodious, substantial structure, and furnished it with all necessary conveniences for the comfort of those who are admitted to its benefits. It is a typical American home, an honor to Masonry and a credit to the State in which it is located.

At present it can care for from fifty to seventy-five people, but the building is so constructed that the capacity can be increased from time to time hereafter, should occasion require.

The committee believe that this institution can be carried on more satisfactorily and more economically through its own legally chosen officers than it can by this grand lodge, and for this reason we should not advise its management to be changed at present.

In addition to this reason we do not believe that the Masonic Home Association has the legal right at this time to make a valid transfer of its property to this grand lodge, although we believe that such right can be obtained whenever it shall be decided that this grand lodge wishes to take the property upon the conditions imposed. For these reasons, we recommend that the grand lodge do not accept the offer referred to at this time.

The committee recognizing the fact that as the needs of the institution will be continuous, so must the financial supply be, and that it is a proper object of Masonic charity and a proper subject of grand lodge recognition, and fixing upon the sum of \$7,500 as the sum which ought annually to be contributed through the grand lodge, says:

Your committee recommend that said sum be apportioned among the several lodges of this grand jurisdiction in proportion to their membership; that each lodge be notified by the grand secretary of the amount it will be expected to contribute, and that each lodge be solicited and requested to pay its proportion to the grand secretary on or before the 10th day of July, in each year. That said money shall be paid to the grand treasurer, and be held by him until ordered to pay the same out, which shall only be done from time to time upon the order of the grand master and grand secretary.

That the grand master, grand secretary and grand treasurer shall be a committee to regulate and control the paying out of said money. That it shall only be paid out in sums as needed, and upon a satisfactory showing by the Masonic Home Association of such needs, and that a detailed statement of the amount of money received and paid out, shall be furnished by said committee to this grand lodge at each annual communication. And for the present year, and in order to supply assistance to the Home until said sum of \$7,500 shall be paid in by the lodges, your committee recommend that the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated out of the surplus fund of this grand lodge, if needed, to be paid out in the same manner and subject to the same conditions hereinbefore provided.

This amount it will be observed is at the rate of \$100 for each beneficiary if the institution is run at its full capacity.

The grand lodge restored a charter surrendered seven years ago, granted charters to two new lodges and continued two under dispensation; took no action relative to New Zealand, and did not hear of the "Fraternal Congress"; wrestled with majority and minority reports, with demonstrations, from the committee on ritual, adopting the report of the minority on the Entered Apprentice degree and then indefinitely postponed the whole subject; after similar travail similarly disposed of a proposition to furnish, under the supervision of the grand master and grand lecturer, a printed key to the master of each lodge in the jurisdiction, and in its wrath—or weariness—laid on the table a resolution prohibiting masters from using any monitorial work in conferring the degrees except the WEBB work revised by FENTON; determined on three days' sessions for the future; accepted an invitation to meet next year at East Saginaw, and in a case involving action on the petition of an "imperfect youth" and the suspension of the master therefore, pending an investigation, granted the petition of the lodge couched in the following eloquent terms:

* * * * *

WILLIAM P. INNESS, of Grand Rapids, was elected grand master; JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, Coldwater, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 351) is again by Grand Secretary Wm. P. INNES, and for all reasons save one we are sorry to say that it is—for the present, at least—his last. That one reason is that he goes to the grand east, for which his long training so well fits him. He approaches the new responsibility with misgivings. We have none for him. There is no training like the reviewer's to make the broad-minded as well as the ready executive, and when the reviewer has like Bro. INNES been also grand secretary, and therefore familiar with every detail of the business of all departments of the grand lodge, he will take up the new duties with a firm grasp, and his personality, as disclosed in his reports, will do the rest. There is no egotism, but only justifiable reassurance in his closing words:

Retrospection, with its assurances, breathes courage and reliance, and surrounded with material as noble as ever guarded a grand lodge, I cheerfully turn towards the East, and assuming the gavel, silently invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the universe to be my guide. May His divine grace fashion every living temple of Masonry, His golden gavel eliminate all imperfections, and through His grace may we all cluster around the sacred altar, feeling that brotherly love, relief and truth are the most sacred inscriptions that can adorn the Masonic Trestle Board.

Illinois for 1891 is included in his review, and also the emergent communication of the preceding November when the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple was laid, closing with a regretful and appreciative reference to Bro. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, whose eyes were not permitted to behold the completed temple. Of the procession he says:

There was also in the procession the youngest Entered Apprentice Mason in Illinois, Brother John C. Smith, Jr., who was initiated as an Entered Apprentice Mason in the early hours of the morning of the day of the laying of the corner-stone.

My dear boy, give us your hand. We are glad to know that the son of our old friend and comrade of years gone by has embraced the good way of his worthy and respected father. John, we congratulate you on your entrance to the Masonic fold. Honor your Masonic position, and Illinois will always be proud of you, and the writer will gladly honor you as the son of his old friend, and grasp your hand as that of a true Mason.

Speaking of the banquet, he again refers to his old comrade in arms:

The menu, judging from the card, was great, and, our word for it, Bro. John C. Smith enjoyed that feast more than some we know he has partaken of, consisting of hard tack, etc., in the days gone by.

Referring to the presentation of an onyx gavel to the grand lodge at the annual communication, he discloses the fact—of which we were not aware—that the donor, Bro. CHAS. A. FISK, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Arizona, is a son of Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, and another of Bro. INNES's old army friends.

He speaks in the following complimentary terms of the annual oration:

Brother George W. Warvelle delivered an address before the grand lodge on the antiquity of Masonry. To say that it was a well written address, finely delivered and full of information, is simply to say what every one knows who knows the good brother who delivered it, and his ability in that direction. He covered the ground very fully and completely in a most entertaining manner notwithstanding, at the outset, he admitted his inability to do so. He overcame every difficulty, and made the address both entertaining and instructive.

He is very generous towards the Illinois report on correspondence and says of the writer: "Verily, we should have known them to be 'his writings and doings' without his signature." Respecting physical qualifications he says:

With reference to the decision where Grand Master Cross decided that a person who is dwarfed in size and afflicted with a hunchback is not a suitable candidate for Masonry, although otherwise qualified, Brother Robbins says he thinks the degree of the infirmity (hunchback) would be the question to be considered—is it Masonically disabling? Of course, there is no regulation height or shortness. That is what the grand master meant in his decision. The candidate was very much below size and very much disfigured.

The question was brought before the grand master, and as the applicant was very much under-sized and hunchback, decided the question as he did. The fact that he was under-sized would not make him ineligible, but his size, being due to his hunchback, made him ineligible.

Alluding to our remark about "generous scissors," he says:

Brother Robbins ought to be satisfied with our report if it is made interesting by generous scissors. Of course, without that we could not have done him nor Illinois the justice they deserve.

After all, Brother Robbins, there is a good deal of scissors in your own reports. You will find it if you look them over carefully.

Satisfied! Why, bless him. We are more than satisfied with his generosity, and we confess to the scissors—but, like the girl's baby, ours is such a little pair!

If we could catch his dove-tailing trick with sub-headings, we might let the other fellows tell our story for us to a greater extent than they do, but we fear we should not reach the same result—our brief comments would not, like his, act as appetizers.

Bro. INNES had on his condenser this year, with the result, as we have seen, to compress his report into 351 pages. It is not an improvement. Like his comments and like SAM WELLER's love letters, one always wishes there was more of it.

We suspect after all that the popularity of Bro. INNES's reports is not wholly due to his ability, his ever-abounding fraternal feeling, never-failing courtesy and his brightness, but in great measure to the very fact that he is

a good listener. He puts in a suggestion just often enough to keep them talking. So just now we are going to quit—not to say farewell, but *Auf Wiedersehen*.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1891.

TOOTH ANNUAL.

BOSTON.

DECEMBER 9.

We have before us four pamphlets covering the proceedings of the four quarterly communications. The December pamphlet contains also the record of the stated or installation communication, and is adorned with a fine steel portrait of Past Grand Master HENRY ENDICOTT. The March pamphlet covers the record of a special communication held at Rosalindale, Jan. 12, 1891, to constitute a new lodge, when the grand master (SAMUEL WELLS) made brief but well-considered remarks.

At the quarterly communication of March 11, one charter was surrendered.

The one matter of interest was one of great interest—a paper by the recording grand secretary, Past Grand Master SERENO D. NICKERSON, entitled “The First Glimmerings of Masonry in North America.” Its object is to maintain the Massachusetts claim to priority in the authoritatively organized Masonry of the New World by discrediting the recent claim of Pennsylvania brethren that a lodge was organized in Philadelphia under the authority of the Coxe deputation, granted by the Duke of Norfolk, grand master of England, June 5, 1730, to DANIEL COXE, of New Jersey, to be provincial grand master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for two years ensuing. In this we think Bro. NICKERSON fully succeeds. Not only is there no evidence that COXE established a lodge in Philadelphia, so far as we are advised, but we have always considered FRANKLIN’S letter to HENRY PRICE, on the 28th of November, 1734, two years and more after the deputation to COXE had expired, as being conclusive evidence that he could not have done so. Twenty years ago we stated some of the conclusions which we thought were to be drawn from the FRANKLIN letter, and among them was that now reached by Bro. NICKERSON after examining all other existing evidence bearing upon that point. Another conclusion we drew was that lodges existed in Philadelphia prior to their establishment in Boston, but not by the authority of any grand lodge or grand master, provincial or otherwise: they were like Topsy, they just grew.

In his address at the December or annual communication of 1871, Grand Master GARDNER (Mass.) referred to the following entry in the records of the St. John's Grand Lodge, which Bro. NICKERSON says is under date of 1740:

"Omitted in place That Our R^t Worsh^d Grand Master M^r Price Granted a Deputation at y^e Petition of sundry Brethren at Annapolis in Nova Scotia to hold a Lodge there, and Appointed Maj^r Erasm^s Ja^s Philipps D. G. M. who has since at y^e Request of sundry Brethren at Halifax, Granted a Constitution to hold a Lodge there, and appointed The R^t Worsh^d His Excellency Edw^d Cornwallis Esq^r, their First Master."

Bro. GARDNER fixed this date at 1735. We called attention at the time to the fact that Halifax did not then exist, and that CORNWALLIS, who built the first house and named the town, did not land there until 1749. We did this to show the untrustworthiness of the early Massachusetts records as historical data by which to settle disputed dates and other questions. Bro. NICKERSON quotes from a rare book in the possession of his grand lodge—the "Ahiman Rezon of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia"—a concise historical account of Masonry in the Province down to 1786, which shows that the warrant for the first lodge at Halifax was granted by ERASMUS JAMES PHILIPPS, of Annapolis Royal, provincial grand master, and not by PRICE as stated in the Massachusetts records. Bro. NICKERSON still insists that the Massachusetts records are as accurate and reliable as almost any undoubted or unquestioned record since—even of the present day—but the entry referred to even when coupled with the year 1740, instead of 1735, sufficiently discredits them for accuracy.

In our report for 1872 we gave our reasons for accepting the view which discredits PRICE's alleged deputation of 1733, but whatever view may be taken of that question we think it still remains manifest that the Massachusetts claim to priority in the possession of regular lodges in this country is a valid one.

At the June quarterly the committee on the grand master's address reported adversely upon certain suggestions made by him, to which we called attention last year, and the grand lodge concurred. It is seldom that more conservative good sense is crowded into so brief a report. The committee say:

The only matters requiring special consideration are changes suggested by the grand master at the close of the address. These are:

- (1.) To allow membership in more than one lodge.
- (2.) To define the standing of non-affiliated Masons.
- (3.) To give the grand master power to revoke the charters of weak lodges.
- (4.) To prescribe a fee for dispensations.

Your committee have had interviews with the grand master in regard to these several propositions, and have freely canvassed his views in relation to them.

As to the first proposition, your committee are unable to see any good reason for changing the rule of such long standing, which limits active membership to one lodge. They see many objections, however, to the change suggested. It is impossible to be a faithful servant to more than one master at one and the same time. The proposed change might lead to an infringement of that ancient regulation which forbids one lodge to interfere with another in his work. For these reasons and others that might be adduced your committee do not recommend any change in this matter.

As to the second proposition, your committee believe that all Masons should be affiliated, and assist in bearing the burdens, and in contributing to the prosperity of the institution; but they doubt if this can be obtained by constitutional requirements. Those who are so indifferent in these matters as to neglect to take membership in a lodge are not the brethren to give much consideration to the benefits of the Masonic education and charity trust, or to the privilege of Masonic burial. We do not recommend any present action in this matter.

In reference to the third proposition, your committee suggest that as the charters of lodges are granted by the grand lodge, the power of revoking them should be reserved to the grand lodge, especially as we hold a communication every quarter. We believe the constitution now gives ample power to the grand master to suspend the charters of such lodges as may, in his judgment, be too weak to be of credit to the institution, and to report his action to the grand lodge at the next quarterly communication thereafter.

In relation to the fourth proposition, your committee believe that dispensations for waiving the constitutional provisions as to conferring degrees should only be granted when the apparent interest of the fraternity or of the grand lodge requires such action, and they should be held solely as the prerogative of the grand master. Any fee for a dispensation would carry the impression that any party ready to pay for one would be entitled to it, and if so, the grand master would be unable to withstand a pressure that would tend to overthrow the ancient landmarks, requiring deliberation and proper intervals in making Masons. We believe this matter should continue to be at the discretion of the grand master, and that no change of the constitutions in this respect is advisable.

With reference to the fourth proposition we may say that in Illinois, where as in Massachusetts the dispensing power is held as a prerogative, it has been found by experience that an *adequate* fee helps greatly to relieve the pressure on the grand master. We agree with the committee that a small fee for a dispensation carries with it the impression they suggest.

The additions to the territory of Boston by annexation whereby jurisdiction becomes concurrent with a large number of lodges, raises the question of the necessity of raising the minimum rate of fees for the degrees, and in explanation of an amendment offered to raise the minimum rate in cities to fifty dollars, it was shown that of the two hundred and thirty-one lodges

in the commonwealth, 46 charge 50 dollars, 3 charge 45, 29 charge 40, 52 charge 35, 72 charge 30, and 29 charge 25, the present minimum.

The recording grand secretary reported having commenced a registry of members of the Fraternity throughout the State. The plan finally fixed upon which would insure the indispensable alphabetical arrangement and at the same time admit of the introduction of new names, is happily solved by adopting the card catalogue now generally in use in public libraries.

At the September quarterly the proposed constitutional amendment raising the minimum fee for the degrees was favorably reported upon, but after discussion was postponed by a nearly unanimous vote.

At the December quarterly Grand Master WELLS announced the death of Hon. BONUM NYE, past master, in his ninety-seventh year. He had been seventy-five years a loyal Mason, and had held many positions of public trust.

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated to "The Masonic Education and Charity Trust."

SAMUEL WELLS, grand master; SERENO D. NICKERSON, grand secretary, both of Boston, were re-elected. The address of both is Masonic Temple.

The stated communication for the installation of officers and the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, was held Dec. 29, 1891:

With the exactitude which characterizes the *modern* records of Massachusetts, the journal states that "at ten minutes after six o'clock P. M. the brethren were called from labor to refreshment;" and further, that "at forty-five minutes after nine o'clock P. M. the brethren were called from refreshment to labor again, and the grand lodge closed in ample form."

Between these two announcements lies the Grand Feast, and one needs not read between the lines of the speeches to see that none of the speakers could get far from the key-note as pitched by the grand master, and it was not in the grave register. Even the references to the loss of Past Grand Master WILLIAM PARKMAN, whom none forgot, were far removed from sadness, but brimming over with loving tenderness and appreciation of the qualities which for many years had won for him the first place in the hearts of his brethren.

MINNESOTA, 1892.

39TH ANNUAL.

ST. PAUL.

JANUARY 13.

A speaking likeness of Grand Master ALPHONSO BARTO graces the Minnesota volume. Bro. BARTO was made a Mason in Geneva, Ill., about thirty years ago.

Bro. A. Y. DAVIDSON, the representative of Illinois, was not present.

The grand master says the past year has been a happy and prosperous one for the Craft of Minnesota, with few losses and no great calamity. Among the things for which he had refused to grant dispensations were the following:

To receive petition on less than one year's residence.

To join in memorial days' services as a lodge.

To ballot on petition of a candidate in less than six months after rejection.

To allow the son of a Mason (formerly called a Lewis) to petition for the degrees before he is of lawful age.

To allow a profane to apply for degrees out of the jurisdiction where he actually resides.

To waive jurisdiction and allow a profane to apply for and receive the degrees while on a visit to his old home in another state.

To issue a circular asking relief for the widow of a non-affiliated Mason.

In Illinois the questions relating to territorial jurisdiction would have been asked of the lodge in whose bailiwick the profane resided, not of the grand master.

To the question whether a lodge might receive the petition of and finish a brother made in an English lodge, in and presenting a diploma as an Entered Apprentice under the seal of that lodge, the grand master answered:

Yes. If a brother receives the Entered Apprentice degree under the jurisdiction of any lodge in the United States, I should, as a matter of practice and custom, ask the consent of the lodge that conferred that degree before receiving and acting upon his petition, and I think most of the grand lodges of this continent recognize the principle that the lodge that receives a petition and confers the Entered Apprentice degree, has exclusive jurisdiction over the material. They do not all hold to that doctrine, however, but this is a different case. The Grand Lodge of England does not, I think, hold to exclusive personal jurisdiction. They have lodges scattered nearly all over the Eastern world, and as in this case, they give certificates to a brother when he receives the Entered Apprentice degree. That may be treated as a dimit. It may be so done in this case, and the degrees conferred, if elected.

He is correct as to the English practice. A similar case occurred in this city, the diploma being granted by a London lodge.

He gives nineteen samples of questions asked—how many times each is not stated—which might have been answered if the interrogators had turned to Todd's Digest. There ought to be some way of making a horse drink when the water is placed under his nose, but there is none.

The grand master reported the passage of resolutions by some of the lodges respecting the establishment of a Masonic Home, and recommended careful study of the subject before action is taken. The subject will be reported upon by a special committee next year. He announced the death of THOMAS C. BIVANS, district deputy grand master, in his sixtieth year.

In closing a brief retrospect of the grand lodge, he says:

The northern part of our beautiful state is now a wilderness unknown—Masonically. It abounds in all that pertains to material prosperity. Its mineral wealth is almost fabulous, while its lumbering and agricultural resources are wonderful in their extent and fertility. As the fashioning hand of civilization seizes this prize and moulds it to her will, our beloved institution will follow and carry its benign influence into the uttermost parts, and we shall then enjoy living under one of the richest and most prosperous jurisdictions in this our beloved country.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges, refused a charter to one lodge under dispensation, continued one dispensation, granted one with the previous consent of the grand master, and referred to him a petition for another; welcomed Grand Master WM. G. BELL, of Manitoba, as a visitor; witnessed an exemplification of the third degree by Ancient Landmark Lodge, of St. Paul, assisted by the stereopticon, which thus gets into grand lodge records only a week behind the "blue light" of the Blue Grass region; appropriated \$1,000 to the Widows' and Orphans' fund; found that the committee on appeals and grievances was without any work worth mentioning—only one case informally presented, upon which it was not deemed expedient to take action; and returned thanks to several lodges and brethren through whose courtesy the members were permitted to inspect the apron presented by LAFAYETTE to WASHINGTON, now the property of Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 91, West Virginia. It is referred to in the resolutions as having been "worn by WASHINGTON at the time he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol" at the city which bears his name. Will somebody who has the desired information state in what capacity WASHINGTON wore the apron on that occasion?

ALPHONSO BARTO, of St. Cloud, grand master; THOS. MONTGOMERY, St. Paul, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 96) is again by Bro. IRVING TODD, and it is entirely within bounds to say that his admirable, thoroughly pruned

and direct style enables him to get more matter into that number of pages without sacrificing clearness to brevity than any one else we know of.

Illinois is thoroughly examined. Among the matters noticed he thus refers to three:

The committee on jurisprudence decided in two cases that local lodges were not holden for unauthorized relief expenditures. This is the correct principle and the universal practice in most jurisdictions.

A valuable oration on the antiquity of Masonry was delivered by Bro. G. W. Warvelle, grand orator, whom we had the pleasure of meeting in Minneapolis last summer.

It was voted to reprint the proceedings from 1840 to 1850 inclusive, which it is to be hoped will be more complete than the compilation of 1840-60. A reprint to be valuable should be a fac simile, aside from the typographical improvements of modern times.

He says the Illinois report on correspondence gives Minnesota six pages of "characteristic comment." If that is a compliment, we appreciate it; if an apology, we accept it. Of one matter of which we spoke, he says:

He excepts to the legislation vesting in the grand lodge alone the right to pass upon applications for restoration in cases of indefinite suspension and expulsion. This is simply a return to former practice. It is held by our best home authorities in Masonic jurisprudence that a sentence of expulsion should not become of full force and effect until approved by the grand lodge, and therefore the action of the supreme governing body could not be set aside by any lesser authority. The decision of 1888 and subsequent resolution were obviously a mistake. As there is practically so little difference between indefinite suspension and expulsion the committee applied the same rule to both.

We did not except to the legislation vesting in grand lodge alone the right to restore an expelled Mason, because we agree that it is the only authority that can restore the Masonically dead. The suspended Mason still has the breath of life in him, and the lodge logically holds the string by which he is suspended. Bro. Todd raises the new question whether the lodge is competent to inflict the death penalty without review and confirmation of the sentence by the grand lodge, and answers it in the negative. We think the Old Charges clearly recognize the power as residing in the lodge, except in appeal cases; and we don't see how under those charges the question can get before the grand lodge except upon appeal.

Referring to the relation of the war of the High Ritors to the grand lodge, he says:

Bro. Robbins occupies a peculiar position in this controversy, and one extremely difficult to explain. Professing to stand entirely upon neutral ground, he is to-day the ablest advocate of which the Cerneaus can boast. Claiming to be actuated by the purest and best of motives, he brands every opponent indiscriminately as a servant of the holy empire. Urging the ne-

cessity of preserving the integrity and supremacy of the grand lodge, he is doing more than any other man to perpetuate dissensions among the brethren, culminating in Ohio in a spurious grand body.

So far as this jurisdiction is concerned Cerneauism is a dead issue, and it is not proposed to waste a great deal of time or space in the post mortem. However, it may be stated as a fact that the existing legislation emanated entirely outside of the rite or any of its members. It was precipitated in a great measure by the immoderate behavior of the invaders of occupied territory themselves, and adopted solely in the interests of craft Masonry. The results have been beneficial as stated, but whether a chancellor of the exchequer has handled more or less funds in consequence the writer has no knowledge. He is not the slave of any empire, holy or unholy, and is discussing the subject entirely upon its merits.

We find on looking over what we said about our position in our review of Bro. TODD's report of last year that it is hardly worth while to try to make it plainer. The peculiarity of the situation lies in the fact that only those who view it through imperial spectacles seem to have any doubt about where we stand, or why we stand there. We can only take time now to refer Bro. TODD to our review of Maine, where we have essayed to make it plain to our puzzled Bro. DRUMMOND,

Bro. PARVIN has also been unable to understand our position (with him everybody is a "Cerneau" or a "Jack Cerneau," who for any reason thinks the grand lodge should not permit itself to be used in the imperial broils), yet Bro. TODD quotes from him the following, which shows that he does understand that our attitude has nothing to do with the merits of the question at issue between the High rioters:

We note the connection with this emergent communication, for the special benefits of Bros. Robbins and Todd, the fact that "the officers of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Maryland were invited and received into the grand lodge." Verily, in the name of the two distinguished brothers, what a wide departure in the usages and customs of Masonry is this of which our able Bro. Shryock is guilty, in that he *invited* the grand officers of two Masonic bodies into open session of the grand lodge.

We do not wonder at Bro. TODD's unaffected surprise at finding himself thus yoked up with us, for we do not remember to have seen anything in his former reports that looked like a strawberry mark, but we assure him that had we written the following instead of its coming from his pen it would have been referred to by half a dozen reviewers (he can pick them out) as bristling all over with evidence of sympathy with Cerneauism. He will not, we are confident, misunderstand us when we say that we copy it as strongly corroborating his statement that he is not a slave of the Holy Empire. He says:

Bro. Parvin properly terms it a wide departure; so is their opening ceremony, both of the same pattern. The question is not one of the admission

of these brethren, who undoubtedly were individually known to be master Masons, but the manner of their reception, The grand chapter or the grand commandery is not the peer of the grand lodge, neither should the latter recognize rank other than of its own creation. Of course it would not have occurred save at an emergent communication, but we don't like the innovation any more than we do the prominence given outside grades in the Iowa proceedings.

Under Alabama (where the jurisdiction of all the lodges is theoretically if not practically concurrent), Bro. TODD says:

In our opinion the subordinate lodge is as supreme in its own territorial jurisdiction as the grand lodge is conceded to be in its own territorial jurisdiction, and alone has the right to determine who shall and who shall not become Masons of the profane residing therein. Any deviation from this principle must needs be mischievous and demoralizing in its tendencies.

This accords with our own views, and with Illinois law which further holds that the right of waiver of such jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge and that the grand master has no voice in the matter.

We are gratified to find that in the great majority of questions touched upon in Bro. TODD's report we are in accord with his views.

MISSISSIPPI, 1892.

74TH ANNUAL.

VICKSBURG,

FEBRUARY 11.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, was present.

The brief address of the grand master (JOHN M. WARE) is almost wholly a business paper. Death who last year laid so heavy a hand upon the grand lodge, claimed but one active or past officer, Bro. HEMAN DENIO, past junior grand warden, "a ritualist distinguished above his fellows for his zeal and skill in the symbolic degrees."

If there is anything in which our Mississippi brethren seem to revel it is in discussing questions of law, and when its able men take hold of a mooted question mighty is the wrestling. Right after dinner on the first day the body went at the saloon question hammer and tongs, and kept at it—save only a recess of an hour and a half for supper—until ten o'clock at night.

The battle raged around two reports from the law committee, the majority report by past grand masters SPEED and McCORMICK being a profound and exhaustive examination into the validity and scope of past legislation and leading to the conclusion that the existing law didn't exist in fact as it did in the minds and intentions of the Craft, and proposing a new rule, as follows:

RULE.—It shall be an offense against Masonry for any Mason, not now engaged in that occupation, to hereafter engage either as principal or employe, in the business of retailing intoxicating beverages, to be drank upon the premises, and commonly known as saloon-keeping.

The minority report agreeing with the majority in its general view of saloon-keeping, but holding to the sufficiency of the law, was submitted by Past Grand Master EVANS. Finally the majority report was adopted down to the proposed rule, and after sundry substitutes had been offered, the following was agreed upon and adopted by a vote of 137 to 20—"a large number not being present or not voting."

RULE.—It shall be an offense against Masonry, for any Mason not now engaged in, to continue in the business of selling intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, after the first day of January next, and the penalty therefor shall be expulsion.

The grand lodge also divided on the resolution offered last year proposing a per capita "contribution" of twenty cents per member for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home—which had been transmitted to the lodges for their consideration, but which only one hundred lodges acted upon, sixty-six adopting and thirty-four rejecting—adopting it on a vote by lodges by 346 to 310.

An interesting report was submitted by Past Grand Master SAVERY from the committee on the state of the craft, embodying the results of a comprehensive circular of interrogatories sent to each master in the jurisdiction and eliciting responses from one hundred and sixty-five lodges. The circular closed with a request for an opinion as to the best method of increasing membership of good material. Following is the substance of opinions expressed, boiled down, the dash standing for name and number of lodge:

—"Upright deportment of Masons." —"Reports large amount good material being utilized as fast as possible." —"Live according to lessons taught within fraternity." —"Use same zeal all the year, that most of us only assume about grand communication time." —"Members attending regularly and taking an active interest in the meetings" —"Let the membership live up to its obligations and show by precept and example that Masonry is what it professes to be. Inaugurate this change and new and good material will flock to us." —"Reduce the fees for the degrees for country lodges, like ours." —"Be good and true and walk worthy the vocation." —"Meet often, lecture on the degrees, carry out the laws strictly, never allow differences among brothers to grow, by having them referred to Committee on Complaints and Grievances. They can generally bring the brothers together

without an appeal to the lodge. Show brotherly love one to another, and the outside world will soon be impressed, consequently seek admittance." — "The enforcement of the by-laws." — "Always speak favorably of the Order and the benefits to be derived therefrom." — "Celebrate St. John's Day every year and have Masonic address." — "More wealth." — "Be more careful in the selection of material." — "Do not lower the fees any more; Masonry is now cheap enough." — "Brighten up, have special meetings, and let District Deputies charge less for their services." — "I think to let good men and true understand that they are the material wanted, would tend to increased membership. I find some good men who would like to become Masons, waiting a solicitation to join the lodge, like other secret orders do; this, of course, we cannot do, but there is a legitimate way of incidentally putting the matter before them; and I notice public demonstrations where the *personnel* of the members is such as to give the public to understand that only men above reproach or in good standing, have the effect to put good material to investigate Masonry, and nearly always results in more or less additions to the lodge." — "Public installations or entertainments. Lodge keeps too much to itself to increase material." — "Masonic Public Celebrations on festival occasions, relatives and friends invited to attend. Public processions and divine services for the fraternity." — "Show zeal by regular attendance on all." — "Strict and energetic observance of principles and precepts of Masonry." — "Exemplify Masonry in daily life. Prevent introduction of improper material." — "Public celebrations on festival occasions. Addresses by competent Masonic speakers, who can enlighten us as to the aims and objects of Freemasonry." — "Lecture by presiding officer to committee of investigation on petitions." — "Prompt attendance at stated meetings. Daily deportment becoming a Mason. Kind and charitable to all persons, but more especially a Masonic brother or his family." — "We think the outside world judges the Craft by the conduct of its members. Upright conduct of Masons is the best means of increasing membership of good material." — "Caution in the selection of material. Elect the very best members to fill the offices. Every member let his light shine." — "All who are guilty of un-Masonic conduct. Visit the sick, look after the widows and orphans." — "I believe that to increase the fees would have a tendency to keep out bad material and bring in good. I think that the reduction of the fee has had a tendency to introduce into our Order an element that keeps out, to some extent, the better material." — "Strict adherence to the principles of Masonry. Regular lodge attendance. Election best members to office, and hold public celebrations." — "Lodge of Sorrow had bad effect here. Profanes can't understand it. Times are hard. I think five dollars a degree is enough." — "Lodge is in bad fix; all we can do is to survive; so many careless and indifferent; impossible for a few to do anything." — "Regular attendance of every member, and an interest in the work will attract good material." — "More fraternal love and charity and look closer after our orphans." — "I think the general decline of country lodges, especially the great number of suspensions for non-payment of dues, is caused by the present lax law of reinstatement upon paying arrearages. We think it ought to require a clear ballot to restore to membership. If such was the case they would be more careful and prompt in keeping dues paid up." — "We believe charity fund is an injury to the Craft in our jurisdiction." — "Members live up fully to the principles and obligations of the fraternity." — "Every member use influence in lawful way to induce good men to join the lodge. Every Mason has an influence." — "Show to brethren due respect and brotherly love, proving to outsiders that we are what we pretend to be." — "Benefit Orders have to a great extent taken the place of Masonic. Times hard, money scarce and brethren not able to keep up dues

in all, consequently, neglect Masonic duty." —"First, moral standing of officers in the jurisdiction of lodge. Interest manifested by the members in their lodge. Regular and prompt attendance at all meetings." —"We have quite a number of good, sober, industrious young men, many of them sons of members of the lodge, who are kept out from inability to pay present rate of fees." —"Lectures on duties and obligations one to another, show profane Masonry is more than a name." —"Live up to the principles of Masonry." —"Good Masonic example, be kind to each other, live sober at all times." —"District Deputy required to visit each lodge in his district." —"Vitalize the principles of Masonry, not for an empty parade, but for service. Life is more valuable than the badge. Purge the lodge of unworthy members and close the door against those who seek it for nefarious ends." —"Thorough knowledge of Masonic law and strict observance of same." —"Close conformity to the R. and R., and *keep out of politics*." —"Our acts as a fraternity and individuals should be up to the full standard of morality. Practice outside what we teach inside the hall. Rigidly punish acts of swearing and drunkenness." —"More rigid discipline." —"Thorough moral life of the Craft." —"Bro. Hicks with us a few days this and last year, which aroused the spirit of the lodge." —"Good examples, good material." —"Public celebrations as much as possible." —"Remove the stringency of money matters." —"Let none but strictly moral men be made Masons." —"Reduce fees on each degree to five dollars; also, reduce fees to the grand lodge on degrees." —"Let each brother live what he professes. Let him in and out of the lodge, at home and abroad, carry out in practical life the sublime principles and doctrines and tenets of our Order, demonstrating daily the good influence of the teachings of Free Masonry. Let him be a good man and true." —"Regular attendance and good deportment." —"Reducing dues and keeping them the same by reducing representation in grand lodge, by having only one representative from each county elected by the several lodges of said county; by that means the grand lodge would save an annual revenue of eight thousand dollars." —"Interest manifested and punctual attendance of members. Care taken in selection of committees on petition. Listless, inactive and indifferent members should not compose such committees. Only those who have energy to work and firmness to do justice to both the petitioner and lodge should be appointed." —"Practice Masonry in walk and life. Pay the grand lecturer a salary that will enable him to spend *all his time* in imparting instruction." —"We could not suggest a plan to increase membership. Perhaps if we could get some talented brother to deliver an address to Craft, would be beneficial." —"Punctual attendance of members, and the benefits of Masonry shown to good men." —"Lecture the members." —"Elect the best qualified brother in every respect as master. For no reason elect an unqualified brother for that position." —"Reduce the fees to fifteen dollars, and give the poor man some chance." —"Uniformity in lodge fees—thirty dollars minimum." —"Let true Masonic light shine." —"Scarcity of money keeps many from joining." —"To judge from the non-affiliates, it would be best to be careful and keep out drunkards, parsimonious individuals—those who are too poor to pay lodge dues—those who are religious fanatics—those who go slovenly in their attire—in fact, those of the thinking and reading class should be regarded as the best material." —"Rigidly enforce Masonic discipline, especially in case of drunkenness and profanity." —"Hindered by cheap beneficiary orders, and the only remedy seems to be perseverance." —"Circulation of our periodical literature and monitors among outsiders." —"Want of money keeps out good material." —"Hold regular meetings, keep sober, attend church, act like Masons, be kind to the world and to the Craft." —"Well ordered public entertainments on festival

days, with public recitations, speeches and music." — "Guard our doors by the ballot." — "More light." — "Public demonstrations, a strict attendance to Masonic burials, public addresses and practical demonstrations of brotherly love, support and unity."

The grand master referred all questions in jurisprudence submitted during the recess to the law committee, who report thirty-one decisions. Those general in their nature are mainly in accord with Illinois law. We select a few as either new or reflecting local law on points of interest:

QUESTION 3—An E. A. of one of our lodges being called away by business, and desiring to be passed, the lodge elected him and requested a lodge in another State to confer the degree, which it did, but did not report its action. The party returned a Master Mason, and on inquiry it was ascertained that the lodge had gone on and conferred that degree, also, without authority. We are asked what course should be pursued, so that he may be entered on the roll of members and recognized as a Master Mason.

ANSWER—We think he should not be recognized as a Master Mason, having never been elected to receive that degree as required by our law, until he has been elected by our lodge, the full fee paid and he healed.

QUESTION 12—A lodge wishes to procure a particular sword for the use of the tyler, which the owner is willing to sell on condition that if the lodge ceases to exist it shall revert to him or his heirs. It is objected to by some of the members that the lodge cannot accede to the arrangement because it would defeat the regulation of the grand lodge relating to the disposition of the property of a defunct lodge.

ANSWER—We cannot see the force of the objection. Section 47 of the Rules and Regulations directs what disposition is to be made of the property of a lodge contemplating the surrender of its charter. With the exception of its records and charter it may do whatever it sees fit with its property. In the event of the property escheating to the grand lodge in consequence of the forfeiture of its charter, the grand lodge would take it subject to the conditions under which the lodge itself held it, and would be bound to carry out the terms of the purchase by returning the sword to the person from whom the lodge obtained it.

QUESTION 22—When a lodge is called to confer the E. A. degree, is it necessary to open a Master's Lodge, and then dispense with it and open in the lower degree?

ANSWER—No, the lodge should be opened only in the degree in which it is to work.

QUESTION 24—A brother obtained a license to marry in one county, and the ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace of another county, whose jurisdiction does not extend outside of his own county. Some of the members of his lodge thinking that he is not lawfully married, desire the lodge to investigate and prefer charges of unlawful cohabitation. We are asked to decide whether a Masonic offense has been committed?

ANSWER—The parties are legally married if they acted in good faith, and the brother is not liable to discipline.

QUESTION 28—Can a past master open a lodge and confer a degree in the absence of the master and both wardens?

ANSWER—No.

QUESTION 29—Can we initiate a candidate who is clerk or bar-tender in a saloon, who has no interest in the business?

ANSWER—No.

QUESTION 30—Can a man, who can neither read nor write, be installed as master?

ANSWER—The chairman and Bro. McCormick are agreed in saying that he cannot, because he could not intelligently discharge the duties of the office. He could neither sign the minutes nor warrants as the master is required to do.

Bro. Evans thinks that he can, but a lodge must be hard pushed to elect such a person.

We doubt the correctness of No. 3; the brother having received the degree of Master Mason in a lawful lodge, regularly at labor under its by-laws, we don't think he was attainted by the blundering irregularity.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges, restored one charter, continued one dispensation and granted two new ones; released from the penalty of expulsion those who had been expelled for non-payment of dues before expulsion for that cause was forbidden, thus placing them within reach of lodge clemency; made the customary appropriation for the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez, and selected that city as the place of next meeting.

Past Grand Master SAVERY, chairman of the committee on necrology, mentioned the death of ALBERT PIKE, of the District of Columbia, ALFRED CHAPMAN, of Massachusetts, and IRA BERRY, of Maine, and said the committee had designedly omitted to speak of them at length in their report, preferring to trust one who had known them all personally for an adequate tribute paid on the inspiration of the moment, and moved without previous notice to him that Past Grand Master SPEED be requested to pronounce their eulogy. This was unanimously carried, and Bro. SPEED's remarkable oration demonstrates how well his brethren knew his wonderful mastery of his own resources, which could alone justify the imposition of such a test, or adequately meet it. 'It is remarkable alike for its strength, its breadth and beauty.

W. A. ROANE, of Oxford, was elected grand master; J. L. POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 96), by Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY, has the same elevated tone and fraternal spirit by which we have learned to recognize the work of this now long-time "reporter." Illinois for 1891 finds a place in his review. Referring to the emergent communication of Nov. 6, 1890, he says:

Chicago is a city of "magnificent distances" and great things are said of her. The Columbian Exposition is to be held there in 1893. One of the attractions on this occasion is to be a tower from whose giddy height one can look down on all beneath. Elevators, four in number, are the means of ascent by which those who wish to view "the landscape o'er" are to go up.

The Masonic Fraternity of this growing city have caught the fever of elevation, and not willing to be outdone by others have projected a scheme to build a "Masonic Fraternity Temple" which, when completed, "will rival any temple the world has ever seen." It is a building grand in its conception, grand in its appointments, super-excellent in its finish and adornments, and without a rival as to height. It is just twenty stories high, if we have made the estimate correctly from the picture before us, and if its capacity to accommodate is in proportion to its height, there will be room enough and to spare for the entire Fraternity. We congratulate the brethren of Chicago on what they have done, and trust that their highest expectations may be fully realized.

And thus welcomes the perfect youth who stood in the northeast corner in the early morning of that November day:

Bro. John Corson Smith, Jr., the youngest Entered Apprentice, was in this procession. He was initiated in the early hours of the morning of the laying of the corner-stone, and is a son of the eminent soldier, statesman and Mason who adorns that honored name, Past Grand Master General John Corson Smith, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois. A friend who stands at my elbow as I write, who knows well the youngest aforesaid, gives the assurance that he is the worthy son of a noble sire. We extend hearty congratulations to both, and welcome the youngest Entered Apprentice as a member of the Craft Universal.

He notes the absence of mention of the "Book of the Law" in the list of deposits made in the corner-stone, and asks why—unless it was an oversight—it was omitted. As we were unavoidably absent we can't answer the question, but we suspect that somebody had hidden it in the sub-cellar.

The oration of Bro. WARVELLE at the annual communication, and the report on correspondence are appreciatively noticed.

Bro. BARKLEY confesses his profound ignorance of the component parts of "ginger ale." and had never heard of it until he read the report of their law committee placing the sellers of it under the ban. It is natural that he should refer us to that committee for an answer, composed as it is of distinguished members of the "bar," but they are the very ones whose implication that it was an intoxicant made us wonder whether the term which here designates an orthodox total abstinence beverage, was there a mild euphemism for the drink that is raging, used with intent to deceive.

Bro. BARKLEY is the father of the project for a Masonic Home in Mississippi, and he finds encouragement in the example of several of the jurisdictions coming under his notice.

MISSOURI, 1891.

71ST ANNUAL.

KANSAS CITY.

OCTOBER 13.

MARTIN COLLINS, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (GEORGE E. WALKER) announced the death of two past grand masters, MARCUS H. MCFARLAND and JOHN H. TURNER, both at four score years; the former elected to the grand east in 1860, and the latter in 1863.

The grand master submitted nine decisions, and reported rulings in two cases which with the former went to the committee on jurisprudence. In selecting from these we shall have to pick out the instructive cases, even at the risk of having the Missouri reviewer say that we are looking for something to find fault with because it comes from that Nazareth.

In a case where one ballot was taken and the petitioner declared rejected, the lodge was then called to refreshment and several members left the hall. On calling to labor the master announced that he had made a mistake, as there was only one black ball in the ballot, and ordered another. This being clear he was declared elected. The grand master properly decided that he was neither elected nor rejected; the law requiring a second ballot where only one black ball appears, the first ballot had not been properly completed, the second, being taken after members had left without knowing that another was to be had, was improperly taken. The grand lodge concurred.

Of the decisions we copy those the correctness of which was questioned by the committee on jurisprudence:

No. 4. *Statement.* A petition asking for a dispensation to form a new lodge, included the names of three brethren, who had been non-affiliates for periods of eight, twelve and fifteen years, respectively, as shown by their accompanying dimits. I refused to grant the dispensation.

Decision. (a) Signatures and dimits of non-affiliates of long standing, should not be necessary in order to have the requisite number of members to form a new lodge, as prescribed by our law.

(b) Non-affiliates who have been such more than one year, are not eligible to be parties to the formation of a new lodge. The policy of the Grand Lodge of Missouri is to discourage non-affiliation, and to encourage affiliation, but its policy is also to place every safeguard around the formation of new lodges, so that the chances of their failure be reduced to the least possible minimum. It is contrary to that policy for that kind of material to be necessary, in order to have the requisite number to form a new lodge. And I question the power of a grand master to invest non-affiliates, (not in good standing,) with Masonic privileges and lodge membership, which the acceptance of their names on a petition to form a new lodge would do. Let them first affiliate with an established lodge.

No. 9. *Statement.* A lodge, acting upon the request of a lodge in another jurisdiction, conferred the three degrees upon one whom, the requesting lodge stated, had been elected to receive the same.

My attention being called to the occurrence, I pronounced the work irregular, and forbade its repetition in any similar case.

Decision. The law of the grand lodge, concerning examination, ballot and conferring of degrees, is equally applicable to those coming with requests from lodges in other jurisdictions, as to our own material; and consequently, a candidate cannot lawfully receive two or three degrees, consecutively, in and from a lodge of which he is not a member, without first having been examined on, and duly elected for, each degree, by the requesting lodge of which he is a member.

* * * * *

Masonic comity, as between sister jurisdictions, will not justify a lodge in doing contrary to the law of its own jurisdiction; it cannot excuse it in doing for another jurisdiction, that which it cannot do for itself, or for another lodge in the same jurisdiction. In civil matters, the observance of comity between States, is not a matter of obligation, ordinarily, but is a matter of voluntary courtesy or favor, to be extended or withheld at pleasure, and is impliedly permitted, in so far as it does not conflict with the local policy, or differ from the local law. In short, the rule of comity is not enforced as against domestic law. Should the idea obtain that Masonic comity can render inoperative and void our law on this question, why not in others? A parity of reasoning would justify a waiver in other matters, in which our law may differ with the laws of sister jurisdictions.

Of No. 4 the committee say:

While we are not prepared to say, that it would be *illegal* for the grand master to receive a petition for dispensation to form a new lodge, upon which some of the petitioners held dimits more than one year old, and that his action in granting a dispensation, as to such parties, would be *void*, and that *they* would not become *legal members* of such new lodge, still we think that the grand master exercised a sound discretion in the case reported by him, and that ordinarily it would be unsafe and unwise to entrust the life of a new lodge in the hands of those who had for years thought so little of their Masonic privileges as to remain non-affiliates, and the grand master is commended for the prudent course adopted in the case referred to in his address.

It is manifest that the committee do not consider that interpretation of the regulations correct which holds non-affiliates of more than one year's standing ineligible to participate in the formation of a new lodge. If it was it would be a curious commentary upon an avowed attempt to discourage non-affiliation. We do not think the opinion that it would ordinarily be unsafe and unwise to entrust the life of a new lodge to a majority of non-affiliates, even, is well grounded. To remain unaffiliated in a locality where there is no opportunity to enjoy Masonic privileges is no indication that they are undervalued, and if when the opportunity offers to secure the means for their enjoyment the unaffiliated Mason is willing to take hold and help build up a lodge and make a Masonic home for himself and others similarly situ-

ated, we think he may not only safely be trusted, but that his accession is cause for more than ordinary congratulation.

Touching No. 9 the committee holds substantially that it is no disregard or violation of Masonic law for a Missouri lodge to recognize the validity of the law respecting the election of candidates prevailing in the jurisdiction for one of whose lodges it is acting as proxy in conferring the degrees, and reported a rule permitting the conferring of the degrees consecutively on the receipt of a certificate from the lodge requesting the work done, showing that the law of one ballot for the three degrees there prevails. In both cases the views of the committee prevailed.

A protracted discussion and parliamentary struggle took place over an appeal case in which the committee held that under their law the accuser in a Masonic trial is not debarred from voting on the question of guilt, or of punishment, ending in the views of the committee being sustained. We do not know that this practice prevails anywhere outside of Missouri. But we feel quite sure that if it does it ought not to.

The proposition for a per capita tax for the support of the Masonic Home, foreshadowed last year, materialized, the amount being fixed at fifty cents per capita. On a division after an animated discussion the tax was levied by a vote of 802 to 763, a majority of 39.

In urging the raising of funds by taxation for this purpose the grand master said:

There are many lodges which have failed to identify themselves in a financial way with the home, yet the burden of its maintenance should be distributed alike with all. Celebrations, festivals and entertainments to raise money for its support, are alike contrary to correct Masonic usage, and derogatory to Masonic dignity; we have done none of these things before; let not the home be made an excuse for them now.

The special committee on the Home who reported the tax levy, thus comment on his remarks:

That we do not understand that the grand master in his annual address, means to condemn, as contrary to Masonic usage and derogatory to Masonic dignity, all celebrations, festivals and entertainments given to raise money for the support of the Masonic home. We think that such celebrations and entertainments, properly conducted, have heretofore been beneficial to the interests of the home and we hope they will continue to be useful and beneficial to that cause. Many of our friends—ladies and others—who have in this way actively exerted themselves in behalf of this cause, deserve our hearty commendations; but we concur with the grand master, that these entertainments, and assistance rendered in this manner, ought not to be relied upon to maintain the home, but that definite plans should be adopted for that purpose.

The following from the committee on ways and means was adopted:

We respectfully recommend that the grand secretary and the chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence curtail, to as great an extent as possible, the matter usually printed in the appendix to the grand lodge proceedings, to the end that the expense of printing the proceedings may be reduced.

The grand lodge granted eleven charters to lodges under dispensation, continued one dispensation and referred all pending petitions for new lodges to the incoming grand master; continued the customary allowances to its distinguished pensioners; witnessed an exemplification of the work of the third degree, and actively assisted in the exemplification of the knife and fork degree as worked by the Kansas City brethren; welcomed as visitors Grand Master CALLAHAM, Grand Secretary BROWN and five other grand officers and Past Deputy Grand Master BYINGTON, of Kansas; gave warning to the Craft to hold no Masonic intercourse with any one connected with the spurious grand lodge at Worthington, O., introduced by the new representative from Ohio, who had just been officially received; and responded with great enthusiasm and a rising vote to a resolution thanking the brethren of Kansas City for their right royal hospitality.

B. H. INGRAM, of Sedalia, was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCIL, St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 206) is again the work of Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, grand secretary. To the eye it is more quiet than in some years, and it loses nothing in strength by this abatement of italics and small capitals. We trust our brother will not deem that we are hypercritical for mentioning such a matter, for we really think it is an improvement. In his notice of Illinois he thus speaks of the grand secretary's work:

Brother Munn, the grand secretary, brought his work from the press in excellent time. In this particular, he leads all the grand secretaries of the country, except one. The proceedings properly containing the business transactions of the grand lodge, amounted to some twenty pages more than our doings in Missouri proceeding. The report on correspondence is much larger than ours. This report, the tabular work, reports of district deputy grand masters and similar matter, can be printed in advance of the session and be in readiness for binding with the business proceedings. Therefore, the difference in time in bringing out our journals is not justified by the difference in the amount of matter contained. Therefore, Missouri still leads Illinois in the work of producing its journal of proceedings, by quite a number of days.

The question of who will get out the proceedings the quickest is one that hinges somewhat on what one is willing to sacrifice to gain time. This may be, too, somewhat a matter of taste, but something is also due to the fitness of things and to universal usage. Bro. MUNN might gain time notably if he were willing to dislocate the report of the committee on credentials from its orderly place in the proceedings and put it among the appendices in the back

part of the book as is done in the volume we now have under review. But this he has never done, because these volumes are to remain and reflect the judgment and taste of their makers long after the fact of their earlier or later issue has faded from recollection. Later, in connection with the compliment paid him by Grand Master PEARSON, Bro. MUNN's work receives high and merited praise, and all of the departments of business are examined and favorably noticed.

He thinks, however, that the writer of the Illinois report on correspondence enjoys his right to be hypercritical because we said that the address of Past Grand Master GIVAN which we had spoken of as "eloquent" and "pitched and sustained in a lofty key," was "marred with the outgrown anachronism of Solomon figuring as the grand master of Masons." He quotes us further:

"After so auspicious a day, the deputy grand master was quite excusable for closing the grand lodge in 'AMPLE FORM.'" While this was a slight error on the part of the acting grand master in closing the grand lodge on that "happy day," it occurs to this writer that Brother Robbins was hunting for something *small* to carp at, when he lugged into his review the simple mistake of a grand officer.

Well-a-day! It must have been a jaundiced eye that could have seen anything but hearty good will in the paragraph of which these two fragments of sentences formed a part; but this is nothing to the naive and abiding unconsciousness of Bro. VINCIL that our little pleasantry which he calls carping, never could hit the deputy grand master *unless that officer made the record*.

Bro. VINCIL quotes our remark that 'the Grand Lodge of Illinois has always stood firmly by the landmark in this respect, neither setting it aside by the admission of atheists on the one hand like the Grand Orient of France, nor by the expulsion of avowed believers in God, on religious grounds, on the other like the Grand Lodge of Missouri,' and after some dust-throwing about the CRUM case he says:

Brother Robbins is determined to keep alive his dissatisfaction with Missouri Masonry, because of its expulsion of a man who had "learned better than to believe in God." This spirit of dissatisfaction with our Missouri methods finds its expression on all possible occasions by Brother Robbins. I know of no better method in which to treat this peculiar condition of our distinguished brother of Illinois, than by allowing him to roll this sweet morsel under his tongue continually, and cherish a *misrepresentation* as an *angel of light*. In reply to an expression in the foregoing quotation, I wish to announce to Brother Robbins and the Masonic Fraternity, that Missouri never expelled any "*avowed believer* in God on religious grounds." Our grand lodge did affirm the expulsion of a man who declared his disbelief in God, when challenged before the court. He "believed in God as much as any one when made a Mason," but with an increase of wisdom he "had learned better." Fearing that this enlargement of knowledge might

be detrimental to those who were less informed than himself, if allowed to continue his Masonic association, it was deemed the proper thing to rebuke that spirit, by expelling him from all the rights and lights of Freemasonry.

Yes, his grand lodge did affirm the expulsion of a man whom Bro. VINCIL says had "learned better than to believe in God," and of whom also the committee on appeals report that he said: "I believe God is a Supreme Being, and created all things and made unchangeable laws to govern the same." This was Bro. J. G. LOBAUGH, of Montrose Lodge, No. 408. But there was also another case about which Bro. VINCIL is now persistently silent, that of Bro. W. H. STERN, of Everett Lodge, No. 219. Bro. STERN was an avowed believer in God, not even *charged* with atheism, the sole charge against him being "Disbelief in the Bible as the word of God." In reporting upon his case Past Grand Master GIVAN said: "The writer of this report the more keenly regrets the position appellant has placed himself in, because of *his personal knowledge of his being a good citizen and an upright man.*" Bro. VINCIL voted for this report, for the record shows that it "was adopted by a rising vote with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm."

Manifestly he was not expelled on moral grounds. If not expelled on religious grounds, then on what grounds? The unimpeachable record shows. Has Bro. VINCIL any announcements that he wishes to make to us or to the Masonic fraternity touching *this* case?

Of whom did we hear made the fraternal remark that he was cherishing a misrepresentation?

MONTANA, 1891.

27TH ANNUAL.

BUTTE.

OCTOBER 14.

The first object which attracts our attention is a portrait of another of Montana's good-looking grand masters, WILLIAM T. BOARDMAN. The pamphlet contains the records of several occasional communications for public work, one, Dec. 3, 1890, at Missoula, for the saddest of earthly labors. JOHN ANDERSON, the junior past grand master, was dead, and the grand lodge and a large assemblage of Craftsmen gathered to do honor to his memory. "The coffin covered with beautiful floral offerings wrought in Masonic emblems was borne to its last resting place in Woodlawn Cemetery, attended by a long cortege of mourning friends, the Ft. Missoula band playing dirges.

while the half-masted flags in the city attested the universal respect in which Bro. ANDERSON was held."

At the annual communication the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, was at his accustomed—it is nearly time to say traditional place in the southeast.

Of the thirty-one lodges represented, twenty-four had their full quota of three representatives present. Of the remaining seven, four had two present, the other three but one. The milk in the cocoanut—and so much of it—is accounted for by the fact that Montana pays mileage and per diem to these representatives. The steadily decreasing treasury balance in the face of an equally steady increase of the contributing membership since the reduction of the per capita tax from \$3.00 to \$2.00 in 1884, attracted Grand Master BOARDMAN'S attention to this chief item of the expense account. This led to inquiry. He says:

Desiring to inform myself as to the methods pursued in other jurisdictions in the matter of the representation of subordinates, I wrote to the fifty-six grand lodges of the United States and Canada, with the following result: Thirty-one paid neither mileage nor per diem for attendance; twenty-four paid for one representative from each lodge, and one imposed a per capita tax of \$1.25 in addition to its regular lodge dues to be applied to the payment of representation. Montana is the only grand lodge paying three. All the other grand jurisdictions either never paid that number or, after trial, abandoned it as impracticable, and almost without exception predict financial disaster if persisted in by us.

After some figures showing what would have been the increase of the treasury balance—provided, we presume, the surplus had not provoked some rainbow-chasing raid on the strong-box—if the one representative system had been inaugurated even three years before (nearly \$4,000 instead of \$1,103.25, as at present,) he recommended the necessary changes in the law to limit the payment of mileage and per diem to one representative from each lodge. The committee on jurisprudence, however, reported adversely upon the recommendation, deeming the general interests of the Craft better subserved by the larger attendance, with the increased enthusiasm thus promoted, and that these interests are as yet paramount to the question of retrenchment, and after animated speeches in the same direction the views of the committee prevailed.

The grand master wisely recommended the originating of a grand charity fund, and this found more favor, it being decided to set apart five per cent. of each year's receipts for that purpose.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; took several committees off the "standing" list so that they should no longer draw mileage and per diem; repealed a resolution recommending the incorporation of lodges and recommended instead that where incorporation becomes necessary it be done

through boards of trustees; dispensed with the order requiring the entire proceedings to be read in each lodge, and provided that in lieu thereof the constitution, by-laws and amendments, with standing regulations and resolutions be read each year, and returns made of the fact; rejected the favorable report of a special committee on the recommendation of the grand master to adopt the old practice of one ballot for the three degrees, the vote after a long debate standing 84 to 42; took membership in the general Masonic relief association of the United States and Canada; laid on the table a resolution to encourage the organization of chapters of the Eastern Star; voted to hold the next annual at Deer Lodge, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Grand Chapter R. A. M., of Montana, has decided that expulsion or suspension of members in the blue lodge should have like effect on the membership in the chapter, *when written notice of the fact was given by the secretary of the lodge to the secretary of the chapter*, the secretaries of our subordinate lodges are hereby requested to give such notice on blanks furnished by the grand chapter.

We have italicized a line which seems to indicate that the Grand Chapter of Montana makes the condition precedent to the recognition of the *fact* that a brother has been permanently or temporarily deprived of his Masonic character, that its constituent bodies must receive written notice thereof. Suppose it did not receive such notice would it require such of its members as still retained sufficient interest in the lodge to attend its meetings, to fellowship on its floor those whom they *knew* to be expelled or suspended Masons? Whatever may be the answer, the grand lodge seems to have eaten its leek without a murmur, and meekly requested its lodges to report their action to a body other than that which created them.

The following explains itself:

Your committee on jurisprudence have duly considered that portion of the grand master's address recommending the passage of a by-law to the effect that no person engaged in the retailing of intoxicating liquors, either as a proprietor of a saloon or barkeeper therein, shall be eligible to the degrees of Masonry; and respectfully report that they deem it inexpedient at the present time to amend the by-laws prescribing new qualifications for candidates for the degrees, deeming it but proper that the subordinate lodges should be left as free as possible in determining the qualifications of their material, restricting them as little as possible. Your committee are of the opinion that the present rules and regulations are sufficient to secure proper material for Masonry without adding any more, and especially any rule or regulation which will proscribe any trade, occupation or profession as a class, and therefore we recommend that no further action be taken upon the subject referred to.

LANGHORNE,
WESTON,
COMLY,
Committee.

I concur in the above report in so far as it recommends that no by-law be passed, but am of opinion that this grand lodge should express itself by resolution as being opposed to the reception of such material into the body of Masonry. I therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand lodge that dealers in and dispensers of intoxicating beverages are not fit material for the degrees of Masonry, and that the application of such should be refused.

LANGHORNE, of Committee.

Of this the record says:

After considerable discussion and a variety of motions and amendments the main report of the committee was adopted, and the supplementary report of Bro. Langhorne, with the resolution embodied, was lost.

After the installation and just on the eve of closing the question was sprung afresh and also another which proved even more disturbing. We copy the concluding portion of the record:

The following resolution upon a subject that had already been under consideration, moved by Bro. Prout and seconded by Bro. Lockey, was submitted to vote and declared adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand lodge that persons engaged in the saloon business, as proprietors or employes, are not fit or proper material for the degrees of Masonry, and we enjoin upon all subordinate lodges careful investigation of all such applications.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. Chapman, after a heated, prolonged and wearisome contest of motions and speeches, was declared adopted:

Resolved, That the regulation of the grand lodge at its annual grand communication in 1887, providing for the adoption of the Webb work for this grand jurisdiction, be rescinded, and that it is the sense of this grand lodge communication that the work in vogue before the adoption of said resolution shall be the work for Montana.

Much confusion followed the announcement of the vote, and many inquiries were made by masters of lodges as to the work they should follow for the coming year and how they should be instructed therein.

On motion of Bro. Wright, of Great Falls, it was voted that the officers of the lodges may continue to work as they are now doing until otherwise officially instructed.

The hour of low twelve having arrived, many having retired and all who remained being wearied and impatient, the grand lodge was closed in Ample Form, with prayer by the grand chaplain, but without as much peace and harmony prevailing as would be desirable.

Happy HUGH DUNCAN! He died before his eyes beheld his beloved grand lodge close in a temper that would have made Burns' Adieu stick in their throats. If his shade was abroad at that midnight hour, let us hope that it

was hovering over those who waited elsewhere with good cheer for the tardy comers. A postscript says:

A bountiful and elegant banquet had been provided at the McDermot House by Butte brethren, where in the company of the ladies and the abundance of hospitality and good speeches the contentions of the day were soon forgotten.

RICHARD O. HICKMAN was elected grand master; CORNELIUS HEDGES re-elected grand secretary; both of Helena.

The report on correspondence (pp. 113) is from the ever charming and genial pen of Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, the grand secretary, who thus thinks aloud about some matters he finds in our proceedings of 1890:

It seems that P. G. Sec. Harman G. Reynolds is an applicant for charity and the G. M. with concurrence of the charity committee gave him \$50. His application to be made a permanent pensioner at \$200 a year was not approved by the finance committee, nor was any further appropriation made. We must say that it made us feel a little sad to see this call for help so slighted, from an old officer, though he may have had his faults. With \$50,000 in the treasury the amount that would have added sunshine to the gathering clouds of our brother's declining day would never have been missed. California gives \$100 per month to one P. G. M. and \$480 per annum to another. If others have not done right always, it does not release us from doing our duty day by day as we have opportunity and means.

So too in the case of poor El Dara Lodge of only thirty members that had lost its all by fire, its petition for remission of dues was rather too heartlessly refused and the petitioners frigidly reminded that they should have kept insured. Principle and consistency are good things, but charity to those in need and distress is an infinitely better thing. Our pen has been thus jotting down our thoughts on matters that we confess to be none of our business, but we couldn't help thinking.

He is pleased to note that our scruples are so far removed that recognition was awarded to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and says they gave theirs years ago when it did both more good. If he will turn to our special report of 1889 he will find that we never had any scruples about recognition, but stated then that it was waiting for them when asked for. He kindly remembers his old friend Bro. GODDARD, then senior grand warden, and gives Grand Orator WOLFF's address a good notice. About our report he thus runs on:

We used to think our Bro. R. was a clergyman. How we fell such an egregious error we can hardly account for. However we must still think that he has some of the characteristics of a theologian, who are not always clergyman and sometimes are not even christians. We have found in our experience many christians who didn't know it themselves and even repudiated the appellation and idea, just as there are lots of them who call and fancy themselves Christians, to whom we fear the greatest judge will say at last, "I never knew you." After careful reading of Bro. Robbins' report

we think he is a Christian. He loves God best and serves him most acceptably who best loves and serves his fellow men, and we expect to meet both him and Bro. Parvin in a better world and perhaps we may laugh together over our numerous tantrums on "trifles thin as air." This would be a dreary world if it were all a dead level, so would society be an excruciating monotony if all men thought alike.

There is very much besides Cerneauism in Bro. Robbins' report and we like the *besides* best. We are a Scotch Riter and have a very poor opinion of Cerneauism, though like our dead chief, we think the strife is clearly un-Masonic. If we can keep it out of Montana we shall be satisfied of having done a good thing. We have no complaint of the treatment of Montana at Bro. R.'s hands. He follows Gurney and is true to his convictions and what he thinks the position of his grand lodge.

We don't know which to be most puzzled about—by what token he first took us to be a clergyman, or by what he now sizes up his error as an egggregious one! It is a matter of indifference how he classifies us in his outside theological museum if in the Fraternity he can set us down as a brother Mason.

The statement in his last line perhaps requires a word of notice, because it has been made by others also.

If he will consult our reports before Bro. GURNEY wrote, he will find that we then occupied the same position touching the matters he has in mind that we do now. Although Bro. GURNEY and ourself were in very complete accord at the time of his death, it was not until he took up the pen that we became so, though our differences were always in love. He thought we bristled too much and unnecessarily on some points and in the closeness of our intimacy used to tell us so, but when compelled to study the subject in earnest as a reviewer he saw things in a new light, and being a man who was absolutely true to himself when he found new convictions he never hid them. We have hesitated to speak on this subject, but since it seems to others important enough to speak about, it is only proper that the truth of history should be jotted down.

NEBRASKA, 1891.

34TH ANNUAL.

OMAHA.

JUNE 17.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master HENRY P. DEUEL, was not present.

The grand master (ROBERT E. FRENCH) reported that he had devoted his entire time to the duties of his office and had investigated as thoroughly as he could the condition of the Craft. That he had had a busy year is attested by the fact that his address occupies fifty-three pages of such type as is used in this report, its reading requiring one session and part of another.

He announced the death of the grand chaplain, JACOB A. HOOD, at sixty-eight, a native of Massachusetts, made a Mason during his ministry at Maroa, Ill. Dead also was the Rev. J. A. GALBRAITH, representative of Nebraska near the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

We observe that for dispensations to confer degrees a fee of \$10 for each degree was received, and a like fee for dispensations to install officers.

Of his eight decisions reported we copy four:

1. A lodge in charge of the W. M. during the hours of labor; in charge of the J. W. when at refreshment. Masons are either at labor or refreshment. At ease or the right of the floor are improper terms and should not be used.

2. *Query*—Can a past master, who has been master of a lodge in Iowa, but not having received the past master's degree, be present at the conferring of the actual past master's degree in this jurisdiction?

Answer—No. He must receive the degree of actual past master in a regular convocation of actual past masters to entitle him to be present at the conferring of the actual past master's degree of this jurisdiction.

7. The trial of any Mason accused, if the offense charged be a crime by the civil law and Masonic law, the record of his conviction in the courts of the State or a certified copy thereof, shall be competent evidence and prima facie proof of guilt; but in order to establish the matter of proof beyond a doubt, if possible, I would have the same corroborated by other evidence.

8. The whole or any part of a building may be dedicated under Masonic usage, when used exclusively for Masonic purposes, and this may be whether the building or rooms are owned by the lodge or leased for a term of years. Halls occupied jointly by Masons and others, cannot be dedicated for Masonic purposes.

While it is technically true that Masons are either at labor or at refreshment, yet we think it entirely within the proper discretion of the master to permit a degree of relaxation from labor without calling off, at proper seasons. Touching No. 2, the committee on jurisprudence say:

That the question and answer in decision No. 2 are misleading. The fact that the brother had been the master of a lodge is conclusive proof that he is an actual past master, and therefore he was entitled to be present at the convocation. To this extent the decision is not approved.

It would seem that nothing could be plainer than that an actual past master is an actual past master, but the grand lodge, many of whose mem-

bers knew nothing of the so-called past master's degree, so amended the report as to approve the grand master's answer. The other decisions were approved, No. 8 with the addition of the words "unless controlled by Masonic lodge."

The grand master reported that the conditions prescribed having been fully complied with, he had restored the charter of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1 (arrested by Grand Master MERCER for having in an ill-advised and unwarrantable manner done a warrantable act), and installed its officers subsequently elected. The matter was all adjusted in the most fraternal and harmonious manner, no discordant word or line passing between them in all the correspondence.

During the year the grand master made a great many visitations, and in addition he devised and issued to all the lodges circulars embodying minute and searching interrogatories, calculated to disclose the last detail of life or inertia, method or lack of it, proficiency or ignorance—combining inspection and introspection in a way that must have stirred the dust and cobwebs in many a corner. Much valuable information was elicited and some that duplicated that of the annual returns. Altogether it displays an earnest purpose on the part of the grand master, and the effect may have been most salutary, but one of the net impressions left by it is that the Craft in Nebraska could have had few waking moments when it was allowed to forget that it was being governed.

A portion of the jurisdiction having been devastated by drouth, and the situation becoming pressing, the grand master after consultation with the grand officers and other able advisers, issued a circular asking each lodge to contribute fifty cents per capita for its membership, for a relief fund. This would yield \$4,951.35. The amount received was \$3,882.10. One lodge protested against the assessment, but the grand lodge decided that it was within the lawful authority of the grand master, and his action was approved.

One of the grand master's circulars, issued at the instance of the directors of the Nebraska Masonic Home, requiring each lodge to report after investigation by a competent committee, the number of persons in its jurisdiction who were in need of such a home as is contemplated. The total reported up to June—the circular being dated Feb. 9—was two men, five women and four children. The grand lodge deemed the data insufficient as a guide to definite action and left matters in the hands of the directors of the home and the grand master.

The grand master made several recommendations, some wise and some otherwise, and at occasional intervals throughout his address, like Mr. WEGG, "drops into poetry," as he does also at its close when he assures the brethren that virtuous attachments here are renewed above, and says:

Yes meet you my brother whoever you are,
As one of the Craft that's been tried by the Square.
Whose mission is the practice of charity and love,
That will gain us a welcome in the grand lodge above.
On the trestle-board of life is drawn our design,
Beneath the all-seeing eye the architect divine.
Soon our labors will be done and our trials all o'er,
Then, again I hope to greet you on the Evergreen shore.

An invitation to lay the foundation stone of the Cass county court house, was *on motion* accepted, that is, was accepted by the grand lodge, not by the grand master.

The following proposed amendment to the by-laws lies over:

It is a Masonic offense for a Freemason to engage in the retailing or wholesaling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or to lease or allow to be used for such purpose any portion of any building owned or controlled by him.

Later the grand lodge adopted a preamble setting forth that the owners of the building at Beatrice in which a lodge was located had rented a portion of it for a saloon, and the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, at once vacate said building unless the saloon recently permitted to occupy a portion of said premises be removed therefrom, and that the Grand Master, at an early day, visit said lodge and see that said lodge do remove from said building unless said saloon vacate said premises. Provided, no action shall be taken in this matter which shall work an injury to said lodge.

BRO. EDWARDS, master of St. John's Lodge, No. 23, at Pawnee, has a new maggot. It achieved a second and lies over until next year:

A Master Mason, who is a member of a chartered lodge, not in arrears for dues and assessments, and free from charges, may, in writing, over his own signature, at a regular meeting of his lodge, resign his membership. Thereupon the matter shall lie over until the next regular meeting, when it may be voted upon, and if accepted by a majority of members present, he shall be suspended from membership in the Order. And the records shall show that such member was suspended at his own request. And should such suspended member desire to affiliate, with that or any other lodge, he can do so, by petition and ballot in the regular order in the lodge suspending him, and the payment of a fee not to exceed ten dollars. But, during the time of his suspension, his relation to the lodge shall be the same as a member suspended for cause.

Another amendment also lies over, proposing the repeal of the present provision that no Mason shall be dimitted except for the purpose of joining another lodge, or to assist in forming a new lodge.

The grand orator (ANDREW R. GRAHAM) was unable to reach the grand lodge because of flooded railways, but his excellent practical address was ordered printed.

Nine lodges were chartered and one continued under dispensation. It was decided that no portion of the Orphans' educational fund should be used until it shall have reached the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and thereafter the interest only may be used for educational purposes.

The expensive blanks furnished to the committee on credentials were discontinued, presumably on economical grounds, as we observe that the grand treasurer had just addressed the grand lodge calling the attention of the brethren to the fact that the body would be without funds in ten days; an item of \$100 for "odds and ends" was cut out of the report of the committee on ways and means, and an unsuccessful attempt made by a minority of the committee to cut off \$600 allowed the grand secretary for clerk hire. The committee made a report against printing the names of the members in 1892, but was overruled, and provision was also made for printing the report on correspondence.

It is evident that there is some diversity of views as to economy and parsimony prevailing in the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. On the heels of closing Grand Secretary BOWEN addressed the grand lodge and a special committee was ordered, with Bro. BOWEN as chairman, to report on the matters presented, next year. Among other things he said:

It is not my purpose to contrast our present status at home and abroad with our condition in '72; those of you who care to know the facts, do know; and those of you who care not, would not be interested or impressed by my words on the subject.

But I do desire at this time to invite your attention to the changes of opinion that come to the members of every organization, including ours; the pendulum of compensation does swing; for years the grand lodge has been liberal in its expenditures, anxious to progress and having ample funds wherewith to make such progress—having such an income that in my time our annual dues have been reduced from one dollar and fifty cents per capita to thirty-five cents per capita. Judging from action lately taken and views recently expressed, it may be that the grand lodge thinks it has advanced sufficiently in the directions in which it has progressed during the last nineteen years, and that appropriations for current expenses should be restricted in order that our funds may be devoted to the establishment of organizations for relief and charity; so be it! such purpose should not be decried nor impeded; it is the duty of every office-bearer of the grand lodge to do his best to meet the expressed wish of the grand lodge; and I here present a statement of items of expense that can be reduced or abolished for the future.

He then proceeds to show how by a system of the most parsimonious cheese-paring small amounts might be saved, letting the items suggest for themselves what would be lost by it in other directions. We presume the printing of the present volume of proceedings is an attempt to put a suggestion of that kind of economy into concrete form. If so it is a marked success. The fat is reduced to the lowest terms. There are no sub-headings except those in the grand master's address—presumably of his own making, the

captions and signatures are cut from all reports, or nearly all, and everything is done to save space except to run in the reports on the same line with the record of action thereon. All that remains to suggest Nebraska proceedings are the generous margins and the quarter-binding. The outside is fair to see, but the inside will haunt Bro. BOWEN to his dying day.

BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER, of Fullerton, was elected grand master; WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEVADA, 1891.

27TH ANNUAL.

RENO.

JUNE 9.

On the afternoon of the first day there was the usual formal reception of the diplomatic corps, Past Grand Master MURPHY acting as grand orator, and Past Grand Master FISH responding for the corps, but the representative of Illinois, W. Bro. CHARLES E. MACK, was not in it.

The address of the grand master (JOHN W. ECKLEY) is very brief. No grand officer had died during the year, but he announces the decease of JOHN S. WERRIN and CHAS. D. WARREN, past master and master respectively of Escurial Lodge, No. 7, a loss sadly felt.

Peace and harmony had prevailed so supremely that he had had little to do in an official way. He had, however, declined to approve of a lodge by-law which made the monthly dues (one dollar per month! think of that, you who fall behind on seventy-five cents a year) payable quarterly in advance. This because he doubts whether it is in accord with the constitution to enforce the payment of dues in advance. This decision, upon the favorable report of the committee on by-laws, was approved. His action in granting a dispensation for the election of a master ("it being shown that the position was vacant"—by the death of the incumbent—"and it being the unanimous wish of the lodge to fill this vacancy as early as practicable") was also approved through the committee on address. In Illinois it has been held in a similar case that the dispensing power could not interfere with the right and duty of the wardens, in their order, to succeed to the powers and duties of the mastership.

The grand master recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of

Tasmania, and called attention to the fact that the request of the Grand Lodge of Victoria was not acted upon at the last session. Both were recognized.

The grand lodge levied a per capita assessment of fifty cents upon the membership of the lodges; accepted the invitation of Reno Lodge, No. 13—extended also to the Fraternity generally with their families—to a social reception at Masonic Hall on the evening of the first day of the session, where the enjoyment took the form of dancing, music and recitations; and agreed to hold its meeting at Reno next year.

FRANK BELL, of Reno, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 70) is again from the hand of Bro. ROBERT L. FULTON, supplemented by its usual digest of decisions.

Illinois for 1890 is noticed. He quotes from Bro. WOLFF's oration, and says "A picture of Grand Master PEARSON gives an idea of the reasons for his re-election." This shows that he has inkling of things, but he should know the heart as well as the face.

Briefly describing the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago, he says that "Masonry in Chicago will hereafter occupy the *most exalted* position in the world, and will have a home among the angels without the aid of Jacob's Ladder."

In his introduction he says:

It is hard to believe that in this advanced age there is any strong prejudice against Masonry outside of that begot by religious bigotry, and yet there is. The writer chanced to hear an expression of it not long since as a Masonic procession was passing along the street, from quite an intelligent person, who expressed it as his opinion that Masonry was used regularly in all cases before courts of justice as well in civil as in criminal cases. Upon a not very close study of the question I was surprised to find a very general idea to prevail that such was the fact and that Masonry was used as a pull upon courts and juries. Those who know in the only way that the truth can be ascertained upon Masonic subjects, need not be told how false and foolish this impression is, but it struck me as being worth mentioning, and that Grand Masters and Orators and others might very properly touch upon it at suitable moments.

Referring to the neighborly call of Bro. ROBERTSON, the California reviewer, for "more" in Bro. FULTON's reports—a call which we all echo—he says:

In an extra effort to accommodate Brother Robertson with a larger report we will refer to the curious custom of giving the full name of the members of every lodge. Each given name spelled out in extenso. It strikes strangers as being ridiculous. If it is for the purpose of identification it

would seem that the members had done very little in the world to make such a practice necessary. If Brother Theophilus Fabricius Alexander Connelly, Master of *Winnenumah* Lodge, No. 287, Bishop Creek, Inyo County, is in danger of being taken for any one else that name ought to protect him. John William Louis Zimmerman, Junior Warden of the same lodge, wraps up in his name when he sleeps out. Poor John William Fletcher Hartley died and more will follow if they are loaded down so.

Bro. FULTON boils down his matter wonderfully, but he manages to give the brethren of his jurisdiction a good deal of information, and his brew never gets thick and slab, but is always sparkling.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1892.

25TH ANNUAL.

SAINT JOHN.

APRIL 26.

Twenty-eight jurisdictions had representatives present at the annual communication, Illinois among the number, represented by Bro. J. HENRY LEONARD.

The grand master (THOS. WALKER, M. D.,) announced the death of ROBERT T. CLINCH, past grand master. He was provincial grand master under England at the time the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was formed, and was unanimously elected grand master of the new body, but felt that his position under the Grand Lodge of England precluded his acceptance of the honor at that time. In 1875 he was again elected, and served three years. He died at sixty-four. Also deceased was JAMES McNICHOL, past grand master, who occupied the grand east in 1887 and 1888, aged sixty. Appreciative reference was also made to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

Among the appointments of grand representatives announced is that of HENRY P. H. BROMWELL, a past grand master of Illinois, now residing at Denver, as representative of New Brunswick near the Grand Lodge of Colorado. Few jurisdictions can boast of a more accomplished and eloquent ambassador.

He reports only three decisions, other rulings being only explanations of plain constitutional points:

1. *Question*.—Can a dimit be granted by the Master and secretary without a vote of the lodge?

Answer.—No. The master of a lodge has no right of his own motion to grant a dimit. It must be granted by the lodge and to that end it is necessary that a resolution should be moved and carried in the lodge to authorize the granting of a dimit.

2. *Question.*—Can a petition for initiation be withdrawn when once received by a lodge?

Answer.—No. The constitution is very clear upon this point. Sec. 6, page 44, says *inter alia*: "A petition having been received by a lodge cannot be withdrawn."

3. In answer to inquiries as to reception of candidates for initiation who possessed some physical disability, I have held that such candidates should be able literally to conform to all the requirements of the degrees.

No. 3 is in accord with, and nearly in the language of our law. No. 2 is the same as our law save for the single exception of those who are found to be ineligible from lack of jurisdictional residence or other cause to which the ballot does not apply. The correctness of No. 1 was questioned by the committee on address, who say:

The committee are of the opinion that this decision is not in accordance with the latter part of section 5, under the heading of "Members and their duty," of the constitution of grand lodge. This part of the section reads as follows: "Whenever a member of any lodge shall resign, or shall be excluded, or whenever, at a future time, he may require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate stating the circumstances under which he left the lodge, and such certificate shall be produced to any other lodge of which he is proposed to be admitted a member, previous to the ballot being taken."

This would clearly seem to show that the certificate must be granted, and that the lodge has no right to refuse it. To admit that the lodge has a right to vote upon the question admits, at the same time, that a majority of the members have a right to refuse the certificate, which, according to the section of the constitution quoted, they clearly have not the right to do.

In the other decisions of the Grand Master the committee heartily concur.

The question went to the board of general purposes who will report at the next session.

The grand master reported the receipt of a communication from the grand master of Ohio calling attention to the formation of a spurious grand lodge in that jurisdiction, but we find no reference to it in the proceedings.

The grand lodge by amendment of the constitution changed its time of meeting to the fourth Tuesday in August and put itself "on wheels," that is, it will fix its place of meeting from time to time. Moncton was fixed upon for its next place of meeting.

The committee on foreign relations reported adversely on the application of the Grand Lodge of Peru for recognition.

THOMAS WALKER, M. D., grand master; EDWIN J. WETMORE, grand secretary, both of Saint John, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1892.

103D ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 18.

A fine steel portrait of HENRY E. BURNHAM, grand master in 1885, graces this attractive volume.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work was held at Manchester, Dec. 29, 1891, and the grand lodge was dined and w—coffeed by the brethren of that beautiful city with their customary hospitality.

BRO. GEORGE E. THOMPSON, the representative of Illinois, was not present, being confined to his home by illness. We noted his absence from both communications last year, observing which Bro. WAIT, the New Hampshire reviewer, thus explains:

The reason of that absence was the severe and protracted illness of Bro. Thompson, which confined him to his home. No brother of our grand lodge takes deeper interest in its affairs and proceedings than does Bro. Thompson, and with returning health he will not fail to answer for Illinois, whose grand lodge is truly honored in his person as her representative.

We are sure we make no draft that will not be honored when we add to our own personal congratulations those of all the Craftsmen of Illinois, on his having so far recovered as to be present at the annual communication, and invoke in their behalf the Masonic benediction—Health, Plenty and Peace.

At the opening of the annual communication the grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania, Bro. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, was welcomed as a visitor.

The grand master (FRANK D. WOODBURY) reported a peaceful and prosperous year, with an increase of membership—though small—as large as could be expected in view of the fact that there had been no large increase in population.

He announced the death of four members of the grand lodge: ALBERT OSGOOD PHILLIPS, past district deputy grand master, at fifty-five; EDGAR

HORACE WOODMAN, member of the jurisprudence committee since 1880, at forty-five; GEORGE EDWIN BEACHAM, past junior grand warden, in his fortieth year; and THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH, past grand steward and past district deputy grand master, at sixty-two. The memorial pages set apart for these brethren are specimens of elegant and tasteful simplicity worthy of especial mention.

The grand master reported that in a case that was being considered by the grand master of Massachusetts at the time of their last annual communication, wherein John Abbott Lodge, of Somerville, Mass., had made a Mason of BYRON ATWOOD, a former resident of Concord and four times rejected by Blazing Star Lodge (N. H.), he had received information from the Massachusetts executive that ATWOOD had been declared to be a clandestine Mason, all Masonic intercourse with him forbidden—which strikes one as surplusage—and his name stricken from the rolls of John Abbott Lodge. This was satisfactory to New Hampshire, of course, and perhaps the grand master of Massachusetts found some consolation for being obliged to confess that the work of one of his lodges regularly at labor was without Masonic virtue, in the reflection that ATWOOD had been so badly tainted by his quadruple rejection that just one effort at making wasn't a fair test.

The grand lodge found but little business to do, but as usual did that little well. Relative to the Fraternal Congress the following action was had:

Resolved, That the grand master be requested to appoint delegates to attend a fraternal congress to be held at Chicago in 1893, the grand master being chairman—it being the distinct understanding of this grand lodge that the meeting is in no sense to be for the forming of a general grand lodge, but for fraternal conference and interchange of views.

The grand master appointed as delegates M. W. Brothers John J. Bell, Alpheus W. Baker, John Webster, George W. Currier, and Frank D. Woodbury.

The grand lodge dined with the local Fraternity, and concluded its business in one day.

JOHN PENDER, of Portsmouth, was elected grand master; GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Concord, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 205) is as usual by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, and of course is the feature of the New Hampshire proceedings. It fully sustains the high reputation its author has acquired in this department of Masonic labor. Eight of his valuable pages are given to Illinois proceedings for 1891. The address of Grand Master PEARSON receives attention as a practical business paper, and he confesses to have been both entertained and instructed by Bro. WARVELLE'S oration on 'The Antiquity of Masonry.' The Illinois report on correspondence is thoroughly examined, and it is gratifying to know that he finds in it much to commend and with which to agree.

It gives us equal pleasure to find him—as we should expect him to be—discriminating and fair about matters wherein we disagree, and the following may be cited as an example of this in marked contrast to the criticism of some whose ability to discriminate cannot be doubted, but who apparently do not consider it worth while to do so:

Much prominence is given in this report to the Cerneau controversy. Brother Robbins has never become identified with the A. A. Rite, and declares himself not in sympathy with either of its branches in the dispute, for the reason that he holds the rite not to be Masonic. He denounces, without stint or measure, the action of those grand lodges which have attempted by their edicts to suppress the Cerneau bodies, not, as he declares, because he is in sympathy with those bodies, but because the rite itself is not a Masonic rite; that, in effect, it recognizes that as Masonry which is not, and is the espousing of a quarrel with which Masonry has nothing legitimately to do. Indeed, if we understand him rightly, he insists that nothing is Masonry beyond the three degrees of the Blue Lodge. As New Hampshire has never become a party to this controversy, we are not called upon to examine the soundness of the views of Brother Robbins. We may observe, however, in passing, that we are not ready to admit that there is no Masonry beyond the first three degrees. If it be true, as many now claim, that in its inception there were no degrees in Masonry, we do not doubt that the principles of three degrees existed fundamentally in its symbolisms, and that, by a progress common to Masonry with everything else belonging to our universe, the three degrees have finally become differentiated and thus come to assume their place in the ritual as a natural and legitimate development. We think it would not be difficult to show that this is true as well of the Royal Arch degree. Whether it may not be also true of the A. A. Rite, we suggest the possibility that Brother Robbins, never having viewed it except from an external standpoint, may not be the best judge.

We are far from being wholly at variance with him in his ideas about the evolution and differentiation of the three degrees. We know that the distinctions of Apprentice, Fellow and Master antedated any esoteric body for the two latter, and although we do not feel so sure about the antiquity of the symbolism now attaching to them, we do feel sure that the principles were there, and that the scope of Masonic duty and mutual responsibility has neither been broadened nor narrowed by the differentiation. We question whether his apparent confidence that the Royal Arch can be shown to be also a natural evolution will not be found, when he comes to reflect upon what is really fundamental, to rest rather upon the deftness of ritualistic dovetailing than upon anything fundamental. He understands us rightly, we do insist that nothing is Masonry beyond the three degrees of the blue lodge. We exclude the Royal Arch not only historically, but because it imposes tests for admission to its body unknown to the Ancient Charges which circumscribe and define Masonry. We do not exclude it because we claim that its fundamental principles are different from those of Ancient Craft Masonry, because they are not. It does not, like the Templar Rite, change in any fundamental way the basis of fellowship. But it does not follow that any organization which enjoys in common with Masonry a truly catholic basis of fellowship is because of that fact a part of Masonry.

Our brother's suggestion that because we are not a member of the organization calling itself the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonry we are not the best judge as to whether it may not also be what he conceives the Royal Arch to be—a natural and legitimate differentiation from the parent stock, is a natural one and to a certain extent obviously true. We think it is also true that one need not view it from the inside in order to know that not only is it not Masonry for the same reason that the Royal Arch is not, but for the added reason that it is the principle of Caste organized, a concrete denial of the most striking fundamental characteristic of Masonry, that equality of rights and eligibilities which make true its proudest boast—that its members meet upon a level.

Discussing last year the question of the right of a grand lodge to exclusive jurisdiction in its territory, we said:

"He says the fact that grand lodges by general consent occupy in common territory in which there is no grand lodge, shows that grand lodge jurisdictions are not in their nature territorial; while it seems to us that no better illustration of the principle contended for by Illinois could be furnished than by the unanimous alacrity with which grand lodges so occupying territory in this country get out of it when that territory becomes sufficiently autonomous to have a grand lodge of its own."

Quoting this, Bro. WAIT thus comments:

We have seldom seen so many to us apparent fallacies contained in so short a space. In the first place, it is assumed that "the unanimous alacrity" of a practice of "grand lodges of this country" is conclusive to establish a fundamental principle for the government of the fraternity universal. We suppose many things, in Masonry as well as other matters, in this country may be wise and expedient as local arrangements, which are by no means fundamental, or of general application. Again, where is the example of "*grand lodges* so occupying territory in this country getting out of it," by their own act, "when that territory becomes sufficiently autonomous to have a grand lodge of its own?" That has always been done by the action of the lodges themselves, and never by the action of the grand lodges; and it has by no means been always the case that the grand lodges have willingly surrendered authority over their lodges in the new jurisdiction. Still further, we hazard nothing in the assertion that the grand lodge, nor any Mason, in this country or elsewhere, ever asserted, or intimated the opinion, that joint occupancy of territory by several grand lodges where no grand lodge has been formed, is contrary to the principles of the Masonic institution.

At first blush it does seem as though our remarks might be subject to the verbal criticism our brother gives them, but reflection shows that they are not. If it does not get out bodily neither does it get in or "occupy" the land bodily; and if it does not get out by its own initiative, neither does it get in by it, but by the initiative of certain Masons living there who happen to make their application to it—rather than to some other grand lodge—for the authority requisite to give their projected lodge legitimacy. If it fails to get out when a new grand lodge is formed in what was formerly a Masonic

No Man's Land, or what is equivalent to that, persists in exercising jurisdiction over the lodges there holding its charters, it soon finds out that every grand lodge but itself regards jurisdiction as being indeed territorial. It is true as Bro. WAIT suggests that some grand lodges in this country have not at first been ready to surrender their authority over their lodges in the new jurisdiction, but that is only a bit of human nature which crops out in the management of bodies that no more have any human nature as entities than they "occupy" or "get out" of foreign territory as entities. If the autonomy of the territory is manifest and the proceedings whereby the new grand lodge was formed have been regular, the recognition is at once so practically unanimous as to prove the establishment of the principle contended for. The interested recalcitrants, if there be any, soon come into line, because it is impossible that a body shall long hold out against the principle upon which it has itself builded and to which it owes its own freedom from invasion.

Still arguing that the possession of a proper dimit with proof of identity is "lawful information," and sufficient to admit a strange brother, he says:

If a dimit is anything at all it is evidence of the facts it certifies. Those certified facts are, that the party to whom it was granted was at the time of granting it a Master Mason and a member of the lodge from which the dimit issues. Of these facts there can in the nature of things be no better evidence, and no examination, however satisfactory, can add anything to its character. Indeed, in a disputed case a personal examination is the least satisfactory of all evidence, for the party may be a clandestine or an expelled Mason. Perhaps Brother Robbins will reply that the dimit is required to prove the party neither expelled nor clandestine. But if it proves that it proves at the same time equally that he is a Master Mason and at the date of the dimit a regular member of the lodge. It follows that, if he shows by satisfactory evidence that he is the identical person to whom it was granted, he entitles himself to be received for what the dimit certifies him to be. In this, as in other things, we assume that Masonry proceeds upon views of common sense, and that it will not demand the husk after having fed upon the kernel.

We think a dimit is simply collateral testimony, chiefly in the nature of a "proper voucher" that the possessor was initiated, if we determine that he has been initiated at all, in a regular lodge. Usage, well-nigh if not quite universal forbids, we think, its being regarded as what is referred to as "lawful information."

We are glad to find this in his review of Kansas, on a subject to which we have often referred:

This report was adopted by a vote of the grand lodge. It is a precedent set by our brethren of Kansas which we think ought not to be followed by the other grand jurisdictions, and for more than one reason. By this endorsement the grand lodge assumes, morally if not legally, responsibility for the soundness and success of a business enterprise over which it can have no control, and which it may not be in its power always to realize. But the great and fundamental objection to it is that it is Masonically *ultra vires*.

It is a matter with which Masonry has nothing to do, and with which it cannot properly identify itself. The grand lodge can with no more propriety undertake to look after the interests of Masons in the matter of insurance than in any other matters of commercial interest. We greatly doubt the propriety of allowing these insurance organizations to make use of the name of Masonry for the purpose of giving themselves currency among Masons; we have none as to the impropriety of lodges, or grand lodges, as such extending to them endorsement or recognition of any kind. Just as well might Masons start any other business or commercial enterprise, put upon it the trade-mark *Masonic*, and call upon their grand lodge to endorse and vouch for it. Generally approving whatever comes from our brethren of Kansas, we think in this they are off the track.

The following is in accord with our frequently expressed views and with repeated Illinois decisions:

We have heretofore admitted that it is competent for a grand lodge to so frame its law as to make the presence of the charter indispensable to the legality of lodge work. We think such a law not required by any interest of Masonry, and that it would work mischief rather than good, and that therefore such a rule can be established only by an express statute made so plain as to leave nothing to construction. Brother Drummond, in the first allusion we know him to have made to the subject, stated distinctly that he saw no reason for such a rule, but he placed it, as does Brother Schultz, upon the ground of positive law. Now, where is the law to be found establishing such a rule? The statute which first required that lodges should exist only by charters contained no such provision. If such a rule had been intended it seems to us plain that then was the time to have enacted it. The only ground Brother Drummond finds for the doctrine is that the Masonic ritual has such a formula. We think a theory resting upon no better foundation than that entitled to very little consideration. Now, nothing is more familiar to lawyers than that in civil legislation there is a large class of statutes which are held to be *directory* merely and not mandatory in their effect. That is to say, a duty is required to be performed, and that it be performed in a particular way. If in such a case the duty is performed it is legal and valid, although not performed in the precise way required. We regard this rule requiring the presence of the charter while the lodge is at work precisely analogous to this class of statutes. The lodge may be censurable for working in the absence of its charter, but degrees conferred and other work done is valid notwithstanding. The opposite doctrine seem to us so unreasonable as at once to show it to be unsound.

He disagrees, as we do, with the Alabama decision that a brother who has received a portion of the degrees cannot be finished in the lodge which conferred one or more, if meanwhile he has removed to and gained a civil residence in another grand jurisdiction, without the consent of the latter; sensibly believes Masonry to be an evolution outgrowing from human needs and not the invention of any one or more intellectual demigods; has been in the habit of classing himself with those favoring the doctrines of the high prerogatives of the grand master, but never conceived that it was within the prerogative of that high functionary to do what the grand master of Maine reported without provoking comment—return two cases of trials in which the penalty of reprimand had been adjudged, to the respective lodges and direct them to fix another penalty; confesses that he was in error in suppos-

ing that in the origin of grand lodge representation it was the practice for the name of the proposed representative to be suggested from the jurisdiction to which he was to be accredited, and his supposition *was* erroneous, for as recently as our own executive service the present practice which treats these nominations as so much "patronage" in the hands of the grand master of the jurisdiction to whom the representatives are to be accredited had only begun to obtain; says the right of lodges to instruct their masters and wardens as their representatives in grand lodge exists to-day as fully as at first, which we believe to be true everywhere except in Ohio; says the heated controversy over the rite war affords reviewers an opportunity, of which they should avail themselves, to set an example of moderation and brotherly kindness amidst differences of opinion upon a difficult subject, and in this his example surely gives him the right to lay down the precept; has never been able to comprehend the reason for the doctrine generally held, that a petition after having been referred to a committee cannot be withdrawn even by unanimous consent, and while we agree with him so far as to confess that it does not rest upon any principle, we think it is a salutary regulation that has grown out of experience and cuts off a good deal of wrangling and bitterness which would ensue if some petitions were by vote permitted to be withdrawn and others not; says it is the settled law of his jurisdiction that a conviction of crime in a legal tribunal is no evidence of guilt in a subsequent Masonic trial and is not competent to be received as such, which is near akin to the rule in Illinois; is in accord with the Illinois doctrine that physical defect acquired after entering the Fraternity does not disqualify for advancement; and says that if he understands himself he has no pet theories to maintain, and no opinions which he would not gladly surrender on reception of better light.

NEW JERSEY, 1892.

105TH ANNUAL.

TRENTON.

JANUARY 27.

The representative of Illinois, ROBERT M. MOORE, was among the eight past grand masters present. CLINTON F. PAIGE, past grand master of Masons in New York, was formally welcomed as a visitor.

The grand master (THOS. W. TILDEN) reports the year as one of harmony and progress among the Craft. The death-roll of the jurisdiction for the year is a long one, but included no present and only one past grand offi-

cer of New Jersey—Past Grand Master WILLIAM HARDACRE, who occupied the grand east in 1882, and died at seventy-eight. It includes the names of no less than twenty-three past masters, and also that of TIMOTHY HUNTING MORSE at ninety-one, at the time of his death the oldest Mason in New Jersey. Born in Massachusetts, made a Mason in Connecticut (1824), he was a past master by service in two jurisdictions, Massachusetts and Maine, and past district deputy grand master in the latter. Notice is also taken of the death of notable Masons in other jurisdictions.

Closing his reference to several cases of disputed jurisdiction, the grand master was able to say:

I take great pleasure in the fact that every claim made by my predecessors in matters of disputed jurisdiction between this grand lodge and our sister grand lodge has been found and admitted to be correct, and in this Entrup case, in which New York was slow to admit her error, and of which I made a thorough investigation, it was demonstrated that the position taken by M. W. Bro. Mann was, under our law, an impregnable one.

One of these cases (noted in our report for 1890) is of especial interest on account of the admission secured from the Grand Lodge of Ireland:

In the case of Mercer Young, a resident of Paterson, N. J., who was made a Mason by St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 602, of Derriagh, Ireland, in the spring of 1888, I received, on May 1st, by the hand of Worshipful Brother Abbett, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland near this grand lodge, a request from St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 602, that Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, waive jurisdiction over the said Young, and that if such waiver was granted I take such action in the case as was suggested in M. W. Brother Mann's letter of September 30th, 1889, to Worshipful Brother Abbett, viz., "that upon the granting of waiver of jurisdiction, that the said Young be healed of his Masonic disabilities, making his status that of an unaffiliated Mason." This request was indorsed as follows:

"By direction of the M. W. Grand Master, the Duke of Abercorn, I beg to recommend the within petition to the favorable consideration of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

(Signed)

"ROBERT W. SHAKLÉTON,

"Deputy Grand Master Grand Lodge of Ireland."

In accordance with this request, I recommended to Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, of Paterson, that it grant waiver of jurisdiction over Mr. Mercer Young, providing he was fit material, which they cheerfully did, and on Friday evening, June 12th, I visited Ivanhoe Lodge, accompanied by M. W. Past Grand Masters Congdon and Moore, Worshipful Brother Abbett, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and my associate officers, and healed the said Mercer Young of his Masonic disabilities, and recalled the interdict laid upon him by my predecessor.

The fact that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ireland has thus recognized, by its Most Worshipful Grand Master, our jurisdiction over candidates resident within our boundaries, is a subject for fraternal congratulation.

The grand master found it necessary to render only one decision on a point of law not covered by their digest, viz.:

A lodge is acting within its rights in declining to receive charges against one of its members, when, in its judgment, such charges are upon their face frivolous, or not based upon good Masonic reasons. This does not, however, debar the brother making the charges from appealing to the grand lodge at its annual communication against the action taken by the rejecting lodge.

The Illinois law *requires* the lodge to decide by vote whether the charges shall be received.

On the subject of physical disability he reports:

I have had the usual number of requests for investigation as to the physical capability of certain petitioners laboring under physical disability to conform literally to all the requirements of the several symbolic degrees. In about half the cases investigated I found the disabilities so slight as not to, in any way, prevent their ability to fulfill, literally, the requirements of these degrees, and I allowed their advancement. In the other cases I ordered the candidates not to be received.

This is a manifest softening in the interpretation of the rule under which his predecessor felt compelled to summarily put under the ban by edict two Entered Apprentices who had "visible physical defects," and we hope it may be the precursor of a recognition of the rational rule laid down in the Charges of a Freemason.

The following indicates that he takes the same view respecting the practicability of a establishing a Masonic Home in the near future. He says:

My observation during the year has compelled the conclusion that there is not sufficient enthusiasm among the Craft on the question of the procurement and establishment of a Masonic Home, to warrant the belief that the requisite amount will be obtained for some time to come. On the contrary, I have found a general inclination to, and a preference for, the establishment of a grand lodge charity fund. May it not be a wise course to now provide for such charity fund, the present necessity for which is generally conceded, with the hope and expectation that in no very long time it will attain sufficient proportions to justify the establishment of a home?

The report of the committee on Home still urges the necessity of its establishment but takes a gloomy view of the financial prospect, being convinced that the \$15,000 estimated as being necessary to purchase, stock and furnish the institution cannot be obtained by subscription unless the grand lodge gives the matter heartier support than in the past. Of this there seems no likelihood, as the report of the committee on grand lodge charity fund, presented in 1890 and since then awaiting action, was taken up, perfected and adopted, levying a special assessment of five cents per capita annually for the backbone of the fund. More significant still was the subsequent action of the grand lodge directing inquiry to be made of the subscribers to

the Masonic Home if they were willing to turn over their subscriptions to this fund. We doubt not that time will so fully demonstrate the wisdom of this action that those who now would prefer to put the charity in the form of a Home, will be thoroughly satisfied.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Victoria on the recommendation of the committee on foreign correspondence; made its annual appropriation for the relief of the family of an unnamed past grand master; witnessed an exemplification of the ritual of opening and closing and of the degrees; requested the grand master to communicate the names of the lodges composing the spurious grand lodge of Ohio, as soon as they could be ascertained, and warn the brethren against holding Masonic intercourse with their members; also that he convey the appreciative thanks of the grand lodge to the San Francisco board of relief for their kind treatment of a New Jersey brother, and donating \$200 to the funds of the board, the memorandum furnished by the board showing that it had paid out \$680 over and above what they had been reimbursed; accepted with thanks the privilege of the floor of the House of Assembly of the State of New Jersey, then in session, tendered the grand lodge by resolution; and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the secretary of a subordinate lodge, on the presentation of a petition for affiliation, to immediately correspond with the lodge purporting to have granted the dimit accompanying the petition, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the applicant has been a member of said lodge and if the dimit is regular.

Original odes were sung during the opening, installation and closing ceremonies. We preserve that sung at the installation:

Praise ye Jehovah's name,
Praise through His Courts proclaim,
Rise and adore;
High o'er the heavens above,
Sound His great acts of love;
While His rich grace we prove,
Vast as His power.

While His high praise ye sing,
Strike every sounding string;
Sweet the accord!
He vital breath bestows;
Let every breath that flows
His noblest fame disclose;
Praise ye the Lord.

THOMAS W. TILDEN, of Jersey City (259 Fifth St.), grand master; THOS. H. R. REDWAY, Trenton, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 120) is as usual from the graceful and courteous pen of Past Grand Master HENRY VEHS�AGE, who gives to Illinois a lion's share of his limited number of pages.

Of Grand Master PEARSON he says: "He gave what was termed a 'report,' and while it may be properly so-called, it was an admirably clear and full exhibit of his abundant labors." He quotes from his address, and the report of the committee on jurisprudence touching the question of reimbursement for funds expended for relief, and the oration of Bro. WARVELLE, grand orator, are also laid under contribution. He pays us the compliment, also, of copying from our introduction our remarks on electioneering for office. Of matters between us he says:

New Jersey cannot complain either of the extent of his notice of the doings of 1890, or of the ample and brotherly way in which he disclaims any intention of reflecting discourteously upon the grand master. We accept his statement in the spirit of fraternal regard in which it is tendered, not hoping to bring him to a concurrence with us in the use of certain words which are employed to describe the illegal and irregular action of a "regular lodge, regularly at labor." His vocabulary is ample enough not to need any special form of words employed by others, but we are content to describe such action as is referred to in terms that indicate the *consequences* of irregularities or illegalities, when such deviations have been proven. The satisfactory conclusion of the Lemm case, and the necessary requirement of an act of healing to give any efficacy to the irregular action of a "regular lodge regularly at labor," confirms us in our judgment as to the essential question in the whole discussion. In the latest case reported of a similar invasion of jurisdiction, that of C. Henry Entrup, the investigation has resulted as in the Lemm case, and the so-called completed action of Albion Lodge, No. 26, of New York, will be of no value or effect in making said Entrup a Mason until the request of said lodge for his healing has been granted.

He further says:

There is a vast fund of interesting and instructive matter in the report of our beloved brother, but no one subject secures such extended notice and repeated reference as Cerneauism. In his discussion with Bro. Parvin, of Iowa, on this question, he scores a strong point by showing how Bro. P makes up a collation of indorsements of his views from other writers, among whom the writer of this report appears, correctly quoted up to a certain point, and then is made responsible for language which he never thought of using. Bro. Robbins clearly indicates the point of variance in the extract, much to the damage of his opponent, and very much to our gratification, since it relieves us from the appearance of contradiction and confusion of ideas, as well as from an unwarranted misrepresentation of the Illinois reporter's views.

Already in this year's report we have received a mortifying reminder that we failed to give proper credit for the statistics appended to our report of last year, and now Bro. VEHLAGE unwittingly puts another coal on that portion of our head where the hair is thinnest. In making our apology elsewhere herein, we stated that we borrowed them from Bro. FELLOWS' (Louisiana) report, as we had expressed our intention of doing when his paper was under review. On taking up Bro. ANTHONY'S (New York) report for this year we were at once convinced that it was his statistics we had appropriated, and that we capped one blunder with another. It came about in this

way: Arriving at New York in our review and finding Bro. ANTHONY's admirable table we concluded to take it instead of Bro. FELLOWS' table, it being of some four months' later date. At the conclusion of our review we so advised the grand secretary, through whose hands our "copy" passed; it was set up from the New York report. The proof of it did not come to us, and having forgotten that we had given no heading, we have been getting undeserved credit. We trust we shall have the forgiveness of Bro. ANTHONY and Bro. FELLOWS; we are trying very hard to get our own.

In his conclusion Bro. VEHS�AGE thus delicately compliments the guild:

In closing our work for the year, we look over the list of the brethren with whom we have had fraternal communion, and think of the saying of Confucius: "There are three friendships that are advantageous—friendship with the upright, friendship with the sincere, friendship with the man of observation." These desirable qualities are needed by the reporter, and we rejoice that their possession is so abundantly evidenced. Congratulating ourselves upon such association with them as has been our privilege, we present some of the results of this delightful contact, and in the hope that we may thus diffuse some of the advantage to which the Chinese philosopher referred, this report is fraternally submitted.

Though necessarily much condensed, the report is of great interest and value, in matter as well as in spirit.

NEW MEXICO, 1891.

14TH ANNUAL.

ALBUQUERQUE.

NOVEMBER 16.

The New Mexico volume, which reflects credit upon the typographical resources of the city of Santa Fe, is graced with a phototype of DAVID J. MILLER, grand secretary from the organization of the grand lodge down through all the troubles of its infancy and bearing an important part in shaping its course. Twenty-eight jurisdictions were represented at the opening of the grand lodge, but the representative of Illinois was not present. Michigan was doubly represented, first by the grand representative and next by Past Grand Master HUGH McCURDY, who was formally received as a visitor and who also installed the grand officers.

The grand master (CHARLES H. DANE) says of the general outlook:

While throughout the Territory many business enterprises have seemed

to stand still, or even to go backward, our cherished Order has never been more prospered. It is indeed a matter for congratulation that we may look back over the past year and see only evidences of prosperity, harmony and brotherly love among the Craft. I feel confident that continued and even greater success awaits us in the future.

They still stick to the notion that a single eye does not fit a man to have an eye single to Masonic duty, the grand master saying:

There have been two applications made to me for dispensations to allow a candidate who had lost an eye to receive the degrees of Masonry. This question has been so often passed upon by grand masters, and also by the grand lodge itself, that it would seem unnecessary to reopen the question each year. I have accordingly referred the applicants to the records of the grand lodge, and refused to grant such dispensation.

In another matter if Mahomet will not go to the mountain, he would have the mountain come to Mahomet:

I have noticed while visiting other lodges in this jurisdiction as well as my own, that the worshipful master is often greatly annoyed by a general tardiness on the part of members, an apparent desire not to be present until at least the necessary seven were on hand to open the lodge. So that it has generally been the rule, from my observation, that lodges are opened from one-half hour to an hour after the time stated in the by-laws, and for the reason that the necessary number was not present to open them.

I have myself been greatly annoyed by this evil, which I believe could be easily remedied by a change in our by-laws permitting less than seven members to open a lodge. I therefore recommend this matter for your consideration.

The report of the committee on address touching the matter was the moaning of an adverse wind, recommending that the grand master's view should not prevail, and we presume the grand lodge concurred, but we have been unable to find that the record says so.

The committee however agreed with him that the prevailing sentiment of the Craft is against the admission of saloon-keepers to the institution, but did not recommend legislation.

The grand lodge granted one charter; witnessed the exemplification of the work, and appointed a committee, designed to live three years, who are to revise and change the already adopted work, "with the object of producing a ritual for New Mexico work;" and changed the time of the annual communication to the first Monday in October.

RICHARD ENGLISH, of San Marcial, was elected grand master; ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 100) is as usual by Past Grand Master MAX FROST. Illinois receives fraternal notice.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

14TH YEAR.

SYDNEY.

1891.

The New South Wales pamphlet covers the proceedings of several special and the quarterly communications of the year 1890-1891.

At a special communication held July 15, 1890, Pro Grand Master HARMAN J. TARRANT presiding, the death of Lord CARNARVON, the pro grand master of the Grand Lodge of England, the promoter of Masonic union in New South Wales and the advocate of the new body before the parent grand lodge, was suitably noticed; the grand lodges of New Zealand and Tasmania were recognized by unanimous vote; and steps taken looking to the appointment of Lord CARRINGTON, the grand master, representative near the Grand Lodge of England, his term of office as governor of the colony being now drawing to a close.

At the quarterly communication of Sept. 10, 1890—the pro grand master in the chair—the committee elected by the late district grand lodge (English) to carry out the erection of a cottage hospital for Freemasons in connection with the Carrington Convalescent Hospital at Camden, reported the successful completion of the work and the formal opening of the hospital by Lord CARRINGTON on the 20th of August.

The board of general purposes reported—confessing to having reached the conclusion after serious discussions and much investigation over a case of cork leg—that “a candidate minus a limb is not admissible.” They also reported that they had no power under the constitution to grant authority to form a “Masters’ and Wardens’ association,” as desired by the brethren at Newcastle. Further, that all the records of the late Scottish district grand lodge were now in possession of the grand lodge, safely deposited with those of the other district grand lodges.

The following, which shows that in Australasia as elsewhere, and in Masonry as in other matters, there is a widely prevalent idea that the sin of wrong-doing lies in getting found out, will grate harshly on the ears of most American Masons who have not been demoralized by familiarity with the methods of the “high grades”:

W. Bro. A. Gordon pursuant to notice moved—(1.) “That in the opinion of this grand lodge it is desirable that the minutes of the special communication, dated 15th February, 1889, adopting the report of the ritual committee, giving said committee power to print and publish a ritual with the attachment of grand lodge seal thereto, be and are hereby rescinded.”

(2.) “That the grand secretary be instructed to draw the attention of every worshipful master holding under this grand lodge to the foregoing resolution, requesting him to personally procure the removal and destruction

of the front page of every copy of such ritual of which he has any knowledge."

The motion was seconded by Bro. Munro. A lengthy discussion ensued, and eventually W. Bro. Gordon said that as the M. W. the Pro Grand Master on a former occasion stated that it was not necessary that the exact wording of the ritual should be used, he would withdraw his motion. The brethren having consented, the motion was withdrawn, it being understood that the next edition would be printed without the title page.

And the following from the report of the board of general purposes at a subsequent communication:

THE RITUAL.—The grand secretary having reported that the bound copies of the three degrees were all sold out, he was instructed to get the remaining 2,000 copies of the first edition bound at a cost of £63 10s. for the first 1,000, and £4 15s. per 100 for the remainder.

At a special communication held Oct. 15, 1890, the grand master, Lord CARRINGTON, presided for the last time. It being on the eve of his departure for England, he was presented with an address. In presenting this the pro grand master attributed the union of the Craft in New South Wales largely to Lord CARRINGTON's course in stepping to the front and accepting the position of grand master. The latter, however, insisted that this reconciliation of all the elements, which under the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe had been given to them, was due to the compelling power of Masonry alone. The following apt illustration taken from his response shows that he is in the habit of thinking on his feet:

This occasion is not the time to make any long speech—my heart is too full to make any such effort; but I cannot help being reminded this evening by the wild storm that is going on around us at this moment, when the elements seem at war and in discord, that to-morrow the sun will rise on the earth and shine in the heavens, brightness will reign once more, and just in the same manner all our difficulties are in the past, and the bright future is happily assured. I leave the Craft in New South Wales with the firm conviction that its troubles are over for evermore, and that nothing but peace and harmony will remain for ever.

At the quarterly of Dec. 10, 1890, the resignation of Grand Master Lord CARRINGTON was announced.

We note following in the report of the board of general purposes:

GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A letter has been received from this grand lodge, inquiring upon what grounds the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales claimed precedence of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, as the latter grand lodge itself claimed the senior position in the Colonies. In reply, the grand secretary was instructed to write pointing out the fact that the Grand Lodge of South Australia was only established in 1884, and on its application was recognized by the then Grand Lodge of New South Wales, which was formed in 1877, and the same being now incorporated in the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, it necessarily retains precedence of all Masonic bodies in the Colonies. It was further held that

the claim of South Australia was not only untenable in fact, but opposed to Masonic law, custom, and precedence.

The board further reported that the master of a lodge having failed to appear before it had now been cited to do so peremptorily in order to explain the circumstances under which the initiation of a well-known pugilist took place in his lodge; that in answer to a question whether the tiler, being a subscribing member of a lodge, could vote on the admission of a candidate, the grand secretary had been desired to communicate with the master to the effect that "The board failed to see how a tiler, who is discharging his duty, can possibly hear the 'tongue of good report' when a candidate is proposed and seconded," upon which we may remark that in practice in this jurisdiction it takes but a moment for the master to inform the tiler, after he has been called in, whether the tongue is of good or bad report; that after a long day of grace granted to the members of the grand lodge as to the wearing of uniform regalia, and certain brethren still attending in regalia foreign to the rule, it had resolved that the brethren *must* conform, of which complete notice had been given and as the 'porch committee' had been notified to that effect, any members failing to comply with the regulations will only have themselves to thank if they are refused admission. At the quarterly of March 1, 1891, the pro grand master in the chair, the board of general purposes reported recognition by additional grand lodges, among them Illinois, the appointment of the grand chaplain Rev. WILLIAM S. FRACKLETON as the representative of that jurisdiction, and of WILLIAM JENKINS as the representative of New South Wales near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and say:

In consequence of the acceptance, by Bro. Frackleton, of the representation of Illinois—with which State he is intimately connected—that of Rhode Island hitherto represented by him became void, and the vacancy has been filled up, pending the consent of Grand Lodge, by the nomination of V. W. Bro. G. H. Taylor, District Grand Inspector of Workings for No. 10 District.

The board further reported that they had decided in answer to a question, that in the event of the annual night of 'election of officers' of a lodge being altered, curtailing the present year to ten months, the present occupant of the chair would not attain his right, privileges and rank as a past master; and that they had received a letter from South Australia on the "question of precedence," but had turned it over to the grand secretary. The letter being read proved to be a request from that grand lodge to the pro grand master requesting him to bring their claim to be the premier grand lodge of Australia before the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, but he, holding strong views in favor of the precedence of his own grand lodge, then and there resigned his position as the representative of South Australia. This affords another example going to show that the grand representative on its present basis can never be a working system.

At the quarterly of June 10, 1891, the pro grand master in the chair, the

board of general purposes prefaced their quarterly report with a retrospective view, this being the completion of the third year under the union, showing a very favorable condition of the grand lodge and of the craft. Two lodges had been erased, for cause, six amalgamated and six new lodges created, the roll now showing 184.

VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE CHILD VILLIERS, the EARL OF JERSEY, was elected grand master; ARTHUR H. BRAY, Sydney, (Masonic Hall) is grand secretary. The representative of Illinois was elected junior grand warden.

The officers were installed at a special communication held June 11, 1891, when Dr. HARMAN J. TARRANT was re-appointed pro grand master.

The representatives from forty-two sister grand lodges—Illinois among them—were formally announced and presented to the grand master.

NEW YORK, 1892.

111TH ANNUAL.

NEW YORK.

JUNE 7.

The New York volume is of customary elegance, the proceedings prefaced by steel portraits of the retiring grand master (WILLIAM SHERER) and Past Deputy Grand Master ROBERT MACOY. The representatives of fifty-nine grand lodges were present, WILLIAM J. McDONALD, ambassador from Illinois, among the number.

Grand Master SHERER says the lodges everywhere have been blest with an unprecedented prosperity. The roll of the fraternal dead includes the names of JOHN BOYD, past grand treasurer; F. OSCAR WOODRUFF, representative of Arkansas; HORACE L. GREENE and GILBERT A. DEANE, trustees of the hall and asylum fund; HORACE E. ALLEN, district deputy grand master; SIMEON TUCKER CLARK, past grand steward; JAMES M. DUDLEY, CYRUS ELLSWORTH, past district deputy grand masters.

One of the lodges in New York city unwittingly affiliated a Mason holding a dimit under the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario; upon the grand master's order his name was summarily dropped from the roll and the dimit, with the action of the lodge endorsed thereon, was transmitted to the Grand Lodge of Canada. By way of further *amende* the grand master gives the genesis of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario. We got the impression from the Canada proceedings some years ago, that this clandestine body and

its progeny were defunct. If it is not it may be well to again lay before the craft the facts in reference to its formation, briefly these: It was formed by the brethren of a lodge under dispensation—Eden Lodge—at London, Ontario, in 1876, to which the grand lodge refused to grant a charter but empowered the grand master to issue a limited dispensation to enable the officers and brethren named in the dispensation to pass and raise those already initiated. This the brethren defiantly refused to accede to, refused to surrender their original dispensation, and on the refusal of the grand master to grant another, unlimited, or to take any action in the matter until the original was surrendered, incorporated the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario and went on in defiance of the legitimate authorities. All but six, who recanted and expressed contrition, were expelled, forty-two in number. All the lodges that pretend to work under the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario have therefore derived their charters from these expelled Masons whose sole authority is and was a charter of incorporation from the provincial legislature.

The grand master also reported the receipt of information from the grand master of Ohio of the formation of a clandestine grand lodge at Worthington in that State, in order that the brethren might not be further imposed upon.

Referring to their foreign relations, the grand master, among other things, says:

The services of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, being for good and sufficient reasons no longer acceptable, I requested that a new appointment be made. In the correspondence that followed, I was invited to assume the attitude of an accuser. This I declined to do; and, the request for a new appointment being denied, I withdrew the accreditation, and advised the Grand Master of Indian Territory that I should no longer recognize the representative of that Grand Body in his official capacity.

The experience of the grand master with the code led him to recommend that it be revised and so simplified that the employment of professional counsel to conduct a Masonic trial should no longer be a necessity, and on this subject the commissioners of appeals will report next year. He advised against hasty legislation, as an example of which he cited the action of last year at the last hour previous to closing, by which the word "Hinnom" was substituted for "Jehoshaphat" in the ritual. The grand lodge subsequently concurred in the recommendation of the committee on work and lectures that "Jehoshaphat" should be retained, and adopted a resolution reported by the committee—as suggested by the grand master—that hereafter it require the same notice to affect a change in the ritual as is required to amend the constitution or statutes.

The grand master thus calls attention to the liberality of the city of Utica:

Before closing this address, I desire to call your attention to the liberality of the authorities and citizens of Utica, in building a handsome bridge and opening a broad avenue from the city to our grounds, at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars. This liberality, in connection with the contribution of thirty thousand dollars originally made by the citizens of Utica toward the purchase of the site, is an evidence of neighborly kindness and practical help that merits our grateful appreciation.

The elaborate report of the trustees of the hall and asylum fund, which is illustrated by a cut of the asylum and by a single page group of half tone portraits of the members of the board, discusses in a very able manner the scope and the limitations of the institution. As to cost and some other matters, they say:

In the opinion of those who have had large experience in the care of great numbers of the dependent and unfortunate, it would seem that the *per capita* expense, including the cost of administration, should not exceed five dollars a week. Upon this basis one hundred occupants could be maintained at a yearly cost of about \$26,000, and the balance could be expended in the building of bridges, making of roads and walks, ornamentation of the grounds, and for such other purposes as the permanent improvement of the property may demand.

In the opinion of the board of trustees the grand lodge will exercise a wise discretion in limiting the occupants to be received for the present year to the number of one hundred, with discretionary powers in the trustees to enlarge that number as circumstances may require.

The trustees are greatly embarrassed as to what recommendations should be submitted to the grand lodge as to the division of the classes of applicants to be admitted. The Home is an experiment, a new departure, and unlike any other organized institution of which we have any knowledge. The necessities of the craft have not been demonstrated, and there have been no instructions from them upon the subject for the guidance of the trustees.

And of the probable demands upon its accommodations:

Returns have been received from four hundred and twenty-one lodges. Of these, three hundred and fifty-two report that they have no applicants, and a summary of the others that there are forty-five members of lodges, nineteen widows, two widows with six children, of whom two are males and four females; three full orphan children, of whom two are males and one is female; nine half orphans, of whom six are males and three are females; five couples without children, two couples with two children, one male and one female; and three orphans over eighteen, of whom one is male and two female; one hundred and three persons in all.

We are of the opinion that this circular did not receive the careful attention and examination which its importance demanded, and that it will soon be discovered that meritorious applications will far exceed the numbers reported.

The report of the librarian (HERMAN G. CARTER) shows material additions during the year, and an increased attendance of visitors in the reading-room.

The Masonic board of relief of New York City paid six dollars to two needy applicants from Illinois.

The grand lodge appropriated one-half of one per cent. per capita for membership in the general Masonic relief association of the United States and Canada; designated St. John the Baptist's Day as a Masonic Thanksgiving day, on the hesitating recommendation of a committee having under consideration the recommendation of Grand Master VROOMAN, the preceding year, that some day be designated as such, and the next day on a soberer second thought reconsidered its action and left the brethren without a shadow of excuse for failing to return thanks daily; listened to the Kentucky communication relative to a Fraternal Congress in Chicago, and ordered it on file; chartered three new lodges; took the initiatory steps towards changing its time of meeting to the second Tuesday in April; directed the printing in advance of the grand master's address and the report of the trustees of the hall and asylum fund; recognized the Grand Lodge of Hungary; declined to recognize the Independent Spanish Grand Lodge Sevilla, Spain, for lack of any definite information about that body, and declined also to recognize the Grand Orient of Italy because it is composed of bodies of other rites than Symbolic Masonry. Of details the committee on jurisprudence say:

The papers presented, together with a translation of portions of its constitutions, do not change the opinion of your committee as reported to the grand lodge at our last annual communication declining their application.

We find that this grand orient is composed of a "supreme council of the 33° of the Scottish rite and the symbolic grand lodge for the symbolic rite," and Sec. 12 of their General Constitutions declares that

"Masonic sovereignty lies with the Masonic people as a whole, and is exerted for the government of the three first degrees by the ordinary or extraordinary legislative or constitutive assemblies, composed of the representatives of all the lodges of *both rites*, active and regularly working."

Sec. 17 provides that charters for the lodges of both rites are granted exclusively by the grand orient.

This fully confirms the opinion of your committee as expressed last year, that this grand orient is a conglomerate body, composed of a "supreme council of 33° of the A. A. S. rite and the symbolic grand lodge of the symbolic rite," and is the governing body of lodges of the first three degrees *in either or both rites*.

We find in the report of our committee on foreign correspondence of 1892, that no direct communication of their proceedings has been received from them, but we find from our exchanges that from the last reports the "Grand Orient of Italy at Rome" comprises one hundred and thirty-two St. John subordinate lodges.

Finally in another matter, also, the grand lodge heaved to the line laid down by the ancient law by adopting the following from the committee on work and lectures:

Your committee suggest that as the broad, cosmopolitan principles of Free Masonry recognize men of all creeds and beliefs as brothers, requiring of her votaries no profession of religion except a belief in a Supreme Being, and as all sectarian allusions in the ritual are subversive of the primary principles of Free Masonry, therefore

Resolved, That the grand lecturer be instructed to eliminate all allusions sectarian in their character from the ritual.

JAMES TEN EYCK, of Albany, was elected grand master; EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York, re-elected grand secretary. Grand Master SHERER was elected as his own successor, but felt compelled to announce that for many reasons he could not again accept the great honor.

The report on correspondence (pp. 148) includes a survey of all the American grand lodges (United States and Canadas), the British Islands, Australasia and Hungary by the chairman, Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, and of the grand bodies of Continental Europe by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER.

BRO. ANTHONY's review is characterized by his usual ability, courtesy and strength of restrained statement. Illinois for 1891 receives full notice.

Referring to the laying of the corner-stone of the temple in Chicago, Nov. 6, he says:

The 6th of November, 1890, was an eventful day to the craft, but to none more so than to Bro. JOHN C. SMITH, Jr., the youngest Entered Apprentice Mason in Illinois. He was initiated in the early hours of the morning of the day of laying the corner-stone and joined the procession."

He copies the graceful tribute of Grand Master PEARSON to the great promoter of the temple enterprise, Bro. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, and characterizes his address as a terse and comprehensive paper commensurate with the vastness of the jurisdiction. He finds interesting material for his paper in the report of the grand secretary relative to the lodges and Masons in Cook county, and copies the report of the committee on jurisprudence relative to the effect of a failure to sign the lodge by-laws, with this comment:

The act of affiliation is to be regarded as of the nature of a contract between two parties, and for its final completion requires the signature of the member so affiliating to the by-laws, and his membership then commences.

The amendment relieving lodges from the payment of grand lodge dues on members who from *inability* to pay are excused, he thinks just and wise. Bro. WARVELLE's oration is complimented, and the report on correspondence receives such kindly notice as to call for personal acknowledgments.

We are gratified but not surprised to find that he is in accord with us in "opposition to a grand lodge giving its endorsement to *any* insurance company, fraternal or otherwise."

Under Arkansas he gives himself unwonted space for the discussion of the question of jurisdiction over rejected material. He thinks a general consensus should be reached among grand lodges on this subject, and offers this suggestion for the consideration of the guild:

Within the jurisdiction of any grand lodge let jurisdiction over rejected candidates be maintained by the lodge in which the rejection took place, as long as the candidate is within its territory. Upon acquiring a residence within the jurisdiction of another lodge in the same state, a waiver of jurisdiction to be granted (upon application of the lodge) by a majority vote.

Upon removal from the state, jurisdiction over the rejected candidate ceases, and the candidate would then be at liberty to present his petition to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he has acquired a residence, agreeably with the requirements of the grand lodge, which is usually one year. The new petition would have to recite the fact of the previous rejection, when and where, and it would be very easy to obtain information with reference to the candidate from the lodge which originally held jurisdiction.

This would be an easy and equitable solution of a vexatious question, based upon the principle of fairness to both parties. It is worth consideration.

We think this likely to commend itself as nearly as any proposition we have yet seen to such of the guild as do not consider the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction rooted in the old law and hence to be maintained as a matter of conscience, a position in which we confess we still find ourselves. He does not think that a previous acceptance by a lodge gives it jurisdiction over a profane who has acquired a residence elsewhere; agrees that decent sepulture at the hands of a lodge is a duty which a lodge owes a deceased brother, such having been his request or that of his family, but that the financial aspect of the case turns upon the financial circumstances, tersely concluding that "funeral benefits are not a part of our code;" holds with us that maiming after making does not disqualify for advancement, basing his opinion upon the ground taken in Illinois decisions that the provisions of the ancient charges in this matter refer only to "making," and that an Entered Apprentice has been *made*; discloses views in entire accord with our own in holding that a candidate made in a regular lodge, regularly at labor, is not attainted by irregularities in the proceedings; and also in holding that the right of waiver of jurisdiction over resident profanes lies wholly in the lodge, and that if in such cases the papers are required to pass through the hands of grand masters it is not because they have any right of approval or veto; does not consider a dimit with proof of identity to be such lawful information as would warrant the admission of the holder without "proving" himself; thinks rank attained by election and services should attach to a brother wherever he goes; lets out the fact that the Fellow Craft in New York wears his apron as they do in Illinois; and lets precept wait upon example by eschewing, as we are glad to see, the word "Order" when speaking of our fraternity.

NEW ZEALAND, 1892.

3D ANNUAL.

AUCKLAND.

APRIL 27.

At roll-call seventy-eight lodges were found to be represented.

A number of lodges not participating at the organization have since affiliated with the new grand lodge.

A brief history of the movement resulting in its formation has been published during the present year, which shows that before the body was organized ninety-two out of the one hundred and forty-seven lodges decided to go into it. Not all of these were present at the convention. The history shows the proceedings to have been regular, and in spite of the efforts of the district grand lodge officials, particularly under the English constitution, to prevent and obstruct, it is manifest that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is growing in strength and favor. Besides the recognition it has achieved among American grand lodges and among those of Continental Europe, it has the recognition of all the other independent grand lodges in Australasia, and this practically settles the question of its success.

The proceedings show that cautious, self-poised and able men are at the helm, who will take care that no ground already gained is lost.

M. W. Bro. HENRY THOMSON retired from the grand mastership after two years' service and is succeeded by MALCOLM NICCOL, of Auckland. Rev. WM. RONALDSON, Auckland, was re-elected grand secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1892.

105TH ANNUAL.

RALEIGH.

JANUARY 12.

The representative of Illinois, Grand Master HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER, was in the grand east.

The grand master reported the prevalence of the utmost harmony at home and in their foreign relations, and was able to note a tendency to a higher moral standard among the membership. He announced the death of the grand treasurer, DARIUS S. WAITT, at forty-one.

He says the customary strong and earnest word for the Oxford Orphan Asylum, the just pride of North Carolina Masons, and we rejoice to know that the promised land of freedom of debt for the institution is fairly in sight. He says:

It will be seen by the treasurer's report that our finances are in first-class condition. The debt at the beginning of the year amounted to \$5,243.26. We have operated the institution and paid all current expenses and have a balance against us of only \$761.24. This too, without selling a foot of the land we were authorized by you to dispose of; in fact, we could find no sale for the land at this time. I feel confident that the brethren will join me in saying that this is a most remarkably good showing. It is the more gratifying when it is remembered that we spent during the year \$2,590.50 in needed improvements. I feel quite sure that before the close of another year this great Masonic charity will be entirely out of debt, and have within its walls an increased number of orphan children. It is a pleasure to know that it makes no distinction in its inmates. If a child be fatherless and homeless, it is admitted, it matters not whether it be a child of a Mason or not. Nor is the institution in any sense denominational. It belongs to the Masons of North Carolina. It is their pride, and under no circumstances will they allow it to be in the slightest degree tinctured with sectarianism.

In the matter of dispensations he had taken the ground that the grand master had no power to permit a lodge to do anything forbidden by the grand lodge by-laws. He reports as decisions seven of the many opinions given during the year, six of which are general in their nature, and are as follows:

1. If a lodge has acted upon a petition for degrees and conferred one or more degrees, not having raised the candidate, or if the candidate has been elected only and the lodge discovers that it has no jurisdiction, it should not proceed further without the written consent of the lodge having jurisdiction.
2. A candidate having a stiff knee is physically disqualified for the degrees, so also a man with only one leg, or with only one eye.
3. The meeting of a lodge at any other hour than fixed by the by-laws is not a regular meeting.
4. A lodge having jurisdiction of a candidate may grant permission to another lodge to entertain the petition of such candidate for the degrees by a majority vote; unanimous vote is not requisite.
5. A man who cannot read or write is eligible to the degrees of Masonry, if otherwise qualified.
6. A lodge can entertain the petition of a dimitted Mason for membership, whether he lives in the jurisdiction or not.

Save in the matters which the grand lodge itself subsequently took an adverse view, these are all in accord with Illinois law except No. 5, whose correctness we do not doubt where the common law has not been replaced by a statutory provision. The grand master was evidently in doubt as to a

portion of No. 2, or else dissatisfied with the precedents on which it was based, and at least doubtful of the wisdom of the law underlying No. 4, as when in the absence of a report from the committee on jurisprudence, to whom the decisions had been referred, it was found that a quorum of the committee was not present, he called special attention to them. No. 2 was properly amended by striking out the words "or with only one eye," and the code was so amended as to make a unanimous, instead of a majority vote requisite in cases covered by No. 4.

The grand master introduced the subject of "Cerneauism." It had not yet made its appearance in the jurisdiction, but he had reason to suspect that efforts would be made to introduce it. In the absence of grand lodge action he had determined to interdict it; the grand lodge being in session he presented the question for their consideration. While their action on all matters should be of a conservative character, it should be in this instance firm and decided, and it should be a Masonic offense for any Master Mason to join them. The grand lodge adopted the following, reported by a special committee:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of North Carolina is the sole custodian of the whole system of symbolic Masonry in the State of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, After investigation, your committee find that the organization known as the *Cerneau* body has, in other jurisdictions, been productive of discord and disturbing the peace and harmony of the craft and interfered with the legitimate jurisdiction of the established grand bodies in other states, and has held communication with the Grand Orient of France, an atheistic clandestine grand body, therefore, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. No lodge in this grand jurisdiction shall recognize or hold communication with the Cerneau body or its members, and shall discountenance the establishment of any of its branches in this jurisdiction.

(Paragraph No. 2 not published).

Of course it piques one's curiosity to know what got into the unpublished paragraph. If it was suppressed in order that it might not be a stumbling block to the historian, Paragraph 1 had better have gone with it. That functionary will wonder what sort of a "body" it was that lodges were holding communion with when the interdict was laid.

The grand lodge also granted eleven charters and continued two lodges under dispensation; provided—for reasons of which there is no hint—that the annual communication of 1894 be held at Wilmington on the first Tuesday in January, instead of being held at Raleigh on the second Tuesday; appropriated \$2,500 for the support of the Oxford Orphan Asylum; ordered the names of the members of lodges to be published with the proceedings of 1892; and agreed to the following with reference to the projected Fraternal Congress:

1. That after considering the question, recommend that this grand lodge join in said Fraternal Congress and appoint delegates thereto.

2. That as it is necessary that some definite time for holding said International Congress be agreed upon, and there being no objection to the time suggested by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, to-wit, the second Monday in August, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., your committee recommend that date for the meeting of said congress.

3. That, as it is necessary to appoint delegates to the same, your committee would recommend as suitable delegates our present grand master, H. A. Gudger, Grand Secretary D. W. Bain, Past Grand Master G. W. Blount and Grand Lecturer B. W. Hatcher, and that the grand master appoint three other delegates.

4. That we emphatically say that this meeting shall, in no wise, be considered as a General Grand Lodge.

5. That the grand secretary report the action of this grand lodge to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, with request that the same be communicated to other grand bodies.

We presume the other "grand bodies" referred to are grand lodges, as we know of no other bodies interested. The grand master filled out the list of delegates by appointing JOHN W. COTTEN, F. M. MOYE and R. J. NOBLE.

HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER, of Asheville, grand master; DONALD W. BAIN, Raleigh, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 56), by Bro. JULIUS C. MARTIN, briefly reviews the proceedings of fifty-two grand lodges, Illinois not among the number.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1892.

3RD ANNUAL.

GRAND FORKS.

JUNE 28.

A portrait of FRANK J. THOMPSON, past grand master, present grand secretary, reviewer, man of all work and the most widely-known brother of the jurisdiction, adorns the first page of the proceedings.

JAMES C. GILL, the representative of Illinois was present.

The grand master (JOHN F. SELBY) announced the death of Grand Chaplain WM. T. CURRIE, and JOHN M. BLAKELY, a present master.

Reporting that he had issued a number of dispensations for special purposes, he says:

However, I would call the attention of the grand lodge to the fact that the usual grounds for applying for a dispensation to confer degrees out of time, is, that the candidate or advancing member is about to remove from this jurisdiction either temporarily or permanently. Without entering upon a general disquisition of the question involved, I submit that it is liable to become a growing evil in the fraternity. I therefore respectfully recommend in order to avoid undue applications of this character, that the by-laws be so amended as to require a reasonable fee for the granting of such dispensations, in such amount as you may deem advisable.

This will probably always continue to be the usual ground for petitioning for such dispensations, but probably the proportions assumed by the alleged evil will not vary greatly from year to year among settled populations.

The following found in the report of the grand secretary, went to the committee on jurisprudence and achieved an adverse report, the committee deeming it impracticable and probably unnecessary:

This grand lodge has never required that all certificates of dimit received from brethren wishing to become members of any constituent lodge in this jurisdiction should bear the certificate also of the grand secretary in the jurisdiction from which dimit was granted; safety requires that this rule should be strictly enforced.

The proceedings on the whole disclose a very satisfactory condition of affairs in the jurisdiction. The grand lodge chartered one lodge working under dispensation; sent a petition for a new lodge to the grand master as the proper authority to issue dispensations; adopted the Scottish rite notion of having three triangularly placed points do duty for periods in Masonic abbreviations; interdicted intercourse with the clandestine grand lodge, its lodges and their members, at Worthington, O.; changed its time of meeting from the fourth to the second Tuesday in June; fixed upon Devil's Lake for its place of next meeting; welcomed Grand Master Wm. G. BELL, of Manitoba, as a visitor; and after a parliamentary skirmish over a resolution relative to the observance of St. John's Day, the original of which somehow got lost in the shuffle, adopted the following substitute:

WHEREAS, We are taught to venerate the sublime principles as illustrated in the lives of those two eminent patrons of Masonry, St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand body that every subordinate lodge within this grand jurisdiction should, as a body, attend public worship on the festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24th; or if preferred, on the Sunday nearest said day, in each year, and then offer up their devotion to the Grand Architect of the Universe, our Supreme Grand Master.

We consider it unfortunate that the substitute did not suffer the

same fate as the original resolution, not only because we don't think opportunities for lodges to get into the street should be multiplied, and because we don't think anybody is honored by ostentatious and perfunctory church-going by bodies of men, but because the grand lodge is not justified in assuming either to prescribe or suggest how, when or where, outside of the lodge, the brethren shall worship God.

ALBERT B. HERRICK, of Lisbon, was elected grand master; FRANK J. THOMPSON, Fargo, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 102) is again by Bro. THOMAS J. WILDER, and is a very interesting paper. Illinois for 1891 receives fraternal notice. He copies to commend the report of the committee on jurisprudence as to the necessity of signing the by-laws, and says of the report of the committee on appeals:

Their report simply prints the result, and not the charges or actions of the lodge, neither the crime. That is as it should be. It is not the proper thing to parade before the world, Masonic or otherwise, some of the disgusting actions that happen in some localities. It seems to be enough that certain appeals were properly disposed of by the committee, and it is enough.

He gives generous space to the report of the Illinois committee on correspondence, copying our remarks on the recognition of grand lodges and on the death of Bro. ALBERT PIKE in the introduction, and our comments on Grand Master THOMPSON's decision in our review of North Dakota.

We lamented that Illinois did not find a place in Bro. WILDER's report of last year, upon which he says:

For this *faux pas* we beg pardon. We had Illinois, and it was one of the first reviewed. We were going to say we were very sorry that it was not put into the printer's hands, but since receiving the scorching from Ohio we don't know as we are. However, we will not let it happen again. Of one thing we are certain, we would like to quote much of his report. Where to begin or where to stop, we would be puzzled, and our grand lodge could illy bear the burden of the whole. He takes a nobly loyal stand for the supremacy of Ancient Craft Masonry as against any so-called higher degrees. And who of the reporters is there that does not, unless he is himself a 33d? And even some of them do the same; *and it is a noteworthy fact that in those jurisdictions where the leading spirit is not of that faith, all is harmony.*

We have italicised the last two lines of the extract because they embody a fact that is significant and also because of the claim put forward by the High Ritters generally that intervention has been resorted to, to prevent discord.

In his conclusion he says of the general survey that "there seems to be a general desire that a committee from every grand lodge assemble at Chicago sometime during the World's Fair for an interchange of sentiment

—in no wise as a general grand lodge." We do not find any reference to it in the North Dakota proceedings, although we presume the Kentucky mis-sive must have been long ago received. However, there is time enough, as there is another meeting of this grand lodge before next August.

We should be glad of an opportunity to shake hands with Bro. WILDER, not chiefly because of the kind things he says of us—though one cannot, happily, be insensible to these considerations—but because he believes in the rights of lodges and the rights of Masons, and because of the frank *bonhomie* which characterizes his report.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1891.

26TH ANNUAL.

YARMOUTH.

JUNE 10.

The representative of Illinois, Past Deputy Grand Master THEODORE A. COSSMAN, was present at the reception of the diplomatic corps immediately after the opening. Immediately following this the grand lodge and visiting brethren repaired in procession to Providence church where an excellent sermon was preached by the grand chaplain, Rev. JOHN A. LOGAN, from Genesis I, 16: "And God made two great lights: the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night."

The address of the grand master (CHARLES J. MACDONALD) is a comparatively brief, but comprehensive paper. He reports no decisions, as all questions submitted had been answered by referring the applicant to the portion of the constitution bearing upon the subject. He announced the death of two past grand officers: ALEXANDER WADDEL, past senior grand deacon, and C. F. COCHRAN, past deputy grand master. Dead also were past masters T. V. B. BINGAY, HENRY SWIFT, ANGUS MCLEOD, A. R. CUNNINGHAM and DANIEL MCGILVRAY.

He had refused to grant permission to a lodge to hold a picnic and walk in procession where they proposed asking the Odd Fellows, Orange and Temperance lodges to join them.

Last year the grand master deplored the fact that the charity fund had been allowed to die out. This year his successor reports that about five hundred dollars was still in existence, it having been found among other trust funds held by the late Past Grand Master TAYLOR for several institutions

when he died. So the charity nook of the strong box is not entirely empty after all.

The report of the grand secretary (WILLIAM ROSS) discloses the curious fact that while the proceedings of Nova Scotia pass freely to all the grand secretaries of the United States without any customs restrictions, he is compelled to pay duty—small but annoying—on the proceedings of foreign grand lodges, although they have no commercial value.

The debt on Freemasons' Hall annoys and hampers the Craft in Nova Scotia, and a committee was appointed to report next year the best method of paying it off, but the grand lodge did not wait for the report before squaring itself for the work and making a beginning. It struck from the constitution the provision for paying the expenses of one representative from each lodge attending the annual communications, set apart five hundred dollars annually for a sinking fund until the debt is extinguished, and reduced the mortgage by a payment of \$1,000.

The grand lodge also chartered one new lodge; declined to take action with reference to affiliation with the general Masonic relief association of the United States and Canada; recognized the grand lodges of Tasmania, New Zealand and South Australia; defeated a proposition to allow the use of lodge rooms to projected temperance organizations to be composed only of Master Masons, their wives, sisters, daughters and sons, a large majority being opposed to the use of lodge rooms for any but Masonic purposes; decided to hold the next annual communication at Amherst; advised the grand master to give the places of some of the district deputy grand masters to more active brethren; recorded a notice of motion by the representative of Illinois that the number of grand chaplains should not exceed five, and on his motion resolved that it is neither expedient nor desirable that any member should be elected or appointed to more than one office in the grand lodge, but where the implied duplication has occurred we have not discovered; accepted for its members and friends the hospitality of the brethren of Yarmouth and their lady friends at a public hall on the evening of the first day, and of Bro. Hon. L. E. BAKER who gave a reception at his residence on the afternoon of the second day, and in closing joined in singing the national anthem.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES J. MACDONALD, grand master; Hon. WILLIAM ROSS, grand secretary, both of Halifax, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (231) reviewing the proceedings of fifty-four grand lodges, five of them for two years, is this year wholly by Bro. DAVID NEISH, and well merits the compliment paid to, and the attention bestowed for it by the grand master. His notice of Illinois for 1890 covers five pages, the address of Grand Master PEARSON, the reports of the committees on obituaries and petitions, the "magnificent oration" of Bro. WOLFF, the

report on correspondence and the report of Bro. ALEXANDER BELL, district deputy grand master of the Twenty-second district, all being laid under liberal contribution. From the latter he copies to commend the district deputy's remarks on the gain that would accrue to Freemasonry if it were a rule that no Mason could belong to any other secret society.

He quotes liberally from our introductory and from our reply to the strictures of Bro. VAUX, of Pennsylvania, and Bro. CHAMBERS, of Quebec, on the action of Illinois in the Vienna case.

Although we learn from his review of Iowa that we have been "annihilated," we find there is still enough of us left to thoroughly enjoy Bro. NEISIR's entertaining and instructive report.

OHIO, 1891.

32D ANNUAL.

COLUMBUS.

OCTOBER 21.

The representative of Illinois, JAMES W. IREDELL, Jr., was present, and participated in the formal reception to the corps on the last day of the session. He was not among the considerable number—some present, some absent—who sent in written greetings which are published among the appendices.

The address of the grand master (LEVI C. GOODALE) is an elaborate and able exposition of the business of the executive office and the affairs of the grand lodge. He says that where members of lodges have become so listless and so careless as to neglect to pay dues, or elect officers who will properly administer the laws, such officers should not receive mileage and per diem in excess of the grand lodge dues such lodges pay, and explains:

When I say to you that there is in this jurisdiction a lodge of eighty members, sixty of whom are under suspension for non-payment of dues, and when I further remark that in this jurisdiction of 36,000 Masons, there are almost 10 per cent. under suspension for non-payment of dues, and when it is known that there are masters of lodges in this State who do not, and who will not, conform to Rules 19 and 20, governing delinquent members, and that there are hundreds of Masons in this State who have not paid their dues and are not suspended, all of which would be prevented if the officers of the delinquent lodges would exercise reasonable energy and attention, you will, I know, pardon me for any over-earnestness I may manifest.

He notes a growing interest in securing cheerful lodge-rooms, with pleasant draperies and furnishings, and also says:

There is, I think, a growing tendency to make the meetings of the lodge partake more of the social feature than formerly, and, after work in the Master's Degree, light refreshments are indulged in by those who are present. Fraternal meetings around the social board, where prudence and temperance characterize the occasion, bring the brethren into closer fellowship and ripen friendship. There should, however, be observed reasonable economy in these entertainments, in these furnishings, and in the officers' jewels and clothing. Rather a plain lamb-skin upon a zealous officer animated with purity of thought and noble purposes, than kingly robes, extravagant habits and listless purposes.

From the caution here given we infer that the tinsel of the circus has found its way into some of the Ohio lodges.

At the instance of some of the Toledo brethren of German nationality he had endeavored to open up correspondence with the grand lodges of Berlin, but without success. In reporting on this portion of his address the committee on correspondence give an incomplete list of the grand bodies in the German Empire—and as they were in possession of no printed proceedings from any of them recommended that the further consideration of the subject be postponed. The grand lodge concurred. We quote the committee's reference to two of the bodies:

The Grand Lodge League of Germany, consisting of eight German grand lodges, whose executive is the Grand Lodge Diet, composed of the eight grand masters and two members from each grand lodge.

The Grand Lodge of "Three Globes," of Berlin, which, not recognizing the American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, established and maintained for many years a subordinate lodge in the city of New York.

Have not the committee confounded the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg? The latter did plant lodges in New York, but we have no recollection of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes having done so. We have not time now to stop to look the matter up. But if none of the German grand lodges but Hamburg have chartered lodges within the jurisdiction of American grand lodges, all of them who are members of the Grand Lodge League are parties to the denial of the American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, the league having recognized the Negro grand lodges existing in this country.

We feel the more solicitous that our Ohio brethren should not inadvertently say or do anything to prevent the establishment of an *entente cordiale* with the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, because in some respects they are more closely allied to it than any other American grand lodge. The lodges subordinate to the Prussian grand lodge are compelled to have the approval of the "Inner Orient" in which the grand lodge has its seat to their

choice of master of the lodge before he can occupy the chair, and the representative of the lodge in the grand lodge is not selected by the lodge, but is appointed by the grand lodge from the members of a lodge located in the "Orient" aforesaid. In Ohio while the form of government still remains different the outcome is very similar. The choice of the lodge for master is, as we have seen, subject to interdict by the grand master; and in those cases where their free choice is permitted and he becomes nominally their representative in grand lodge he is such only in name, the Ohio theory of representation being that the power comes from above and not from below. This answers the same purpose as if the appointment came from the "Inner Orient."

The grand master called attention to a mistaken notion that a certain class of men should be secured as members, even though it be necessary to return to them the money paid for fees. His ruling against it is in accord with statutory provisions of Illinois law. More than three hundred questions had been proposed to him, on fifteen of which he submitted decisions, a portion of which we copy:

1. The ancient landmarks require that any applicant must be without maim, blemish, or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, etc. Mackey, in his jurisprudence, draws the line very close, and it seems to be the general disposition of the fraternity to require a strict adherence to the landmarks of Masonry; but, on the other hand, the most intelligent construction should be put upon rules governing the admission of candidates.

There is no doubt that there are physical defects which should debar candidates from admission, but no man of religious and good moral character, health and honorable surroundings, should be deprived of an opportunity of admission, if his physical defect does not prevent him from complying with the requirements of Masonry.

2. An objection to the admission of a petitioner to a lodge, when made previous to the vote of the lodge upon it, is an error, and is inoperative; and when the petition under such circumstances is withdrawn before the report of the committee of the lodge upon it, the petitioner occupies the same position as if he had never made application to a lodge.

3. In answer to an inquiry as to which organization shall confer charity upon a sick Mason who is a member of a chartered lodge and a member of a lodge under dispensation, the one to which he pays dues or the one under dispensation: Held, *the one to which he pays dues*. The obligation resting upon the lodge under dispensation is a moral one only. The brother continues to pay dues to his old lodge, and it in turn is bound for any financial help which may be properly accorded to him.

4. Two candidates were elected to receive the E. A. degree. Afterwards, these men concluded they did not want the degree, and demanded the return of the fees:

Held, That inasmuch as these candidates came of their own accord, they should be permitted to return, and have their money returned to them, as no work was done upon them.

8. A master of a lodge says that one of his members is in good circumstances, yet his family demand that nurses be furnished by the lodge, and asks my opinion:

Held, The subject of your visitation, you say, possesses means, but does not provide a nurse. He has two daughters, and these permit you to send a nurse. This arises, no doubt, from a lack of knowledge of the duties of Masons rather than from a lack of affection for their father. It is not an uncommon idea that Masons must provide nurses under all circumstances. This is a fallacy. All Masonic relief is voluntary.

14. In answer to the query, can a member of a lodge who has just received the Master Mason degree dimit upon the same night he receives the degree? would say, Yes.

15. In reply to the query as to what should be done with a member of a lodge who is a Cerneau, I answer that, to discipline a member under existing laws of the grand lodge, a Mason must be an active Cerneau; that is, he must visit meetings of such bodies, or solicit others to join them, or advocate their cause. These constitute Masonic offenses.

1. *Held*, That an applicant for initiation living within a city where there are several lodges, or living outside of the city in which several lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, but meeting in different parts of the city, said applicant living nearer one of these city lodges than to any lodge outside of the city, may petition any one of the city lodges. (See Decision 144.)

2. An applicant for initiation living within a city where there are a number of lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, but nearer to a lodge outside of the city than to any city lodge, must petition the lodge outside of the city. (See Decision 345.)

The question in No. 3 has never been raised in Illinois. Personally we hold that the obligation is moral in both instances, as Masonry has no system of benefits conditioned on cash payments. The charitable obligations of Masonry are wholly individual and are grounded on fellowship and indigence. Our idea is partially expressed in No. 8, but we think the fact is not often enough called to the attention of the brethren that sickness alone warrants no claim for aid beyond the good offices which good neighborhood requires. It is not until sickness is coupled with indigence that aid according to one's ability becomes a Masonic duty.

Referring to No. 4, we know of lodges in Illinois whose by-laws provide for the forfeiture of both election and fee if the degree is not applied for within a certain period, but if the question were carried to the grand master we think he would be compelled to decide as Ohio has done.

Touching No. 14, every Mason in Illinois is a non-affiliate when raised to the degree of Master Mason and may remain one if he elects not to sign the by-laws, but having signed them—as he has a right to, and as he nearly always does—his petition for a dimit would have to lie over under the rule. The decision respecting concurrent jurisdiction and the relations between

lodges possessing it and those outside, is in strict accord with Illinois decisions.

Under the head of "Cerneauism" the grand master details the genesis of the so-called grand lodge at Worthington. He says:

In December of 1890 my attention was called to the rebellious sentiment prevailing in New England Lodge, No. 4, located at Worthington. Information was brought to me that its officers were waiting for some opportunity to antagonize the authority of the grand master; and, fearing that precipitate action without proper inquiry might do good Masons an injury, I availed myself of all the channels for information at my command, and became convinced that the cause of all the dissension was bogus Masonry. Some of the members of New England Lodge were so outspoken in their expressions of disloyalty that members of adjacent lodges were annoyed and humiliated.

He sent a brother there from Columbus to investigate the situation, who reported that a large proportion of the members held membership in Cerneau or other inhibited bodies.

In the spring an incident occurred which precipitated action:

On April 1, 1891, Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, at its special meeting for work, tendered a reception to Bro. Edwin Morrell, District Lecturer, and the Masters and Wardens of his district, whom he had convened by special call. There were a number of visitors to this lodge upon that occasion. The committee appointed to examine such visitors required of those who were members of other lodges the declaration of fealty as prescribed by the Grand Lodge for use under such circumstances. A number of visitors declined to make this declaration, and retired from the anteroom of the lodge. Among those who retired upon that occasion were members of several lodges. The committee reported that some had retired rather than make the declaration. This information was sent by the officers of the lodge to me, whereupon I wrote each one of the number a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"It having come to my knowledge that on the occasion of the convention of representatives of the various lodges in Lecture District No. 8, at Columbus, O., on February 12, 1892, when the modified test oath, as approved by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio at its session in 1889, was tendered to you as a visitor to Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, you refused to take said oath, and withdrew from said lodge rather than do so. The natural inference I draw from your refusal to comply with this requirement of the Grand Lodge is, that you are either actively connected with the Cerneau Order, or are clearly in sympathy therewith.

"In order to prevent an injustice being done you if the above inference is wrong, and that the rules of the Grand Lodge may be properly obeyed and enforced if it is correct, I wish to inquire whether you are now a member of the Cerneau or any other Rite which has been declared clandestine and illegal by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. A simple 'yes' or 'no' is all I desire in answer to the above inquiry, and I shall be obliged to you if you will forward your reply forthwith."

Three of those written to were members of New England Lodge, Dan'l Wright, W. Master, J. F. Pinney, Past Master, and Justin Pinney. Neither

of these answered my letter, but on the 8th of April I received the following telegram:

“LEVI C. GOODALE, Grand Master:

“New England Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., answers your communication to its members by unanimously withdrawing its affiliation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio. (Signed,) DAN. W. WRIGHT, W. M.”

Verifying the genuineness of the telegram by a letter to DANIEL W. WRIGHT, which elicited a response giving the facts over the seal of the lodge, the grand master arrested the charter and issued an edict of outlawry. He further says:

These disloyal men continued the work of soliciting members and conferring degrees, and at a later date promulgated a manifesto declaring themselves a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and still later organized a lodge at Columbus and one at Newark, Ohio, from the Cerneau sympathizers in those localities. These lodges, I am informed, are engaged in soliciting membership and conferring degrees upon such.

He notified other grand lodges of the rebellion, and subsequently reorganized New England Lodge, No. 4, by convening the loyal members—of which there was a constitutional number, and summoned the seceding master, Bro. DANIEL W. WRIGHT, to appear for trial before the grand lodge. The grievance committee found and reported the facts relative to the organization of the pretended grand lodge and the participants therein, including DANIEL W. WRIGHT and eleven other members of New England, No. 4, and three members of Goodale Lodge, No. 372, and on the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence they were declared expelled. A duplicate charter was issued to New England Lodge, No. 4.

The grand master reported that a demand for the essentials in the ritual had caused not a few Masons throughout the State to buy copies of a purported ritual, and had induced others to attempt to publish a work of the kind in the State, none of which were correct. For this and other reasons he made a recommendation which was the basis of the following, reported by the committee on jurisprudence—a committee which in other jurisdictions is especially charged with the maintenance of the law in its purity—the adoption of which shows how completely the grand lodge has fallen under the methods of the “high riters”:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the grand master, whose duty it shall be, during the recess of the grand lodge, to cause to be written a true copy of its said ritual, and report the same to the grand master, who shall, when the same is approved by him, preserve the same in his office for the inspection and instruction of Masons of this jurisdiction; and that the same shall be preserved and transmitted by him to his successor in office for like use; and that it shall be the duty of each grand master hereafter to deliver such written ritual to his successor, to the end that the same may be perpetuated for the instruction of Masons within the State; and that *no* ritual, differing therefrom, shall hereafter be taught or communicated by

the lecturers appointed by the grand lodge; and that all masters of lodges within the State be required to cause the work, ritual and lectures used in and by their respective lodges to conform thereto.

The announcement by the grand master of the adoption of the following resolution passed by the grand chapter was probably made for information. It is of interest to the Masonic student everywhere as reflecting the progress our Ohio brethren are making towards grand orientism:

"Resolved, That membership in a chapter of Royal Arch Masons shall be dependent upon and co-existent with membership in a lodge of Master Masons: *Provided*, that no dimitted Master Mason, who has in good faith petitioned for membership in a lodge and has been rejected therein, shall forfeit his membership in the chapter to which he belongs until after the expiration of six months from such rejection by the lodge; and every such dimitted Master Mason, who has been so rejected, must renew his application to a lodge within six months after each such previous rejection, in order to retain membership in his chapter."

The grand master reported that the trustees of the Masonic Home had selected as a site for the Home a tract of "more than 150 acres of gently rolling land, surrounded by crystal streams of living water, and well shaded by forest trees, all looking down smilingly upon the prosperous city of Springfield." In addition to the site the Fraternity and citizens of Springfield contributed \$11,000 in money. Thus far the grand lodge and its lodges have contributed about \$7,000; the grand chapter about \$8,000, and the grand commandery about \$15,000.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges and continued two under dispensation; raised the mileage rate of the representatives from six cents per mile to eight cents without provoking a murmur of dissent; ordered a revision of the code; enacted that every lodge wantonly violating the jurisdiction of another shall be liable to the lodge injured in double the amount of fees, and to arrest of charter, either or both, at the discretion of the grand lodge; and named Springfield as the next place of meeting.

The report of the committee on obituaries notes the death of ANDREW J. KUYKENDALL, past senior grand warden, and of HOSMER A. JOHNSON, past grand orator of this jurisdiction.

LEVI C. GOODALE, grand master; J. H. BROMWELL, grand secretary, both of Cincinnati, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 213) is from the strong hand of Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, with whose able and scholarly work the readers of these reports have long been familiar. Of subjects under discussion he says:

The subjects under discussion in reports upon foreign correspondence are widening from year to year, and the repetition of long since settled or

exhausted questions often seems to be a necessity for the satisfactory information of the constantly changing membership incident to initiation, affiliation, death and dismission.

The restoration of the degree of entered apprentice to its original importance, as suggested by the writer, is beginning to attract some attention, and among others it has an able advocate in M. W. Bro. Fellows, chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence of Louisiana.

The misuse of the term "Constituent" when applied to lodges, instead of the use of the more appropriate word "Subordinate," is discussed at some length in the review of Kansas; as, in the opinion of your committee, its use has caused a wrong construction to be placed upon the relations existing between a grand lodge and its subordinates, and has in that connection, therefore, been an important factor in fostering rebellion.

The suggestion of a "membership at large," with satisfactory annual dues—to be used for charitable purpose—payable to the grand secretary through any subordinate lodge within whose jurisdiction the unaffiliated Mason resides, is also to some extent being considered as an important method of reaching a large class of unaffiliated Masons, whose non-affiliation is not the result of parsimonious meanness or the absence of any love for the fraternity or a condition desired upon their part. The establishment of such a class would not only be the means of relieving many worthy brethren of the odium of non-affiliation, but might prove an important addition to the list of contributors necessary for the support of Masonic Homes or other charities.

From the Ohio standpoint we agree that "subordinate" is a more appropriate word to define the relations of a lodge to the grand lodge than "constituent," but in other jurisdictions of Free and Accepted Masonry nothing can be so fit as the word constituent, seeing that the regulations annexed to the Ancient Charges, whose reference to them roots their definition of the grand lodge in the fundamental law, define that body as consisting of, and being formed by "the masters and wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record," and explicitly recognizes these officers so constituting it as being there *in their representative capacity*.

He gives eight pages to the Illinois proceedings, giving the substance of the year's work, quoting from the address of Grand Master PEARSON touching schools of instruction and the granting of special dispensations, and from the report of Grand Secretary MUNN with reference to the charitable contributions of lodges. The Illinois report on correspondence receives extended notice, some complimentary, some otherwise, and perhaps because of its lack of clearness, perhaps because our reviewer sees in every bush a "Cerneau," gets some sadly misdirected criticism. Referring to the introduction to our report and quoting its concluding words, he says:

"High Riteism," as he terms it, is still his *bête noir*, and from his introductory to the end of his report, at all available opportunities, he rushes into print with the same or similar statements to those he has heretofore made, regardless of their repeated refutation.

And although he is doubtless aware, as it has been admitted by the leaders of Cerneauism, that the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction has, neither in its legislation nor in any other manner, made war upon Cerneauism, nor *sought the interference of Grand Lodges* in that connection, yet he says:

“When all the warring factions of Scotch Ritters in this country now vying with each other in their professions of loyalty to the Grand Lodge system shall discontinue their relations of amity with Supreme Councils elsewhere who are guilty of what they impute to their rivals here as a Masonic crime, and when they shall abandon the propaganda that seeks to secure Grand Lodge recognition for the fruits of this crime, they will have taken two very obvious and important steps towards removing the feeling that their simulacrum of an empire is a menace to the Commonwealth of Freemasonry.”

Mildly speaking, the absurdity of the foregoing, and of his unwarranted statements, are the more apparent when it is considered that Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Massachusetts, which are among the Grand Lodges he discourteously arraigns, and against whom his invective is especially aimed, are within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, and that that body has not (within the recollection of the writer) issued but one paper, and that one merely a note of warning against the fraud; viz., the communication known as the “Red-letter Circular,” advising the Craft of the pretended revival of the so-called Cerneau bodies, and has not otherwise noticed its existence even. Neither can he produce any proof showing any reciprocation whatever between that body or its members and the Grand Orient of France, if that is the tenor of the insinuation in the excerpt, as would seem from the connection in which used.

Where he got the idea that we referred to the Grand Orient of France we cannot conceive, as we made not the remotest allusion to it. Nor were we talking of the relations of the Northern Supreme Council with the Cerneau bodies. We had been speaking of the alacrity with which each faction of the Scotch Ritters came to the front to protest that they never had exercised or claimed the right to exercise authority over the three degrees of Masonry as showing that such a claim is felt to be disloyalty to the grand lodge. We were speaking of this alone when we referred to what each imputed to the other as a Masonic crime, and it seems to us this ought to have been apparent from the fact that our last words preceding those quoted by him were to ask this question: “If these parent supreme councils confessedly never possessed or claimed to possess any authority in the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft or Master Mason, how does it come about that other supreme councils sprung from their loins and governed by the same organic law, can create lodges of Free and Accepted Masons that can in turn organize grand lodges recognizable by grand lodges organized upon and still loyal to the original plan of Masonry?”

Now if the drift of the matter is made plain to our brother, perhaps he will volunteer to answer the above question.

He whistles down the wind as an insinuation so entirely destitute of

foundation that any further notice of it would be mere puerility, our warning that the action of some of the High Ritters pointed to a conspiracy to secure recognition for the supreme council as a co-ordinate power in Masonry. We refer him to our review of Maine for some interesting additions to our bill of particulars.

Of another subject he says:

In his reply to a criticism of the writer upon upon the views of our M. W. Brother, concerning the origin of the Royal Arch Degree and the statement of Bro. Robbins that it was not an elimination from the Ancient Master's Degree, and that the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry had undergone no material change whatever, he proposes to annihilate the position of your committee by quoting the opinion of a very distinguished brother upon the same subject—in connection with the Lodges of South Carolina—the first of which was said to have been chartered in 1735. Bro. Robbins, however, admits that "there is no proof that the Royal Arch may not have been eliminated from one of the grand lodges."

Although the "Royal Arch" was worked as a degree by one of the grand lodges (Ancients) after the formation of the two rival bodies in England, that does not prove that its elimination had not occurred before the establishment of those grand bodies, or neither does it disprove that its restoration—but as a separate grade, however—by the "Ancients" was not stated by Dermot, who says, concerning the history of the two bodies, that "it is acknowledged by the Moderns themselves that the Ancient York Constitution was entirely dropped at the revival of the Grand Lodge in 1717." By this it is plain that, instead of its revival as a whole, a discontinuance of a part of Ancient Masonry then took place. (*Ahiman Rezon*, by Lau Dermot, New York, 1809, page 23.)

Again on the next page (24), he quotes "Mr. Spencer," one of the secretaries of the "Moderns," as saying that "Our Society is neither Arch, Royal Arch, or Ancient." Also, on same page, that they were not censured for assembling under the denomination of Ancient Masons," "but for practicing Ancient Masonry."

In Hyneman's reprint of Dermot's "Ahiman Rezon" on 1736 and 1764, on pages 17 and 18, Dermot says that there is a "great deal" of difference between the Ancients and Moderns, and that "a Modern may with safety communicate all his secrets to an Ancient Mason," and that an Ancient Mason can not, "with the like safety, communicate all his secrets to a Modern Mason, without further ceremony," as "Ancient Masonry contains everything valuable amongst the Moderns, *as well* as many other things that can not be revealed without additional ceremonies." Again, that it is impossible "to initiate or introduce a Modern Mason into a Royal Arch Lodge (the very essence of Masonry) without making him go through the Ancient Ceremonies." And on page 49 he says that he "firmly believes" "that part of Masonry, commonly called the Royal Arch," "to be root, heart, and marrow of Masonry."

The foregoing is certainly sufficient to show that the Ancients claimed to have separated or restored a part of the Ancient Ceremonies into another grade, and these ceremonies had been eliminated by the "Moderns" from their rituals.

This being true, there *should not* have been any material difference in

the subsequent rituals of the Craft degrees as worked by the two grand bodies.

But by an examination of Anderson (quarto, 1723), we are also compelled to infer that there were many changes in the ceremonies of the Craft degrees, as on pages 17, 18, 19, the references to the rebuilding of the second Temple are only pertinent to the Royal Arch so far as Modern Rituals are concerned. Also, see pages 45, 46, 47, from which the following also, as indicating the possession of something *more* than present ritual, is pertinent to this view of the case, namely: "No art was ever so much encouraged as this, as, indeed, none other is so extensively useful to mankind."

Again on page 82: "The Brethren in foreign parts have also discovered that several Noble and Ancient SOCIETIES and ORDERS of Men have derived their CHARGES and REGULATIONS from the Free Masons." (See Review of Proceedings, District of Columbia.)

As M.: W.: Bro. Robbins, in his discussion of the Past Master's Degree, apparently ignores the proof contained in the statements of Anderson and Dermot, quoted, treating them as a "*claim*," not necessary to *disprove*, we have no idea that the foregoing, and the quotations upon the same subject in the review of the District of Columbia herein, will receive any better consideration at his hands; and it is also to be inferred that he would doubtless claim that the very beautiful ceremonies and ritual of the Grand Lodge of England, and other grand lodges emanating therefrom, in their grade of "Installed Master," are not the prototype, under that or some other title, of the much-abused and misrepresented "Past Master's Degree," or "Passing the Chair."

Bro. CUNNINGHAM says we proposed to annihilate his position by quoting the opinion of a very distinguished brother. We did more than quote the brother's opinion, we quoted from him the *fact* stated by the *joint* committee of rival grand lodges in South Carolina, appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for the union of the two bodies, viz.: "That from the reciprocal examinations by the several committees already had in grand lodge, it doeth appear that there exists no difference in the mode of passing and raising, instructing, obligating and clothing, in the respective grand lodges." It was in this connection and with reference to these bodies that we said "there *is* no proof that the Royal Arch may not have been eliminated from one of the grand lodges," and in answer to his question, "What proof is there that the Royal Arch may not have been eliminated from one, or both, for that matter?" We meant of course no record proof, for we added: "But as there is nowhere any claim or pretence that it was ever practiced by the other (Regular), the restoration of the degree of Master Mason to its integrity by lodges (Atholl) that were not planted until 1783, to the exact status existing before the alleged mutilation forty or more years before by lodges and Masons *that were not permitted to visit lodges where the unutilized degree was worked*, would have been little short of miraculous."

His quotations from DERMOT show, as he says, that the "Ancients" claimed to have restored something dropped by the "Moderns," but modern

Masonic investigation has proved that the Masonic world has been right in regarding it as an empty claim only. This was proven by such evidence as would be considered ample in any other department of inquiry, before the recent publication of a memoir of Dr. THOMAS MANNINGHAM, by Bro. R. F. GOULD, reprinted from the transactions of the Lodge Quator Coronati. THOMAS MANNINGHAM was grand steward and deputy grand master at the time of the great schism in English Masonry, and in the latter office had charge of the Craft from 1752 to 1756, and as Bro. GOULD well remarks, the evidence at first hand of a famous deputy grand master, who flourished in the middle of the last century, brings with it a weight of eminent authority which it would be difficult to rate too highly.

This memoir contains two letters written by MANNINGHAM, one to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Holland, the other to Bro. SAUER, at the Hague, which prove three things: First, that no higher degrees than the first three belong to pure and ancient Freemasonry; Second, that the secrets of the first three degrees were the same before the year 1717 as after it; and Third, that the so-called higher degrees were introduced about 1740.

In his letter to Bro. SAUER, dated at London, July 12, 1757, he says:

“These Innovations are of very late years & I believe the Brethren will find a Difficulty to produce a Mason acquainted with any such Forms twenty, nay, ten Years. My own Father has been a Mason these fifty Years and has been at Lodges in *Holland, France, and England*. He knows none of these ceremonies: Grand Master PAYN, who succeeded Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, is a Stranger to them, as is likewise one old Brother of Ninety, who I convers'd with lately: this Brother assures me He was made a Mason in his youth, and has constantly frequented Lodges, 'till rend'ed incapable by his advanc'd Age, & never heard, or knew, any other Ceremonies or Words than those us'd in general amongst us; such Forms were deliver'd to him, & those He has retain'd: As to Knights of the Sword, Eagle, &c., the knowledge of them never reach'd his ears, till I inform'd him of them. The only Orders we know are Three, Masters, Fellow-Crafts & Apprentices.”

He says much more as to these “irregularities,” and as the letter was written in reply to inquiries as to whether they were permissible, he took pains to consult Lord ABERDOUR, who had just been elected grand master in England after having filled the chair in Scotland, and knew what was in vogue in both countries, and many others, and found all “entirely unacquainted with the Forms & Titles you mention, & wch you justly call the charlatanery of Masonry.”

“With the sole distinction,” says Bro. GOULD, “that in the third paragraph (3. The so-called High Degrees were introduced after 1740), for ‘after 1740,’ should be read ‘about 1740,’ the axioms laid down by the Deputy Grand

Master of 1752-56, are in exact harmony with the discoveries of modern Masonic science."

Bro. CUNNINGHAM's inference that we would not admit the English grade of Installed Master to be the prototype of the "Past Master's Degree" is correct. According to GOULD the degree, which did not exist until the second half of the last century, was not adopted by the Mother Grand Lodge until 1810, which would take it out of the prototype category.

We had proposed to say a word about the reviewer's charge that in the Ohio-Tennessee imbroglio we had shown haste and avidity in espousing the course of Past Grand Master INGERSOLL, but as his criticism has only an imaginary basis we will let it pass.

OREGON, 1891.

41ST ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

JUNE 10.

This well printed and well arranged volume is illustrated with phototypes of three past grand masters: J. R. BAYLEY, elected in 1861; JOHN McCRAKEN in 1863-1864, and STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, the present grand secretary.

Eleven past grand masters were present, among them W. T. WRIGHT, the representative of Illinois. Just at the opening of the session the sad intelligence was received by telegraph that one of the junior past grand masters—and one of the younger, also—ANDREW NASBURG, was dead at his home in Marshfield, and that his funeral would occur the next afternoon at 2 o'clock. The hall was draped in mourning, and at the hour of the funeral services the grand lodge held memorial services, when resolutions of respect and condolence, reported by a special committee of past grand masters, were adopted by a rising vote, and addresses were made by past grand masters J. N. DOLPH, BENJ. STARK and S. F. CHADWICK, and Deputy Grand Master JULIUS C. MORELAND. Bro. NASBURG was grand master in 1867.

At the outset of his address the grand master (JAMES F. ROBINSON) announced the death of another past grand master, A. W. FERGUSON, in his seventieth year. He was grand master in 1866.

The savory recollections of several banquets are reflected in the grand

master's account of a visit to the lodges in "The Land of Pines," (Coos county), in which he was accompanied by the grand secretary. With all that good cheer and CHADWICK besides, one can well understand his conclusion that "life *is* worth living."

From his official decisions we take the following:

1. That a lodge has no jurisdiction over a profane (who has never petitioned) after he removes from the State. Consequently could not waive a right it did not possess.

5. *Question*.—What is the standing of a member who has signed a petition to obtain a dispensation to form a new lodge?

Answer.—His membership is voluntarily suspended in his own lodge, and he can, therefore, take no part when the subject matter is presented to his lodge for consideration because it is of a personal character.

6. *Question*.—Has a brother in arrears for dues a right to Masonic burial should he die?

Answer.—Most certainly he has. So long as he is in good Masonic standing he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the lodge.

14. *Question*.—Has a M. M. residing outside the jurisdiction and who holds no membership in the jurisdiction, a right to object to the advancement of an E. A. or F. C. in this jurisdiction?

Answer.—The right of objection to advancement belongs exclusively to members of the lodge to which the material objected to belongs.

The grand lodge followed the committee on jurisprudence in the following touching No. 1:

With respect to Decision No. 1, your committee hold the law to be that a lodge has territorial jurisdiction over all profanes who may have acquired a residence within its territory after they have removed from the State for a period of one year from the date of their departure. See Standing Resolution, No. 7, page 17, of Digest.

We think the grand master was right—as a matter of fact, whatever may be the language of the law. The only jurisdiction the lodge ever had over him attached to the fact that he lived in its bailiwick. When that ceased to be a fact there were no relations between them whatever. No. 5 was thus negated:

With respect to Decision No. 5, your committee are of the opinion that Standing Resolution No. 1 governs in all such cases, and that the brother retains his membership with all his privileges until a charter shall issue.

This accords with our law. No. 6 is so obviously correct that we quote it only to indicate the inability or the neglect to think which the question reflects. No. 14 encountered the "moaning of an adverse wind," as follows:

In respect to Decision No. 14, your committee hold that under Standing

Resolution No. 16, all Master Masons in good standing in this jurisdiction have the right to object to the advancement of an E. A. or an F. C. in any lodge within this grand jurisdiction.

If we remember correctly, visitors—if resident in Oregon—have the same rights respecting the ballot as are enjoyed by members of the lodge. This being so we don't see why the tail should n't "go with the hide."

The grand master thus treats a subject to which we have referred elsewhere in this report:

In some lodges it has become the practice when a brother dies for the lodge to furnish an elaborate and expensive funeral, and pay for the same out of the lodge funds, even though the deceased is not an object of charity. This is not right, nor is it charity.

If it becomes necessary to draw on the lodge funds to defray the funeral expenses of a deceased brother the bills should be in moderation, remembering that the brother (if he could be consulted) would undoubtedly prefer to have your charity bestowed on his surviving family.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; in a case where a neighboring lodge had repeatedly refused to give the requisite consent to enable the petitioners for a new lodge to obtain a dispensation, followed the New Hampshire precedent, overruled the objection and instructed the grand master to issue the dispensation; decided that a lodge cannot escheat the fee for initiation; declined to legislate on the subject of selling and using intoxicants; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast, in session at San Francisco; decided that as there was nothing in the laws of the jurisdiction against it, a lodge might confer honorary membership upon a brother holding membership in a foreign jurisdiction; concurred with the opinion of the law committee, in a case where a lodge had, after relieving an indigent brother from the payment of dues for a time, placed him again on the list of contributing members and afterwards suspended him for non-payment of dues, that if the suspension of the brother, who was at the time an object of charity, was a mere device to get rid of their obligation to support him, the action should be held to be void; fixed the grand secretary's salary at one hundred dollars per month, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That this grand lodge disapproves of the practice indulged in at times by brethren of the jurisdiction of distributing printed circulars among the lodges on matters of supposed or real grievance, and the same is hereby declared to be in contravention of the genuine principles of Masonry and in consequence un-Masonic.

There is nothing in the record to indicate that any discussion occurred upon this resolution, and we cannot but believe that the action was had without due consideration. It is the denial of a right which lies at the foundation of all representative government.

BRENNHAM VAN DUSEN, of Astoria, was elected grand master; STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, Salem, re-elected grand secretary.

Among the appendices we find brief biographical sketches of the three past grand masters whose portraits adorn the volume. We presume we hazard nothing in saying that the sketch of Bro. CHADWICK is autobiographical; at all events we venture the compliment.

If anything were needed beyond a look at his face to explain to ourselves why from the first of our experience as a reviewer we have always looked upon Bro. CHADWICK as an old friend and familiar acquaintance rather than as a stranger whom we had never seen, it would be found in the angelic spirit in which he refers to a degree of which we know nothing beyond so much as we see reflected in the countenances of its possessors: "With patience and forbearance, when suffering from bodily injury, the result of an accident, he received the inspiring degree of the Shrine in Al Kader Temple, Portland, Oregon."

As he has done since 1867, he this year presented the report on correspondence (pp. 198), in which the Illinois proceedings for 1890 receive their accustomed welcome and thorough examination. He notes with rejoicing in the address of Grand Master PEARSON an account of an occasional grand lodge held to dedicate a Masonic hall, in which the ladies had a large place in the attendant festivities, and confesses that he hungers "after this soul-stirring righteousness." And so throughout his report he never fails to stand loyally and gallantly by the ladies. By his steadfastness for the many years he has been metaphorically stoned in their defense, he has fairly earned the gratitude of the fair, and is entitled to be ranked as an "eminent patron" of androgynous Masonry; and in the sweet by and by when prophecy shall have become history, our posterity will doubtless be familiar with the formula: "In more modern times lodges of the Eastern Star are dedicated to St. Stephen."

Bro. CHADWICK makes liberal and discriminating extracts from our report and thus closes his notice:

Brother R. levels his lance at "High Rites," and their war on Cerneauism. We do not care to enter the ring with Bro. Parvin and others against Brother R., but we hope Brother Robbins may be satisfied with what each grand lodge may do on the question of the legitimacy of the Cerneau Rite.

We reciprocate the hope expressed that we may be satisfied with what each grand lodge *may* do—if he will allow us to change the emphasis a little—but we are not satisfied with what those grand lodges *have* done who have confounded the question of the legitimacy of the high rite factions as between themselves—a question which we have never discussed—with the question of their legitimacy as a part of the body of Masonry.

Under Mississippi he has the following just remarks concerning the question of conferring degrees out of time:

Grand Master Riley proposes that the grand lodge should fix the limit by edict to the conferring of degrees out of the regular order upon candidates who are compelled to leave the grand jurisdiction before the usual time for conferring degrees would elapse. This, he says, would relieve the grand master of an unpleasant duty, for he is often perplexed to know how to make proper discrimination. We cannot see that there is any benefit in this request. No edict can fix it. Discrimination cannot come until a case arises or is presented for this relief. A grand lodge cannot by edict anticipate the peculiar claims of any petitioner. If the limit by law is obliterated, the grand master must be the judge of the necessity of the case, and a wise discretion will do justice in any event. This power has been exercised by grand masters universally and from the great caution observed by them in all cases it has not been abused.

In his "Conclusion" he regrets that the effects of the grip suffered the previous winter leave him without the nerve to tackle certain questions that have received more or less attention from the guild during the past few years—a regret which we all echo—and says:

As usual, however, for over a score of years, we have been delighted with the presence of these annual silent visitors, hailing as they do from almost every Masonic grand lodge jurisdiction. They come to our table full of Masonic impulse and vigor, but clothed in volumes of grace and beauty, for us to read and report all that there is in them of interest to our own brethren, that they too may share in our love and admiration for our own prosperous sister Masonic grand lodges. Our pleasant task for the past year is now over. We have passed another mile post, with increased esteem, were it possible, for our co-correspondents of the Guild, upon whom we pray may rest the blessing of health, happiness and every comfort.

And such is the spirit which pervades his entire report.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1891.

— ANNUAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 28.

Two fine steel portraits adorn the Pennsylvania volume: that of Grand Master J. SIMPSON AFRICA forming the frontispiece to the journal, and that of Past Grand Master ROBERT CLARK, who occupied the grand east in 1876 and 1877, the frontispiece of the report on correspondence. Otherwise the volume is of customary elegance with the regulation ultramarine coat and

gilt buttons, It contains the records of the annual, an emergency, and four quarterly communications, at none of which is the representative of Illinois, WILLIAM F. SLINGLUFF, recorded as being present.

At the quarterly communication of March 4, the grand master (J. SIMPSON AFRICA) announced the death of the deputy grand secretary, CHARLES H. KINGSTON, and Past Grand Master SAMUEL C. PERKINS addressed the grand lodge in commemoration of his character. Bro. KINGSTON is warmly remembered by many Illinois brethren who met him in Chicago where he came as the private secretary of Grand Master PERKINS, of Pennsylvania, and served as secretary of the auditing commission, consisting of his chief and grand masters STANSBURY, of the District of Columbia, and WATERS, of Iowa, who were invited by Grand Master CREGIER to examine the accounts of the relief committee called into existence by the great fire.

At the quarterly communication of Dec. 2, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, grand master, and MICHAEL NISBET, grand secretary, were re-elected. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

Five new lodges had been constituted during the year.

We take the following from the report of the library committee:

Your committee report that they are having prepared subscription-lists, asking for subscriptions for Volume II. of the reprint of proceedings. This will bring the work down to about 1828 or 1830. The price will be four dollars per volume, and its early issuance will depend on the support of the members of the grand lodge.

A pending amendment to the Ahiman Rezon, affecting the revenues of the grand lodge, was declared out of order by the grand master because it would virtually impair a contract, the existing rate of dues and fees having been pledged as fixed until the indebtedness should fall below \$500,000.

At the annual communication of Dec. 28, Grand Master AFRICA delivered his address. He referred to the death of Bro. KINGSTON, and reported the demise also of JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, past master and member of the committee on library, who had been State superintendent of public instruction for about fifteen years, and was afterwards United States Minister to Denmark; and of CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, who served for a quarter of a century as district deputy grand master.

The grand master reported that he had laid an interdict on Masonic intercourse with any person owning or owing allegiance to the so-called grand lodge at Worthington, Ohio.

Two of the Pennsylvania lodges, Lodge No. 51 and Harmony Lodge, No. 52, reached their centennary during the year, and at the celebration of the latter twenty-two out of twenty-three living past masters of the lodge were present.

He speaks in high terms of the work of the Temple school of instruction and of the extent to which its influence is felt throughout the jurisdiction.

Twenty decisions are reported, from which we select those following:

1. To provide a banquet is within the powers of a lodge; but when such an entertainment is given, it can be participated in by Masons only. The profane must be excluded.

An appropriation to pay for a *Masonic* banquet can be made by a majority vote at a stated meeting of a lodge.

2. A brother cannot be convicted of a Masonic offense, nor suffer any punishment therefor, unless lawfully tried, and upon charges formally preferred.

3. A brother elected to membership in a lodge cannot be admitted to the lodge unless he is duly vouched for or has passed a satisfactory examination.

4. A worshipful master should not permit the indulgence of any practice in his lodge-room calculated to bring opprobrium upon the fraternity.

5. The worshipful master of a lodge can call upon any competent brother to confer any of the degrees,—he being present in the lodge.

What the worshipful master does by another he does himself, and he is responsible to the grand lodge for the proper exercise of the privilege.

6. The Ahiman Rezon requires an applicant for initiation and membership to state his "age, occupation, and *residence*," etc., in his petition. Giving his business address in lieu of his residence is not a compliance with this requirement.

7. If a worshipful master removes from the jurisdiction, the office thereby becomes vacant. His duties then devolve on the senior warden.

8. The authority to open and hold a lodge is contained in its warrant. If the warrant is not openly displayed from the pedestal of the worshipful master, it is the right and duty of any member present to object to the transacting of any business.

The numbers prefixed are our own. No. 1 is given for information. No. 2 is tardy, but doubly welcome for that if it means an end to the summary process of cutting off innocent heads which has prevailed in Pennsylvania. We refer to brethren whose progress through the degrees has been marked by some irregularity which they could neither foresee nor prevent, and who suddenly found themselves deprived by edict of their Masonic character. No. 3 is quoted in evidence of our claim that the consensus is general that the possession of a dimit with proof of identity does not constitute the lawful information which warrants the master in admitting a strange brother elected to affiliation. Nos. 4 and 5 are of general application and we think also of almost universal acceptance, and No. 6 is in the same category. Touching No. 7, it would be interesting to know whether the removal of the

master from the jurisdiction creates a vacancy that would not be obliterated by his return.

The right and duty spoken of in No. 8 does exist in Pennsylvania, because the grand master himself hath said it, but we think if nobody noticed the absence of the warrant, the business done lacking its presence would still be valid because the lodge would still be a regular warranted lodge and could be proven so to be by the records of the body warranting it.

The grand officers were installed at this communication, and the first appointment made thereafter was that of fourteen grand chaplains. We would fain believe that such a number is a luxury rather than a necessity with our Pennsylvania brethren.

The report on correspondence (pp. 248) is as usual the unmistakable work of Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX. We copy a portion of his opening remarks, reflecting his inimitable style and pregnant with his ability and devotion to the eternal principles of Freemasonry:

To commune with our brethren on those questions which are of common interest to the fraternity of Freemasons demands an unreserved devotion to the landmarks, usages and customs of Masonry. More than this, it requires an unalterable faith in their origin and indestructible character. And again, it invites obedience to conscientious and courageous maintenance of their unimpaired integrity.

With a fraternal and respectful regard of the views and opinions of all our brethren, cheerfully admitting that they doubtless have sufficient reasons for their views and opinions, with the acknowledgment of our ignorance and need of that charity which suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, we ask to be leniently judged for the expression of our earnest thoughts on the subjects of which we treat.

Dear brethren, we, each of us, should recognize the responsibility placed on us.

As the watchmen on the towers of the fortress are to be keenly awake for all approaching danger, so those who are intrusted with the performance of the obligation to sound the alarm of every subtle, insidious, or concealed attempt to endanger the stability and integrity, the eternal principles, and the perpetuity of the landmarks of Masonry should not fail to comply with the demands of this obligation.

Can there be a more responsible service intrusted to representatives of grand lodges of free and Accepted Masons? Deemed capable of executing the trust, whoever accepts it must neither falter nor fail in enlightened, candid, and continuous efforts to demonstrate a positive capacity and a pervading sincerity.

We are gratified to know that harmony prevails in all the grand lodges with which we hold Masonic intercourse. The spirit of unrest here and there exhibits its presence. But the weight of Masonic judgment rarely fails to quiet it, by showing that in Freemasonry the established is beyond the reach of unconsidered, crude, ill-judged suggestions of change.

The wisdom of our teachings—that usage as formulated into custom, and custom established as a landmark—protects, like the ark of the covenant is protected, by the sword of defence. At the *East* of Eden the cherubim, and a flaming sword which turned every way, guarded eternal truth. This defence at our *East* protects our landmarks, and checks and defeats the entrance of the stranger within our portals. Let us consider the true meaning of this symbolism. We will be more thoroughly enabled to perform our duties when we master the lesson thus taught us.

It is to be feared that some sincere Masons, who have not devoted time to consider the subjects, might doubt as to the ancient authority for the landmarks. This is not an unreasonable supposition. It is likely that casual and imperfect reflections, caused by sporadic attempts to comprehend what Freemasonry means, and is, and was, and must ever be, fail in throwing light on the esoteric history of our craft.

The symbology and the traditions of Masonry are its only reliable records. Unwritten they are, yes, and must be.

The study, the analytical, close, and serious investigation of the meaning and teachings of the symbols will develop to the intelligent and thoughtful Mason a wonderful insight into the very spirit of the mysteries which lie in these symbols and the work that must come directly out of them. A lodge of Freemasons, lawfully warranted and duly constituted, opened, tyled, and closed, must of undeniable and absolute necessity, *work* by the teachings of these symbols. If not, it is not a lodge of Freemasons.

One test to be applied to the meaning of these teachings is the traditions that aid their interpretation.

Hence, in brief, dear brethren, we venture to express our earnest desire that the landmarks and symbology and traditions of our Craft should be studied. For it does seem to us that without their full comprehension Freemasonry cannot be understood. If it is not in itself so impressed on the Masonic mind it cannot be maintained in its integrity. Impaired in ever so little here and there, it is open to destruction, as the banks of the river are washed away after the first insignificant flow of the trickling water, unheeded because if observed it is deemed harmless.

It cannot fail to be recognized as true that much of the novelty that now and then is sought to be injected into Masonry is the result of inconsiderate zeal. Why not add to, or change, present regulations? The progress of social desires suggests them, why not yield to these plausible suggestions? What harm is there to come out of so plain a proposition? Ah, dear brethren, this may well be unobjectionable in ephemeral profane societies, but in Masonry it is impossible.

When a novelty, something modern, a departure from usage and custom, is presented, the inquiry should be promptly made: Is this contrary to Masonic rule? Is it permissible under Masonic regulations? Is it authorized by any Masonic authority? If not, then it is unlawful.

To formulate a positive and perfect answer to all such queries, it may be [said] that, in Freemasonry, what is not permitted is prohibited. This is safe and conservative. It suggests a proposition that is self-evident. That which is without authority is unauthorized. If it is not authorized it is violative of Masonic law. There may be exceptions to this rule, but, as a rule, it is so easily comprehended as to leave but little doubt as to its scope and

efficacy. With an earnest desire, dear brethren, to maintain the "established" in our "Work" and "Ritual," we have, with profound respect for the views of our brethren, ventured to offer these reflections. Devoted to the welfare of our Fraternity, we trust to the appreciation by our brethren of our motive in thus addressing them.

It is seldom that in one brief page is reflected so much of cultivation in art, erudition in history and philosophy, and marvelous descriptive power, all suffused with the spirit of prophecy, as is found in his notice of the emergent communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, held Nov. 6, 1890:

Our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois have begun the erection of "The Masonic Fraternity Temple" at the city of Chicago. The frontispiece of the copy of the proceedings of the grand lodge for 1891 is embellished with a picture of what the gigantic and magnificent structure will be when finished. It is a mammoth. To say it is indicative of that fatal *ism* of Freemasonry, "keeping up to the progress of the day," would not fully or fitly describe it. It is one of the instances of the proverb in progress; to see it is its only description. We do most earnestly congratulate our Brethren in Illinois on the energy, spirit, and zeal they have manifested in undertaking to build, as the builders of our Craft in the aforetime never would have believed, a possible structure. It is not a castle, nor a cathedral. The Egyptians would not have conceived it as a mausoleum. They would have rather assigned it to an era of the pyramids. It is a pyramid. May it last as long as the immortal pile, the pyramid of Geza. May the true Freemasons, the inheritors and conservators of the mysteries, symbols, Landmarks, and principles of Freemasonry, in joy and gladness, in peace and harmony, congregate in this Masonic Fraternity Temple for ages to come.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois held an emergent communication in the asylum of Apollo Commandery at Chicago on the 6th of November, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of this Masonic Fraternity Temple.

Most Worshipful John M. Pearson, grand master; Right Worshipful Loyal L. Munn, grand secretary.

The ceremonies on this occasion were far more elaborate than any of which we have knowledge for a like occasion. It is evident from reading the published proceedings in the copy of the proceedings of the grand lodge of Illinois for 1891, that no effort was spared to make this pageant equal to the purpose of the emergent communication of the grand lodge. It was a signal success. We cannot give the details, as it would require very many pages of printed matter. We only notice that the programme was most elaborate, and the "banquet," at the end of the "work," was equal to all that preceded it.

With master strokes he gives us a picture of our jurisdiction as others see us through the medium of the proceedings for 1891:

Proceedings of the fifty-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, convened in Central Music Hall, at the city of Chicago, October, 1891.

Most Worshipful John M. Pearson, grand master; Right Worshipful Loyal L. Munn, grand secretary.

Most Worshipful Grand Master Pearson presented his report. It is, in

fact, a statement of his official acts. It contains a recital of the details of the action of the grand master in matters of interest only to his jurisdiction, a plain, sensible, business statement of the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We do not observe any subject that has relation to the general Craft, or interests the Grand Lodges of the States of the United States.

The Craft in Illinois is active. The laying of corner-stones for lodge-buildings, charters suspended, lodges constituted, dispensations for new lodges, embrace the subjects as to which Grand Master Pearson reports.

It appears that during 1891 there were five hundred and forty-seven rejections and two thousand nine hundred and nintey-seven initiations as the part of the work of the lodges of Illinois. The total resident membership of the Craft under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1891 was forty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine, and non-resident membership three thousand three hundred and forty-one.

These *non-residents* we assume to be living, or carrying on special business, or in some employment outside of the jurisdiction of Illinois.

Grand Master Pearson reports five "schools of instruction." These schools may be made of great service to the Craft. The acquirements for the teachers are necessarily of a high order. Unless the teachers are taught, their teachings may lack the essence of instruction. In Masonry it is of high moment that the instruction given to the Craft should be based on the fundamental principles accepted as the true foundation of Freemasonry. Once comprehend the symbology of Freemasonry, and apply the meaning conveyed in these symbols to the work and ritual, and the teachers in these schools of instruction will be guides as well as teachers. From our experience, we doubt if any valuable instruction can be given, to benefit the members of lodges, if this is not the method adopted. To tell how the by-laws of grand lodge, or those of a subordinate lodge, are to be carried out is important; but to instruct in the great principles of Freemasonry demands a larger and more thorough knowledge of the history of the Craft, and a trained study of the traditions, symbology, and landmarks which have come down to us from the aforetime. If this teaching could be carefully imparted to even a few Masons who would devote themselves to learn, the consequence would be of the most signal benefit to lodges and members.

Let it ever be known that the mere "work" of the floor is but physical action, unless the eternal spirit of the symbolic teaching permeates it as its true, necessary interpretation.

Grand Master Pearson has been a practical *overseer* of the lodges of his jurisdiction, and he proves his earnestness in the report he presented to Grand Lodge.

Grand Master Pearson informed Grand Lodge that he had received a commission from (what he was pleased to designate) the Grand Lodge of Italy. It was in Italian. This letter in substance states that the writer had written to Illinois in 1886 asking recognition. He refers to this letter, and sends with the letter under notice an introduction from our late Brother Albert Pike, asking the consideration of Illinois for the recognition of the Italian body. It was referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

Most Worshipful DeWitt C. Cregier, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, made a report on the subjects committed to it. The only matter that has relation to the general Craft is the determination that agreement to aid,

or the refusal of lodges of this jurisdiction, in case of aid given, to reimburse lodges of other jurisdictions for such aid to members of lodges temporarily within the jurisdiction of such foreign lodges, is not governed by any general rule. Each case, it seems, should rest on its own merits. This is in substance the meaning of the report. We agree with Most Worshipful Brother Cregier.

Is there not a distinction between *Benevolence* and *Charity*?

Right Worshipful Joseph E. Dyas, chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, made another of his characteristic reports. We do heartily enjoy reading his reports. Three lines constitute the whole of the report, and contain all that is necessary to be known by the Craft of Illinois, or anybody else. These reports are marvels of terseness, and exhaustive of the questions involved.

There is a standing committee in the Grand Lodge of Illinois called "Committee on Petitions." It relates to petitions on expulsion and suspension of members by lodges, who ask for relief, justification or reinstatement.

This committee does the work which in our jurisdiction belongs to the Committee on Appeals.

No case reported involves the general laws of Masonry. The committee considers the action of the lodges in the several cases, and approves or disapproves of the lodge decisions,

Our most worshipful brother will be glad to learn that the faith in his own acumen which encouraged him to assume that our non-resident members are living outside of the jurisdiction of Illinois, rests on the eternal verities. Also, that his conception of the reviewer's duty with which he prefaces his notice of the Illinois report on correspondence will be regarded by the consensus of the competent as having only been fully realized by his own matchless reports:

For very many years we have read yearly the proceedings of the Grand Lodges with which we have held fraternal correspondence.

Our assigned duty is to review these proceedings. The direct object of such review is to inform the brethren of *our* Grand Lodge of the reported condition of the Craft in these several Grand Lodges, to notice all questions attracting and receiving the attention and action of these sovereign, supreme and independent Masonic authorities which interest the Craft of all jurisdictions, and carefully to read and notice the reports of committees on correspondence which such Grand Lodges authenticate by their publication.

The discharge of this duty involves caution, care, judgment, impartiality, some knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence, and a trained understanding of the principles of Freemasonry. We have ever been careful never to trench on the demarcating line which limits the subjects to be considered, recognizing the supreme sovereign power of grand lodges to act on their own judgment on subjects which relate to their own jurisdictions without question or criticism.

We do not regard it as necessary to note all the matters which at the several sessions of these grand lodges were discussed or acted upon. We have no business to assume to overlook such proceedings. If, however, it

may so be that a principle of Masonic law of interest to the general Craft is involved in such deliberation or action, then we are justified in making notice as we think is necessary.

Our reports, if we are a competent judge, are in these respects free from cavil.

Hence it is that very many matters that are noticed by our colleagues in their reports we omit; always trying, nevertheless, not to overlook anything of special interest that may be instructive as indicating the trend of Masonic views of sister grand lodges on questions of domestic import.

Paying us the delicate compliment of giving the whole of our introductory remarks the wide circulation of his pages, he vouchsafes the further compliment of this critical and analytical disquisition, unequaled in its terseness and lucidity:

Coming to the report of Right Worshipful Brother Robbins, in which he specially reviews the several grand lodges, for that *is the report*, we are overwhelmed in the consideration of his labor of analysis of the proceedings and the reports of the several committees on jurisprudence.

He discusses the most minute questions, the opinions of the chairmen, the principles which they assert or deny, the facts, history, former views they have expressed, till one is lost in wonder at the labor expended. All done as a work of love by an enthusiast.

We regret to remark, and that most earnestly, that of much he has written in discussing some of these questions we cannot approve. We are pained to observe that our brother, feeling confident of his ability, seeks often to set up reason as the guide of his views, and we fear of his convictions.

That is not permissible in Freemasonry. Reason is a powerful agent when used in questions which require its potency. The inductive and deductive process of arriving at conclusions is limited to the exposition of speculative theorism. A given premise may be treated by either side in a controversy involving its character, or the results desired by its investigation.

There are questions—problems, if you prefer that designation—that reason is unable to solve. The laws of nature, that natural philosophy is ever considering, are beyond the reach of abstract mental science. Life is a problem that reason cannot, has not, never will explain. It is a fact. There it stands. To attempt to prove how it came, what it is, by the reason of man is impossible. Theories as to its origin may be made attractive, but philosophy is lost in trying to demonstrate it. The fact that man has a soul cannot be proved or disproved by reason. Call it faith. If that moral consciousness of the soul's existence defied refutation by reason, then faith is the teacher. The worn-out proposition, that one cannot believe what he cannot understand, has left mankind, who adhere to it, in the darkness of an eternal night. What we cannot understand comprises very many facts that exist, and we must accept that existence as a fact, for reason has never successfully denied them.

If Freemasonry, to which these thoughts are confined, embodies facts that reason cannot destroy, to try to explain them away is like an effort to remove a mountain by the process of reason, assuming that it is a possibility

by human physical effort. The theory of how to do it is not the accomplished fact.

So in Freemasonry we must accept in faith what we cannot disprove. To deny a fact, or a truth, or a tradition, does not disprove it. To say tradition is fallible is only to say that God is truth. Reason has never been able by its processes to do more than deny. This is the weakest of all argument. Science is "to know." All that science attempts to teach is not concluded by "knowing," but an attempted contradiction is unworthy of an attempted scientific demonstration. Then do not set up science as an idol or the symbol of infallibility. It is not. In this age it is making demands chiefly on human credulity. It is easier to accept a statement than to prove it.

Our esteemed and distinguished Brotner Robbins is a disciple of his own teachings, which are, we admit, given with a force and power of a philosopher intent on establishing what he regards as incontrovertible.

There are insinuations,—no, that is not the word we wish to use,—there are certain suggestions which he offers in a skeptical spirit by which he intimates that in Freemasonry reason is superior to faith,—ought to be, he thinks. Why? As we understand him, there are landmarks, traditions, claims of antiquity, history, which attach to Freemasonry that cannot be demonstrated to be true by the process of reason. Does that destroy them? Is there no human life because reason cannot demonstrate its character, origin, or existence?

We think Brother Robbins places too high an estimate on his argumentative powers. Doubtless they convince him as to the universality or non-universal reach of Masonry. He is convinced that an "atheist" is a lexicographical term only—that the "Bible" in a lodge is no more than the "Square." He reasons himself out of the accepted principles of Ancient Freemasonry. Faith in Freemasonry is at its corner-stone. His philosophy is very fine, but it is impotent to reach his aim. We do not accept Brother Robbins' exposition of the Bible, God, and religion in their relations to Freemasonry. We believe,—yes, believe,—and our belief is equal, in its attestation to the truth in Freemasonry, to all the sophistry and theories which reason relies on for its suggestions.

If accepted—accepted by the fathers since the first—truth is not to be driven out of Freemasonry on the sneer that it is sectarian.

But, dear Brother Robbins, really we fear we will disgust you with our words.

Let us conclude, however, with the expression of our earnest, sincere, and fraternal regard for you as a brother and a colleague, and our admiration for your report.

There are inuendoes—verbal shrugs, and a pious rolling of the eyes at his own conjurations, which our brother offers in his self-deprecatory, courteous way, presumably as a pattern of what Masonic argument should be, but forgetful, as it seems to us, how unattainable it is to minds cast in moulds of less heroic size. If, however, we may venture to try to comprehend and define some of the conceptions born in that shadowy limbo and translate them into every day speech, we should say that there are land-

marks in Masonry that neither the arguments of those who have faith in the processes of human reason, nor the mystification of those who affect to despise those processes, can obliterate; that there are other so-called landmarks which require the exercise of the best reasoning powers to determine whether they possess that quality or not; and still other so-called landmarks which have obviously been evolved from the inner consciousness of those who are more solicitous to impress their own views upon the institution than they are that the moral law which enforces the duty of being good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions men may be distinguished, shall become the instrumentality which the fundamental law confessedly and explicitly designs it to be, whereby Masonry becomes the center of union for persons acknowledging a common God, and the means of conciliating true friendship among those whom speculative differences tend to keep at a perpetual distance. Our brother truly says that faith in Freemasonry is its corner-stone. But faith in Freemasonry is one thing, and faith in the baseless vagaries respecting the traditions and claims to antiquity of Freemasonry, of men who know no more and are less disinterested than those of whom faith is required, is the corner-stone of nothing but a credulity that serves no useful purpose.

The truth respecting Masonry as it lies in the domain of ascertained fact is the birthright of every Mason, and its acceptance manifestly lies at the basis of all intelligent appreciation of the institution. There is enough in Freemasonry as the outgrowth of human experience and human needs to insure the devotion of all who are intelligent enough to see how it has profited by the one in ministering to the other. This is a corner-stone that is not laid "in the air," but on the solid earth.

His remark that we are "convinced that an 'atheist' is a lexicographical term only," has the quality of definiteness, but it has also another quality which compels us to say with equal definiteness that it is unwarranted. But we *are* convinced that when one is driven by the exigencies of debate to make or assume that there exists a definition of a word different from that which *all* lexicographers unite in giving it, it is a confession that some things are in danger of being demonstrated by the processes of reason unless they are run away from.

We conclude—for conclude we must, sometime, notwithstanding the attractiveness of our distinguished brother's report, by reciprocating most cordially his expressions of fraternal regard.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1891.

16TH ANNUAL.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

JUNE 24.

The representative of Illinois, WILLIAM H. AITKEN, was present.

The grand master (JOHN W. MORRISON) reminded the brethren that this was the ninety-fourth year of the existence of Freemasonry in the Island. He announced the death of one member of the grand lodge, A. H. MCPHERSON, past master and representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

There being no account on the grand lodge records of the first lodge chartered in the province, the grand master supplied the lack by giving a brief history of Saint John's Lodge, No. 1, chartered Oct. 9, 1797, by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia (English) as No. 26, subsequently from the Grand Lodge of England. The province was then known as Saint John's Island, but the letters and merchandise addressed there being generally carried to some one of the numerous cities of Saint John in those waters the name was changed by act of parliament, its new name being given in honor of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, commander-in-chief in the maritime provinces, father of the Queen, and himself a Mason.

The grand master thinks the time has come when the Craft should be put on a commercial basis, thus referring to non-affiliated Masons:

Some action should be taken with the view of inducing them to return to their first love; it should be distinctly understood that no brother has a right to the charities or privileges of the Craft who withdraws from the Fraternity, and does not in any way contribute to its support when he has the ability to do so.

The various reports show that the Craft is well supervised. The grand master decided in reply to a question that it was not proper to give dimitted Master Masons Masonic burial.

The grand lodge went in procession to church in the afternoon; put itself on wheels and decided to meet next year at Summerside.

DONALD DARRACH, of Kensington, was elected grand master; B. WILSON HIGGS, Charlottetown, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1892.

17TH ANNUAL.

SUMMERSIDE.

JUNE 24.

An emergent communication was called by the grand master to assist him in laying the corner-stone of a new Masonic temple at Charlottetown,

May 24, 1892, when the Rev. Bro. W. W. BREWER, past grand chaplain of New Brunswick, delivered an excellent address.

The representative of Illinois was not present at the annual communication.

The grand master (DONALD DARRACH) thus speaks of their island home:

No plague of sickness or epidemic has afflicted our people; no cyclone has swept over, nor floods deluged the surface of our land; no internal eruptions or upheavals disturbed the crust that forms our Island—the Gem of the Gulf—the Garden of the New World—the abode of good men and women. Plenty, health and peace have been ours.

He announced the death of Past Master CHARLES R. CLARKE, and of Past Master, the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG, L.L.D., Q. C., judge of probate, the first on whom the honor of Q. C. was conferred in the island.

The grand master had evidently been a zealous and faithful officer, visiting all the lodges in the jurisdiction. He thus speaks of the condition of the Craft:

Though we cannot show a large increase during the past year in our membership, the general condition of the Craft is good. Harmony and peace prevail, and there exists a friendly emulation of who can best work, and we trust, best agree, though the latter is more difficult of attainment. Accession of good material has been made to our ranks, and a favorable, truer, and more faithful public sentiment is being disseminated.

In answer to questions he ruled that every member present in his lodge must vote on a petition for initiation, or retire, and that a non-affiliated Mason could be admitted as a visitor to grand lodge.

The grand lodge decided that Masonic funerals cannot be conducted without the pall-bearers appearing as Masons.

SIMON W. CRABBE, was elected grand master; B. WILSON HIGGS, re-elected grand secretary, both of Charlottetown.

QUEBEC, 1892.

22ND ANNUAL.

MONTREAL.

JANUARY 27.

The representative of Illinois, ALEX. CHISHOLM, was present.

The grand master (FRANK EDGAR) announces the death of TIMOTHY LEET, JOSEPH MARTIN and C. A. HILL, past district deputy grand masters.

He made no decisions but submitted to the grand lodge the question whether there was not some way in which the aspirations of brethren who have moved into the province and are desirous of affiliating with Quebec lodges, but decline to sever their affiliation with their mother lodges elsewhere, could be gratified. His desire that a way to satisfy them while keeping their own usages intact was echoed by the committee on the state of Masonry, but we do not find any more definite outcome of the matter.

The proposition coming over from last year, and noted by us at that time, to levy a per capita assessment of fifty cents, one-half to be devoted to the support of local boards of relief the other half to go to the erection and maintenance of a Masonic Home, was reported upon by a special committee, who say:

In considering that part of the resolution providing for the support of relief boards by grand lodge assessment, your committee has made inquiry into the workings of our boards of relief as at present constituted, and take great pleasure in saying that they are in the highest state of efficiency and stand second to none on this continent. They are supported by voluntary contributions from the several lodges, and are doing a service for the cause of Masonry that entitles them to the respect and moral support of grand lodge. As matters in connection with boards of relief are in a satisfactory condition through the present method of working, your committee would recommend that boards of relief be supported by voluntary subscription, as in the past, at least until such time as the financial condition of Masonry in the Province will warrant the grand lodge in undertaking their support.

The committee recommend the levying of the other half (twenty-five cents per capita) for the erection of a home, and this proposition was made a notice of motion for next year.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized, but the requests for recognition from the grand lodges of Cuba and Mexico were permitted to wait for a decision until the various questions surrounding the matter of grand lodge sovereignty should appear less involved.

Intercourse with the clandestine grand lodge at Worthington, Ohio, and its constituents was interdicted.

The grand lodge concurred with the committee on the state of Masonry in endorsing the remonstrance of one of the district deputies against a growing tendency to an undue display of regalia and jewels at Masonic funerals, and with the following from the committee on correspondence respecting the Kentucky proposition for a fraternal congress in Chicago in 1893:

Were it not so pointedly declared by the promoters of this proposed gathering of representative Masons, as well as by the various American grand lodges that have expressed approval thereof, that they would have nothing whatever to do with it were it not distinctly understood that it was, in no sense, to be a general grand lodge, your committee would have merely noticed the act without making any recommendation. But your committee

dares not attempt to underestimate the good that might follow the meeting of distinguished Masonic ritualists and jurists from the various jurisdictions of North America, so long as they confine themselves to interchange of fraternal sentiments and of personal views upon matters affecting the welfare of Masons and Masonry, which may reasonably be expected not to produce any unprofitable results when reported to their own grand lodge, solely for their information and for the good of the Craft at large. Jealous as are the members of your committee of the doctrine of exclusive grand lodge sovereignty, they are not inclined to view unfavorably the present movement in favor of a congress looking to the interchange on the part of its members of fraternal amity, but would recommend that the matter of considering any representation of this grand lodge thereat be left over for its consideration at next annual communication.

Past Grand Master A. A. STEVENSON, of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Past District Deputy Grand Master SMEATON, of the same jurisdiction, were welcomed as visitors and addressed the grand lodge.

FRANK EDGAR, grand master, and JOHN H. ISAACSON, grand secretary, both of Montreal, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 129) again by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, is a paper of great ability and interest. He takes sixteen pages for his Introductory, and among other things therein, refers to the Kentucky proposition of a fraternal congress in Chicago. He says:

A growing desire amongst the members of the Fraternity for a greater degree of harmony in the system and uniformity in the laws and procedure in the several jurisdictions, and for a more thorough interchange of fraternal sentiments, conserving the general interests of Freemasonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition and in the fundamental features which characterize our system the world over, has led to suggestions for the holding of fraternal congresses, both at Chicago and at Toronto. The suggestion for such a congress to be held in Toronto, in 1892, when the Grand Lodge of Canada celebrates its centennial, comes from the M. W. the Grand Master, Bro. J. Ross Robertson, and met with the unanimous approval of his grand lodge at its annual communication in July, 1891. We have no information as to whether any further action has been taken in the direction indicated. But, at the ninety-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, held on Oct. 7-9, 1891, action was taken looking to the holding of a Fraternal Congress in the city of Chicago, in August, 1893, during the continuance of the World's Fair in that city, and invitations to participate in the same have been addressed to all the grand lodges of the continent. We can conceive of much good that might follow the holding of one or more of such congresses, while no indication of the probability of any evil results is apparent. The movement has, consequently, our warmest sympathy and most active support.

In his notice of Illinois, for 1891, he makes an extended quotation from the oration of Bro. WARVELLE, which he regards as of exceeding interest. The proceedings are thoroughly examined, and the report on correspondence receives fraternal and appreciative notice.

RHODE ISLAND, 1891.

101ST ANNUAL.

PROVIDENCE.

MAY 18.

The semi-annual communication was held Nov. 17, 1890. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master NEWTON D. ARNOLD, was not present.

The report of the grand secretary (EDWIN BAKER) says of the reprint:

The reprint of early proceedings is still in hand, but delayed somewhat by difficulty in getting data from subordinate lodge records, as we are now printing the records of the "Anti-Masonic times," and the secretaries find some trouble in getting the desired information.

The committee on the grand master's address (of the preceding annual communication) thus report on a matter we noticed last year:

As to the recommendation of the most worshipful grand master in relation to a written ritual to be deposited with the grand secretary, your committee, in view of the importance of the subject, and its variance from the long established usage in this jurisdiction, would respectfully ask for further time for its consideration.

It will be remembered that we last year ventured to fix the cycle of the '*Phoenix Work*' of the Providence Plantations at twenty years, the last official burning having occurred at 11 o'clock ante-meridian, June 15, 1872.

At the annual communication the representative of Illinois was present. The grand master (GEORGE H. KENYON) announced the death of Past Master BENEDICT ALDRICH at ninety-seven, believed to be the third oldest Mason in the United States. He had been a member of the grand lodge sixty-six years. Also dead was Past Master EDWARD W. BRUNSEN, at sixty-six.

The grand lodge fixed the per capita tax at fifty cents; adopted an amendment providing that no lodge shall hold more than one meeting for business the same day, nor confer the first degree on more than five candidates at the same meeting; chartered one lodge and continued one lodge under dispensation; took membership in the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada at the rate of one per cent. per capita, and combined business with pleasure by sandwiching discussions on the features of their coming centennial celebration between the courses at the banquet table. The time for the celebration had been fixed for the 24th of June, and the principal features mapped out.

GEORGE H. KENYON, grand master, and EDWIN BAKER, grand secretary, both of Providence, were re-elected.

Rhode Island can generally be relied upon to have something a little different from her neighbors, not always an improvement, if we remember

correctly some of the novelties in her public ceremonies. We do not remember to have seen in any preceding volume that the order of proceeding at the election, recorded in this, was observed. The grand master having been elected and a committee having been appointed to inform him of the fact, and upon his signifying his acceptance to introduce him to the grand lodge, the record says:

The committee having performed their duty, return to grand lodge accompanied by the grand master elect, and report that, having signified his willingness to accept the office, he now presents himself for installation.

The grand master elect is then received with the honors due his rank, and is installed into the high position to which he has been elected.

The W. grand marshal then makes proclamation that the M. W. grand master of Masons has been installed.

The M. W. grand master announces the appointment of R. W. Stillman White to be deputy grand master for the ensuing year, which is confirmed by the grand lodge.

The remaining elective offices are filled as follows: etc.

The festival communication for the celebration of the centennial anniversary was held June 24, 1891. The celebration began with a complimentary reception to the grand master, GEORGE H. KENYON, at Freemasons Hall, on St. John's Day Eve, to which eighty-four hundred invitations were issued and over four thousand acceptances received. The grand wardens and their ladies assisted in receiving.

Illinois was represented at the opening of the festival communication, and if our ambassador has the staying qualities of the brethren for whom he speaks, was represented also at the closing banquet. The historical address was made by the Rev. Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, D.D., and the centennial oration by the Rev. Bro. EDWIN C. BOLLES, D.D.

The banquet at the Narragansett Hotel was a brilliant affair. To prove the orthodoxy of the menu it is only necessary to say that the first course was "Little Neck Clams." The governor, Bro. HERBERT W. LADD, responded to the toast in honor of the State of Rhode Island. A cut of the centennial medal embellishes the proceedings. It is thus described:

OVERSE. Profile of Jabez Bowen, first Deputy Grand Master, 1791-93, second Grand Master, 1794-98, Master of Saint John's Lodge, No. 1, in the Town of Providence, 1778-90, Colonial Deputy Governor of Rhode Island, 1778-80. A man prominent in business, society and politics.

No portrait of the first Grand Master, Christopher Champlin, is known to be in existence.

REVERSE. The Arms of The Grand Lodge.

The arms of the grand lodge are almost if not quite identical with the old seal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, before the change of 1857.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1890.

ADELAIDE.

Our last notice of this grand lodge was of its quarterly communication of April 13, 1889. The present volume covers the proceedings of four quarterly and three special communications.

At a special communication held May 23 (1889), the R. W. the EARL OF KINTORE, the new governor, was welcomed as a visitor and presented with an address.

At the quarterly of July 17, an item in the report of the board of general purposes discloses the fact that the representatives of South Australia in other grand lodges are elected by the grand lodge.

The grand master (Chief Justice S. J. WAY) announced his resignation, to take effect early in October, with a view to the election of the EARL OF KINTORE as his successor at the October quarterly and his installation Oct. 30, Lord CARRINGTON, the grand master of New South Wales, having promised to act as installing officer. After his resignation had been accepted he assured his reluctant brethren that he had no intention of severing himself from the Craft, but should continue to give his services to grand lodge in another capacity. In this he foreshadowed his own appointment as pro-grand master. This programme was carried out, and the special communication of Oct. 30, when the Right Hon. ALGERNON HAWKINS THOMOND, EARL OF KINTORE, past substitute grand master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was installed grand master of South Australia by Lord CARRINGTON, was a day long to be remembered. The charge to the grand master delivered by his predecessor, Chief Justice WAY, was a speech of great beauty and force, and the response of the EARL OF KINTORE scarcely less remarkable for its depth of thought and felicity of expression.

The eloquent peroration of Past Grand Master WAY was devoted to the benefits which had accrued to Australian Masons by Masonic union:

Before I sit down, let me assure you that we have found that Masonic union has brought us, as Australian Masons, into closer sympathy and communication with each other, and unquestionably it has not divided us from our brethren across the seas. It has given a new significance to the language of the ancient charges—"Thus Masonry is the centre of the union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance." The badge of our Royal Patron waves over Australian as well as over British and Irish Masonry. The Grand Lodge of England has given to New South Wales a grand master universally admired and as universally beloved. (Applause.) The Grand Lodge of Scotland has done the same for South Australia. (Applause.) We need not go outside these walls for proofs of the advantages of Masonic union. Without it we could not have the two

Governors, who are here present, as the leaders of the craft in their respective colonies, or Sir William Clarke (the most eminent of native born Australian Masons) as the ruler of a united brotherhood in Victoria. (Applause.) Masonic union has brought our visitors and ourselves together from all parts of Australia with one common object—the good of the Craft. No wonder that many of our brethren in the colonies in which Masonic independence has not yet been achieved desire to share the benefits which we happily enjoy. Although they have not yet secured the unanimity which is the vital condition of success, I cannot doubt that the obstacles to their progress (like those we had to conquer) will soon be overcome. With the Craft united in each of these great southern lands we may expect a development of Masonry to which what has already been accomplished will be but the vestibule. (Applause.) And then for ages to come, as long as the Southern Cross sheds its mild radiance in the nightly sky, and points out to the mariner his path over the trackless deep—our beloved Masonry, shining like a constellation with united splendour, shall fill this hemisphere with benignant light, teaching men “to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God.”

In reply the grand master paid his predecessor the following high but merited compliment:

Now, brethren, let me state at the outset that I entirely realise that the sole reason why I, a comparative stranger, am now filling the highest office in the power of grand lodge to bestow is owing to the coincidence of my happening to be at once the representative of the Queen and a Freemason. Treasuring, as I do, the recollection of the long-standing connection my family has had with Freemasonry, you can understand how grateful I am for the coincidence.

* * * * *

And yet, brethren, I do assure you that, glorying though I do in the reason which is the cause of my election, proud beyond words though I am at being permitted to occupy so high and so dignified an office, still I cannot conquer the feeling of dismay which overmasters me when I think of the sacrifice that was necessary in order to render vacant the Throne of grand lodge. No need for me to remind you of the grand master's services to this grand lodge and to Freemasonry. His praises are in every mouth, they are sung in every land. (Continued applause.) We are thankful that his work has been appreciated and acknowledged by Masons the world over. In laying down his office his is the pleasure of being able to reflect that he has earned the respect, the admiration, and the affection of all those very people whose loving regard he most desired to possess. (Applause.) Brethren, had it followed that by accepting the grand mastership I should have deprived grand lodge altogether of Brother Chief Justice Way's service, no consideration would have been weighty enough to induce me to accept it. However, I rejoice to inform you that in a spirit of devotion to his grand lodge, and with the intention of adding yet another good deed to the many for the which I am his debtor, M. W. Brother His Honor Chief Justice Way has consented to take the office of pro grand master. (Applause.) Thus happily grand lodge will still have the full benefit of his advice and experience, and I of his much valued help.

Coming to speak of Masonry, he says:

Undoubtedly we possess secrets which we may not divulge. So do other Crafts. The merchant has his private mark, the professional man his sacred

confidences. The priest is under most solemn vows to reveal naught of what reaches him in the confessional. But, brethren, whatever our secrets are, our principles and object we proclaim from the housetops. (Applause.) They are principles which we are neither ashamed nor afraid to acknowledge, thus at once fixing a great gulf between ourselves and those secret societies which adopt principles and exist for objects which they dare not avow. We are the champions of freedom and truth. (Applause.) I remember how Fox Maule, Lord Dalhousie, one of the most eminent Grand Masters the Grand Lodge of Scotland has ever had, used to point out that in the dark days, when civil liberty and religious truth were both endangered by tyranny and superstition, the lodges of Masonry were the receptacle and protection of both. "Tyrants," said he, "have ever dreaded Masonry, because Masons are the champions of freedom. Superstition has denounced it because Masonry is the friend and protector of the truth." Brethren, we believe in God as the Great Architect of the Universe, and we worship Him. (Loud applause.) We do not believe, as has been well said, that the clay is the potter, that the matter is the Maker, or that the atom is the Architect of the Universe. We acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of the bountiful giver of our corn and wine and oil. We commence our undertakings hoping for and asking for the Divine blessing. (Applause.) The Holy Bible is placed in our lodge as a guide to our faith and practice. No dark conspiracies are found among us. We fear God, honor the Queen, and as children of the Great Father of all we teach the gospel of brotherly love, relief and truth, of loyalty and charity, of virtue and honor. (Applause.) We would stretch a helping hand to him that is in necessity; we inculcate universal benevolence without distinction of class or color, or country or creed; we look for integrity and charity in every action between man and man; we enjoin subjection to civil authority and loyalty to our rightful Sovereign. (Applause.) We would obey God's will so far as we know it, we would carry ourselves while we live as good men, honest and true, and in dying we would cast ourselves humbly and hopefully into the depths of infinite love.

Bro. WAY was appointed pro grand master, and the grand master called upon Sir WILLIAM CLARKE, Grand Master of Victoria, to install him.

The day closed with a banquet in the Town Hall banqueting room, when two hundred and fifty-five of the brethren sat down together, including the most distinguished Masons of Australia.

At the October quarterly, on a proposition duly made, seconded and carried, W. Bro. J. I. McLEAN, past grand superintendent of works, was suggested to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for re-appointment as grand representative. At most of the communications Bro. McLEAN was present.

At the quarterly of Jan. 15, 1890, a movement was inaugurated looking toward uniformity of work throughout Australia, an undertaking that looks chimerical.

At the April quarterly (16th) the EARL OF KINTORE was re-elected grand master. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Adelaide, is grand secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1891.

ADELAIDE.

Quarterly communication July 16. The representative of Illinois was present, as he was also at all the subsequent communications where a record of grand representatives present appears.

The lodges—the “private lodges,” they are called—were recommended to go into mourning for one month for the death of EARL OF CARNARVON, and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota was recognized.

At the September quarterly the Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized, and the following minute appears relative to the complicating claims of South Australia and New South Wales to seniority:

The grand secretary read a communication from the grand secretary of New South Wales to the effect that the Board of General Purposes of that grand lodge had resolved—“That the claim of the grand lodge of South Australia to be the senior grand lodge is untenable in fact and opposed to Masonic law, custom and precedent.” The grand secretary explained that this communication was in reply to a letter forwarded by direction of the Board of General purposes asking upon what ground the grand lodge of New South Wales claimed seniority over the grand lodge of South Australia, a claim which was made on behalf of his grand lodge by R. W. Bro. J. F. DeCoursey Brown, S. G. W., at Hobart, upon the occasion of the installation of the M. W., the grand master of the grand lodge of Tasmania. The claim was immediately resisted by the representatives of South Australia then present, and a temporary compromise, at the suggestion of the M. W. the pro grand master, the Hon. S. J. Way, agreed to.

At the January (1891) quarterly the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized, and the resignation of Pro Grand Master HARMON J. TARRANT of New South Wales, as the representative of South Australia near his grand lodge, received.

At the April quarterly the EARL OF KINTOR was re-elected grand master. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Adelaide, remains grand secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1891.

115TH ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

DECEMBER 8.

R. W. JOHN W. FICKEN, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (LAURIE T. IZLAR) gives an encouraging report of the condition and progress of Masonry in the jurisdiction. Some irregularities

had occurred, some growing out of ignorance of the constitution and laws, suggesting the possible value of an examination of the proposed officers by the district deputies when instituting new lodges. Of other irregularities he thus speaks in words of homely and straightforward wisdom:

Others, alas! had their origin in the intemperate use of intoxicants. These things should not be. We enjoin temperance upon our members; then let us exemplify it in our lives. Temperance in the East furnishes the key to unlock a storehouse of Masonic principles which control every Worshipful Master and every individual Freemason. If there be not temperance in the East, there will not be temperance in the West, or South or anywhere else. The master rules the lodges, and if he is intemperate in any respect the entire lodge suffers. And in how many ways it is possible for him to be intemperate, in speech, in spending money too lavishly, in permitting too much liquid refreshment. Brethren, let temperance always prevail in the East, and it will prevail everywhere.

The grand master gives correspondence between himself and the grand master of Pennsylvania relative to the mutual appointment of grand representatives, disclosing just such a hitch as might be expected to occur in the transition stage between the original practice with reference to these appointments, wherein the grand master selected the person whom he commissioned, and the more recent practice wherein his commission is issued to some one whom the grand master of the jurisdiction to which the representative is sent, has nominated. Under the original practice if the grand master of Arcadia wanted a representative at the Grand Lodge of Utopia he selected some eligible brother therein whom he desired to honor, either because of his reputation or because of personal friendship, and sent him a commission. Occasionally, when he didn't know anybody in the Grand Lodge of Utopia, he inquired of the grand master of that jurisdiction who would be a suitable person to receive the honor, and the latter replied that the appointment of M. W. Bro. SQUARE would reflect honor on the appointing power. Very soon, however, the grand master of Utopia caught on to the fact that in doing a good office for his friend the grand master of Arcadia, he had really nominated an ambassador to his own court. In his annual address he mentioned the fact that at the request of the grand master of Arcadia he had designated M. W. Bro. SQUARE for appointment as the representative of that jurisdiction. The grand master of Ultima Thule read this, and when he found a vacancy existing in the office of representative to Arcadia he asked the grand master of that happy jurisdiction to nominate one and the latter did so, thanking meanwhile his lucky stars that he had blundered upon the correct usage in the Utopia selection. In his next annual address he reported nominations made and sought, as the matter-of-course thing—and his most worshipful neighbors did the same, and so the thing went like the toppling of a row of bricks when the first one has been accidentally knocked over.

Reciprocal vacancies existing at the South Carolina and Pennsylvania courts, the grand master of the former jurisdiction issued a commission to a

Pennsylvanian upon intimations of his acceptability *informally* obtained, but under circumstances which led him to suppose that they reflected the wishes of the grand master of Pennsylvania, but which the correspondence shows to have been given without consultation with him. When the commission was forwarded through the grand secretary of Pennsylvania, it was accompanied by an intimation as to who would be acceptable as a representative of Pennsylvania near the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, an intimation which he was warranted by the circumstances in believing to be discreet. It turned out, however, that the grand master of Pennsylvania had not been consulted in the matter. Hence the entanglement. He suggests a new deal, proposing to commission any one whom the grand master of South Carolina shall name, he himself to name an acceptable person to be commissioned as the representative of South Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; this on condition that all previous correspondence on the subject of an exchange of representatives shall be cancelled, and in closing he says:

If you will join me in carrying out this proposition, which will be following Pennsylvania's time-honored precedents, and, as we understand it, the general usage among grand lodges, the relations that now exist between our respective ancient grand bodies will be made closer and stronger. If, however, you decline to do so, the failure to secure an exchange of representatives will rest with you.

The grand master of South Carolina says that if the matter had not reached a point beyond that of mere correspondence he could and would unhesitatingly accept the conditions, but as his commission is already in the hands of the brother appointed he cannot, in justice to that brother or himself, recall it unless he has the assurance that he is not acceptable to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and closes by saying:

If such an assurance is furnished me, I will recall the commission, as I would not for a moment think of making an appointment which would be distasteful to that grand body. If this information is furnished me in proper form, I will recall the commission, and I will then be in a position to entertain your proposition and carry out your scheme, which I would not then hesitate to accept.

I cannot concur with you that the failure to secure an exchange of representatives will rest upon me if your proposition is not accepted. Our representative stands duly commissioned and accredited near the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, and unless I am assured that he is not acceptable so that I may have good cause for recalling the commission, it will rest with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to accept or reject our representative.

And thus the matter stands. As the question raised was one of punctilio rather than of any substantial grievance, it may take a good while to reach a formal settlement, but happily the genuine good will of the jurisdictions is not likely to be seriously jeopardized.

The grand master submitted four decisions. No. 1, from which we judge

that "closing in short form" is nearly equivalent to "dispensing with labor" hereabouts, is as follows:

Decision No. 1. That when a lodge opens in the M. M. degree, and closes in short form, opening in like manner on an inferior degree, the lodge may close in due form on the inferior degree without opening again in the M. M. degree. If business in the M. M. degree requires the lodge to be opened again in that degree, then the lodge must close the inferior lodge in short form, for if once closed in due form, it cannot open in the M. M. degree without the same becoming an extra communication, and no work can be done at such communication except such as the extra communication may be specially called for under the law.

When we saw the word "Pythagorean" in the following our heart leaped within us with the hope that we had struck a clew to the 'Pythagorean Work,' to unearth which a committee was appointed by the neighboring jurisdiction of North Carolina in 1878, and which we believe has not yet reported:

Decision No. 4. On petition of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 21, to be allowed to use robes for the officers in conferring the M. M. degree, I say:

1. That our constitution is silent as to the clothing and regalia of officers of subordinate lodges, but ancient usages and practice have furnished us no precedent for the robing of the officers named. In one sense it would be an innovation of an ancient usage.

2. Masonry looks to the inner man—the heart and mind—to promote, promulgate and popularize her teachings, and not to outward show and tinselled display, and while I agree with the brethren, that such dress would likely meet with popular favor in these days of many imitation societies and orders which have little else to commend them yet, I think it would be lowering our standard, to use any clothing or dress which has not its Masonic symbolic or representative teaching or significance.

3. I think to robe the master while conferring the M. M. degree at the point where he assumes the role of King Solomon, in imitation of the King, would have such significance, and be proper. Further than that I do not now care to go.

On this last matter I should be glad if the grand lodge should be able to see its way clear to use the robes in the M. M. degree, and authorize it.

The grand lodge concurred in the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence that the use of robes be left to the discretion of each individual lodge. We note this as the first instance in which a grand lodge has, so far as we have noticed, passed on this subject. We regret that the committee said nothing to indicate whether there was any achæological significance in the name of the lodge whence the question came, as connected with the subject; but as some theories in Masonry have had long lives on less evidence than such a possibility, we suggest to the North Carolina committee—never yet formally discharged, we believe—the propriety of inquiring whether the present reign of tinsel, supposed by most to be a novelty, is not really a re-

naissance, and that the really characteristic feature of the lectures of "our ancient and illustrious brother, Pythagoras," was the fact of their being delivered in circus dress.

The committee on jurisprudence also reported on rulings and other matters found in the reports of the district deputies. Their report agreeing with the deputy of the Fifth district, who recommended that the office be abolished, the grand lodge "received as information and ordered to be spread on the minutes." We agree with the committee and the grand lodge that stammering does not disqualify a man from being made a Mason, but from a single experience we can certify that it is tolerably wearisome to the master. We also agree with them that "a photograph (a new question to us) is not a sufficient identification to justify Masonic communication," although it might be of value as collateral testimony.

The grand lodge granted one new charter and restored two; continued one lodge under dispensation and granted five dispensations for new lodges or revival of defunct ones, and arrested five charters for delinquency for dues and ordered the lodges stricken from the registry; recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; issued a warning to the lodges and brethren against clandestine Masons from Ohio; killed a pending amendment to the constitution giving past grand masters a vote and the pay of representatives; concurred in the report of the committee appointed last year to consider a plan for a Masonic Home and asylum, recommending that the further consideration of the plan be postponed until the grand lodge was better able to undertake its execution; ordered a jewel for the retiring grand master, and adopted the following

In regard to the proposed congress of Masons to be held at Chicago, we would recommend that the M. W. Grand Master at his leisure to appoint a suitable number of brethren to represent this grand lodge, but that this grand lodge make no appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

WILLIAM T. BRANCH, of Abbeville, was elected grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 86) is as usual the work of Grand Secretary INGLESBY, who crowds an immense amount of matter interesting to his jurisdiction into a small space by summarizing whatever he finds of value. We should be glad to summarize his report did time permit, but this year we must forego the privilege. Illinois receives customary fraternal notice.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1892.

18TH ANNUAL.

SIOUX FALLS.

JUNE 14.

Past Grand Master OSCAR S. GIFFORD, the newly accredited ambassador from Illinois, was present.

The grand master (GEORGE A. JOHNSTON) reported harmony throughout the jurisdiction. That his hand and heart are both in the right place is attested by his decisions, two of which, general in their application, follow:

3d. "Brother A left the state two years ago, owing Brother B \$28; has since paid \$20. Upon request A was granted a dimit at our last regular meeting. Brother B came to me before I signed the dimit and objected till A paid him \$8. Should I sign the dimit and send it to Brother A?" Yes. The dimit is already granted by your lodge, your signature is a mere clerical act attesting the action of the lodge. We cannot make a collection bureau of our lodges; such matters should be adjusted under the laws of the state. If Brother A has attempted to cheat, wrong or defraud Brother B he is guilty of a Masonic offence; but this could only be determined after a fair and impartial trial by the lodge.

6th. "We have an Entered Apprentice who is a man in every respect and good material. Since taking his first degree he was kicked by a horse on his right knee, which in consequence is stiff in the joint and probably will always be so. He wants the remaining degrees. What shall we do?" Held that he was entitled to the degrees. I know this decision is in conflict with that held by some of our sister jurisdictions, but it does not seem to me that a brother should be punished because of misfortune. He is our brother; has been taken by the hand as such. I can conceive of no physical defect brought on by misfortune that should rob him of any of the rights and privileges of Masonry; only in my judgment a mental disqualification should arrest his progress. Even then he should be the constant solicitude of our tenderest brotherly love and care. The same argument that would stop his advancement would take from a brother M. Mason whose body had been wasted by the hand of affliction, all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; warned the lodges against imposition by clandestine Masons from Ohio; adopted a revised code of by-laws; decided to meet next year at Yankton, and reflected in its resolution of thanks some idea of the bountiful hospitality extended by the brethren of Sioux Falls.

The monument to Past Grand Master HAND was reported to be nearly completed, an obelisk of Montello granite fifteen feet in height.

HARVEY J. RICE, of Huron, was elected grand master; CHARLES T. MCCOY, Aberdeen, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 101) is again from the ever interesting pen of Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT, who generously gives to Illinois four of the scanty number of pages at his disposal. Of two matters touched by our committee on jurisprudence he thus speaks:

The G. L. decided upon recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence that the exercise of membership privileges makes an elected affiliate or raised M. M. a member *de facto* without having signed the by-laws. The G. L. of Illinois is very particular in the matter of signing by-laws and this conclusion is quite a concession and to our mind in the right direction. The G. L. also decided in effect that no lodge can claim to have refunded to it moneys expended for charity or in aid of a member of another lodge, unless the lodge of which the recipient is a member has authorized the same. We have ever defended this as a true Masonic and only true Masonic principle. We here in Dakota have been sufferers from this principle and not beneficiaries. But Masonic principle cannot accommodate itself to conditions.

Extracts are made from the oration of Bro. WARVELLE, of whom he says:

He inclines to the Findel school, which makes the guilds of five or six centuries ago the parents of the organization of to-day. The ancient Masonic documents in the British museum and in possession of the G. L. of England are called to his aid in the establishment of facts and he traces the change from operative to speculative Masonry and its progress, through a succession of ages.

He somehow finds it hard to understand our position upon the question of recognizing new grand lodges, and thus explains:

He holds that the same should not be withheld because the parent grand body or bodies have not consented to the organization, nor upon the ground that *all* the lodges in the (new) jurisdiction have failed to join in or sanction the movement. So far we agree. With the exception of New Zealand recognition has generally been extended to all English speaking grand lodges. In the report to our own G. L. upon this matter we among other reasons, recognized as fairly valid by Bro. Robbins, said:

"A *large number* of lodges are adverse to the organization of an Independent Grand Lodge at present. The consent or acquiescence of the parent grand lodges was neither asked, nor do any of them sanction the movement, *but still exercise the Masonic functions within the territory claimed by the new grand lodge.*"

It is upon the exercise of authority in the jurisdiction of the new G. L. by other grand lodges that we based in part our adverse report. The writer believes in *exclusive territorial* jurisdiction. When the same cannot be exercised by a G. L. it is not a sovereign Masonic body. We do not believe that a Masonic grand body should have a divided authority.

The claim of a grand lodge to sovereignty no more rests upon the question whether there are law-breakers within its territory than does a nation's. Did the Grand Lodge of Ohio cease to be a sovereign grand lodge when New England Lodge, No. 4, gave notice that it repudiated and denied its jurisdiction? If the Grand Lodge of Dakota had assented to the continuance of the lodges at Fargo and Bismarck under the jurisdiction of Minnesota, it could have been justly said of it that it was not a sovereign body. It did not. It protested that its jurisdiction was exclusive, and although the Masonic world knew that two lodges within the territory claimed by it were recalcitrant, it agreed with that declaration and with prompt unanimity rec-

ognized it as a sovereign body. If Bro. BLATT will re-read what we said last year, after having again gone over the thorough discussion of the same question by Grand Master HAND and the Dakota committee on address in 1878, we think he will have no trouble in understanding our position.

Touching our criticism of a regulation requiring ritualistic proficiency of the master-elect as a condition of installation, he says:

While a loud Amen but faintly expresses our approbation of the foregoing, we desire to add that we most deeply regret the introduction of any new regulation which in any wise is antagonistic to the free exercise by particular lodges of their internal government, so far as the same does not conflict with those regulations and general principles recognized as fundamental. Each lodge should be, as each grand lodge is, sovereign and independent.

And of another matter:

The eminent brother still devotes a large share of his report in his attack upon all anti-Cerneau legislation and those defending the same. In the whole field of argument we still fail to note however an attempt to attack those grounds upon which the action of our own and other grand lodges in the premises were based, to-wit: Prior occupancy by the one and peace disturbing by the other of the bodies in question. We feel that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, supported by Bro. Robbins, would in the twinkling of an eye enact legislation anti a Grand Chapter or Commandery No. 2 within the State of Illinois.

His failure to find any notice on our part of the grounds mentioned, indicates that he did not read carefully what we said in our review of South Dakota last year, wherein we expressly referred to the subject of prior occupancy to show that it did not touch our position. We beg to refer our brother to our review of Maine in these pages for further notice of that question, taking time now only to say that in the event of such a contingency in Illinois as he suggests, the grand lodge would not interfere with our consent unless one or other of the parties assumed to exercise power or authority in Masonry, or, as he would call it, Ancient Craft Masonry.

TENNESSEE, 1892.

78TH ANNUAL.

NASHVILLE.

JANUARY 27.

AMERICUS V. WARR, the representative of Illinois, was among the twelve past grand masters present.

The grand master (WILLIAM S. SMITH) announced the death of past grand masters JONATHAN S. DAWSON and BENJAMIN R. HARRIS, aged sixty-seven and sixty-six respectively, and Past Master ROBERT I. CHESTER, aged ninety-eight years, five months and fourteen days, to all of whom honors were paid in a lodge of sorrow held on the afternoon of the second day of the session.

He submitted fourteen decisions, six of which we copy:

1. February 13—King Lodge, 461, asked if they had the right to confer on Brother J. M. Johnson, an E. A. of said lodge, the F. C. and M. M. degrees, Brother Johnson having lost his right arm near his shoulder since conferring the E. A. degree. I decided the lodge had no legal right to confer the degrees on Brother Johnson, as said brother could not receive and impart the ritual.

3. February 21—A Master Mason and member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, joining in a petition for a new lodge, has no right to elect which lodge his membership shall remain with, but must obtain a dimit from the old lodge, if he desires to remain with the new.

4. February 23—A lodge can not reconsider its action in rejecting a petition for the degrees at a subsequent meeting, but if objections are withdrawn a ballot may be again taken.

7. June 1—An E. A. who had received the degree in another jurisdiction can not petition for the E. A. degree in this jurisdiction, but if he desires to advance he must obtain a certificate from the lodge of which he is a member and be admitted to the lodge in this jurisdiction and petition for advancement in the regular way.

9. July 6—Martin City Lodge, 551, asked for a construction of Edict 46; I decided it was not necessary for a lodge to have a dispensation to form a procession to bury their dead, but it was necessary to have a dispensation to form processions on the festivals of the Saints John and laying corner stones.

13. December 21—The loss of an arm does not deprive a member of a lodge of the right to hold any office in the lodge.

The committee on jurisprudence approved No. 1, which we think is wrong, and No. 13, which we think is right; we don't see on what grounds they hold both to be correct. Relative to No. 9 the committee say:

With regard to the ninth ruling, your committee are of the opinion that the grand master is undoubtedly sustained by the wording of Edict 46; but your committee are of the opinion that the Edict, as written, does not properly express the intention of the grand lodge, or its decision. The committee therefore recommend that the Edict be amended to read as follows:

“No Masonic procession shall occur except for Masonic burials, festivals of St. John, or laying of corner-stones, under the rules prescribed by the Text Book; and for Masonic processions for these purposes dispensation from the grand master is not necessary.”

We are puzzled by the inclusion of the words “or laying of corner-

stones," the grand master himself being necessarily present on such occasions, either in person or by proxy.

On the subject of burial services the grand master says:

There is within this jurisdiction being practiced a funeral service which I consider to be an "innovation in the body of Masonry" and of recent date, and subordinate lodges are taking part therein. Against this I enter my solemn protest. It should not be tolerated in this jurisdiction.

It is the practice at some places for the commandery to take charge of the body of a deceased brother, and consign the same with another and different service from the one laid down in our Text Book, subordinate lodges joining in the same, forming the outside line at the grave. In the language of our Text Book, "the whole ceremony must be under the direction of the master of the lodge of which the deceased was a member;" and further, "if the deceased was a member of a chapter, commandery or consistory a portion of the pall-bearers should be taken from these bodies severally."

I think it highly proper for the commandery to accompany the remains to the place of interment; but in doing so, it should be only as an escort, and upon arriving at the grave, they should take their places purely as a guard of honor, the lodge forming on the inside, and the W. M., or some one under his direction, consigning the body.

If it be the request of the deceased to be buried by another form or ceremony than the one herein alluded to, which is laid down in our Text Book, the Worshipful Masters should not permit their lodges to take part in the ceremonies. "The services arranged for the burial of the dead in Text Book are adapted for all the purposes for which ceremonies of that character may be required.

The committee on jurisprudence say, we are glad to see, that the grand master is fully sustained in this decision by the language of the law. Such also is the law in Illinois, but the selection of pall-bearers (from among the Master Masons present) is left to the master's discretion without suggestion.

The grand master made an appeal in behalf of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and the grand lodge adopted a resolution earnestly requesting each lodge to hold a festival some time before June 24, and forward the proceeds to the managers. The grand lodge, however, wisely, as we think, rejected the constitutional amendment which came over from last year, authorizing assessments for the maintenance of the Home, by a vote of 279 to 52.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges working under dispensation and continued three others with vigorous but fatherly admonitions; witnessed the exemplification of the work in the three degrees; decided that in the future no brother shall be deemed eligible to appointment as the grand representative of a foreign jurisdiction who is not a permanent member of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee; and relative to the proposed congress adopted the following:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be authorized to appoint five

delegates to represent Tennessee in a fraternal congress in Chicago, during the World's Fair, if such a congress shall be holden; provided, and it is distinctly understood, that neither the action of said congress nor of said delegates shall in any respect whatever be of any binding force upon the grand lodge or the Masons of Tennessee, and that the expenses of the delegates in attending said congress shall not be a charge upon the treasury of the grand lodge.

The committee on correspondence to whom this subject was referred had submitted a brief history of former propositions and their results:

1. Henry Clay, in 1822, advocated and secured a convention to meet in Washington, which discussed a general grand lodge, and appointed a committee to correspond with the several grand lodges. Nothing came of the effort, the feeling being against such an organization.

2. In 1842 the Grand Lodge of Alabama called a convention in Washington. It met and appointed a committee which secured,

3. A convention that assembled in Baltimore in 1843. That convention of sixteen representatives agreed upon several important matters, and made certain propositions, for the establishment of a general convention. Nothing came of the convention feature.

4. In 1847 another convention was proposed to meet in Baltimore, but the dread of a grand lodge made this movement a failure.

5. In 1853 Kentucky again moved to secure a national confederation, and a convention met in Washington in 1855. It went so far as to declare that such a confederation was then and there established, but nothing came of their declaration.

6. In 1859 the Grand Lodge of Maine called a convention in Chicago, which met and accomplished nothing as to a permanent general body.

So far as we know these are the movements that have preceded this, and, as is well known, there is still no general grand lodge in the desire of the Craft. That desire is limited to a few in perhaps all the grand jurisdictions.

Your committee does not desire to make the impression that these conventions accomplished no good for the Craft at large; quite the opposite is true. Particularly was the convention of 1843, in Baltimore, useful, since its recommendations as to ritual, especially the DGs, and the transaction of business in Master Mason lodges, have been universally adopted in this republic.

The committee see some lions in the way, notably the color question and prohibition, which they think would be potent of bad blood, but we doubt if the first one proves at all troublesome, and neither need scare anybody so long as the body has no teeth. They reported the matter back without recommendation but not in a way to indicate opposition, and thereupon the above resolution introduced by Grand Secretary FRIZZELL was adopted.

M. D. SMALLMAN, of McMinnville, was elected grand master; JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 150) is again by Past Grand Master GEORGE C. CONNER, and is *sui generis*. It is a most perplexing paper to a reviewer because he wants to take this, and that, and the next, and at the end he finds that he has marked most of it for quotation—that he wants it all.

Most of it was written while he was across the sea, traveling with his wife and daughter in the Mother country and on the continent. It is full of interesting information of the real interior human side of Masonry, and all is charmingly told. Of Masonic customs in Ireland he says:

By the merest accident I chanced to be in the small interior town of Roscrea on June 24th, St. John's Day. I reached there at night, and while sipping my coffee was told by the pretty girl who attended us that a lodge of Freemasons was in session in the room above. I sent up my card, and the next moment I sat at the festal board of my brethren, feeling quite as comfortable and welcome as if in the chair of one of the lodges of my own city of the West. I was surrounded by true brethren and courteous gentlemen.

Not only in my examination without, but in my intercourse within, especially with Rev. Canon Gellespie, the rector of Castletown, I discovered that in the main Irish Freemasonry is more nearly akin to the Freemasonry of this jurisdiction than is the Scotch or English. Of this I will speak more in detail when we both sit within tiled doors.

These brethren sat at the dinner table in full Masonic clothing. The officers wore handsome silk collars with jewels and beautifully decorated lambskin aprons. The members wore like aprons. It is worth recording that in the lodges of the British Isles every member and officer own their apron and jewels, and carry the same with them to and from the communications. As none visit these lodges except on invitation the keeping of a supply of aprons in the preparation room is as unnecessary here as it is necessary in America.

I may say with safety that no communication of a lodge occurs in this ancient home of the Craft that is not concluded by a dinner! The tiled lodge sits down to this dinner, the master in the chair, and all in full Masonic clothing. While they dine they mingle the esoterics with songs and speeches, cigars and wine. The associations of such dinners are very pleasant, as I well know by experience, both in Ireland and England.

I mentioned to a brother that my impression had been that Freemasonry in Ireland was handicapped by what is called "aristocracy."

"O, dear no," he replied with a smile, "not in Ireland. You will see something of that in England, perhaps a good deal, but not in Ireland or Scotland. True, we may not have the American idea of 'meeting upon the Level' to its fullness, but nearly so, Brother Connor."

Of methods of work in the British Islands, he says:

In the Esoteric Ceremonials Scotland and Ireland are closely allied, and both are widely different in the manner of organization from England. Three-quarters of a century ago all three were more nearly alike, but England undertook modifications of ceremonials, and these modifications have

been rendered more distinct by the organization of the Standard Lodge of Instruction in London, known as "Emulation Lodge."

But our American ceremonies are much more elaborate than the Scotch in all three degrees, and especially in the third. Let none suppose that this means that our ceremonials are altogether superior. In some respects they are, in others they are not; but the American Freemason finds no difficulty in visiting a Scotch Lodge, after he has been invited. Technically all Masons are of right entitled to visit unless he is invited by card from the secretary, issued on the request of a member! Then he must bring his own apron, and his collar, if he is a past master. The form of examination is like our own, and the "Tyler's Test" is not always used.

And of Masonry in England:

An American Freemason is apt to be curiously impressed with the aristocratic environments of the institution in England. No man who is not of noble birth may aspire to the grand master's chair, and the present incumbent, the Heir to the Throne, performs a few duties of a perfunctory character once in a while, and in a very genial fashion. The deputies are either princes, dukes, or other grades of lords. This is very pleasing to an Englishman, who attaches so much to distinctions of blood, and who does not encourage that "universality" of the Fraternity so popular with the untitled citizens of the West. Practically the mysteries are confined to classes, the purely artisan and laborer never included, except for a special purpose or service.

The all pervading tendency to conclude all meetings with a dinner, clad in evening dress, tends to define the boundaries of the classes admitted. While this custom would be very demoralizing in America, it is exceedingly social in England. There is not any special opposition to wine drinking anywhere in the kingdoms among the classes that meet at these dinners, though I find much opposition to excess. With us wine is usually tabooed at Masonic banquets, but it is always present at an English Masonic dinner; and I repeat, no regular lodge meeting concludes without a dinner, with toasts, speeches, songs and recitations.

American Freemasons have complained of the difficulty of visiting a London lodge. In fact, it is almost impossible to do so without the assistance of a brother. Be certain to secure a letter of introduction to a Mason in London before you leave home, and then the way is clear and a visit is easier made than in American cities. The visitor should carry his own apron, bound with blue silk, and all the jewels he is entitled to do. Jewels are more highly prized in England than in the States. I most earnestly advise all our past masters who visit London to secure admission to the lodge of instruction, known as "Emulation." And do not deprive yourself of the joy of visiting the Anglo-American Lodge, No. 2191, of which Mr. George Reynolds, 3 St. James Square, S. W., is the amiable and beloved secretary. Tell him you are from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and you will be a thousand times welcome.

Illinois for 1891 gets a liberal and breezy notice. Of the reception of visitors, he says:

Grand lodge had a most comfortable time of it interchanging compliments with visiting and corresponding brethren, and the pretty little speeches and lovely letters are duly embalmed in ink. 'Tis so romantically pleasant,

and then our dear brother, the grand secretary, inserted the "(applause)" with the facility of a gallery stenographer.

Bless you, Bro. CONNOR! That's just what Bro. MUNN keeps a stenographer for. Come and visit us again, and he will embalm your speech for future generations to enjoy.

He reproduces Grand Master CRAWFORD's two-line speech on being installed as a model deliverance on such an occasion, and after some kind words for the Illinois report on correspondence, he brandishes his stuffed club in a most brotherly and tender way:

Dear me, his kind allusions almost, if not quite, border on flattery, but they are none less soothing on that suspicion. Nor will they put a single rose around our club of criticism, dear Joseph.

Ah, yes, we recall that charming evening in the Grand Pacific. Both are greyer now than then, brother beloved, but have we grown wiser and better during those ten busy years? O yes, Corson Smith, God bless him, was once in Chattanooga, but he is more welcome there now than he was then, especially when he doffs his toggery of the militia. One of that night's company is gone before us, dear Joseph, and is awaiting our coming at the pearly gate. Let us clasp hands in brotherly affection and go with the assurances of our faith to receive his greeting when the master calls. Let no foibles of life even temporarily separate those who will live together thereafter. Nay, life is no brief candle; it has been long to you and to me. Life is no walking shadow, but the refulgent reflection of the life Elysian. Pardon the homily, but memory prompts its utterance in this solemn hour in a foreign land. We submit ourselves to the ocean to-morrow, confident that we are safe in the hands of Him who doeth all things well.

He thus criticises our view that to deny advancement was worse than to refuse affiliation to a Master Mason:

Does not refusal to affiliate a Master Mason put on him the "anonymous brand of a suspect?" He is a Masonic brother, while the E. A. is scarce more than a half-brother. Is it any more unjust to deny a brother Masonic affiliation than to deny a half-brother more Masonic light? A summary objection may be entered against either. Then why the distinction?

Answering his question as he meant to put it instead of the way in which in the hurry of writing he does put it, we think it clear that the greater injustice is done to the "half-brother," because the Master Mason may still enjoy all his Masonic rights, while the denial to the former of that advancement which alone can give value to what he already possesses, leaves him practically without anything.

He thinks we misuse the word *reinstate* in speaking of a case where a brother resumes the exercise of his rights upon the judgment of the grand lodge, on appeal, setting aside the action of his lodge. He asks: "Does it not follow that the finding of the grand lodge is a mere declaration that he never was expelled?" and adds, "If so, neither 'restore' nor 'reinstates' applies."

That is precisely what the finding of the grand lodge amounts to, but as he has been deprived of his rights while waiting for this judgment, it seems to us that our statement that the finding "simply reinstates him in *enjoyment* of rights from which he has been *practically* suspended through an unlawful attempt to expel him," very precisely states the situation.

Of another matter he says:

Brother Robbins clings manfully to his views on Cerneauism, and is as agile in his "reasons why" as ever was a commentator on the Holy Bible. Who ever heard of the most learned and devout of these commentary men changing his creed or his ecclesiastical relations because of the faithful examination of every line and word of the sacred book? Our dear brother has the true spirit of a commentator! Aye, aye, stand by the creed that laid hold of your childhood! Did you say Cerneauism was 16 feet high? Then stick to it. For ourself, we feel something like the constitutional grumbler who looked down into the crater of Vesuvius and exclaimed, "Pah! there's nothing in it."

We don't quarrel with his feelings when he looks down into the crater where Cerneauism is. So far from it, if he should tumble all the other factions of the High Ritters in after it, we should still be quite ready to say with him, "There's nothing in it," speaking from the grand lodge standpoint.

Of our law making the signing of the lodge by-laws by the newly-raised Master Mason a condition of membership, he says:

We should deeply regret to see such a statute enacted in Tennessee. It would afford an opportunity for serious abuse. The lodge being a mere agent of grand lodge would be responsible only as agent and might make Masons of those with whom its members would be unwilling to affiliate! To make a man a Mason and then cast him on the Fraternity without a home or a sanctuary in which to study the duties of his new calling would be a most unfriendly act. And such is possible under the law of Illinois.

This criticism seems a little hasty to us, and will probably seem so to him when he reflects that the power of election whether he signs the by-laws *lies only with the brother*—not with the lodge.

Recurring to "rite" questions, he says:

That "superimposed" is a big word, but the whole statement is reasonably small. Yes, we hold and admit that the Scotch Rite may enter unoccupied territory and lawfully confer the three degrees of Blue Masonry. We do indeed, Brother Robbins. No doubt we are not as loyal or as true to our profession as a Master Mason as we ought to be, but we are trying very hard to come up to the standard. As Brother Robbins means the three degrees by his "Masonry," we cheerfully assure him that we hold the right of grand lodge to control these degrees in their lodges, and that when one of their lodges is in possession of a Masonic territory no orient of the Scotch Rite can lawfully confer the three degrees there. And we further hold that grand lodges may come in after the Scotch Rite has conferred these degrees, establish lodges and allow these lodges to form a grand lodge. But if Scotch

Masonry began first, its work is lawful until a grand lodge is organized in the territory. Compromise, eh? Well, perhaps.

George, your frankness is to be admired, whatever may be thought of your doctrine. One good turn deserves another, and since you have so kindly answered an implied question will you say whether you think the Capitular Rite might likewise under the same conditions create lodges to confer the "three degrees"?

And, just one other question: if "Scotch Masonry's" work is lawful because it begun first, what obligation is it under to get out when a grand lodge is organized in the territory?

TEXAS, 1891.

59TH ANNUAL.

HOUSTON.

DECEMBER 8.

The diplomatic corps was present in force, B. R. ABERNETHY, the representative of Illinois, of the number.

The address of the grand master (GEO. W. TYLER) is a long and able paper, necessarily long, as he shows, for "Texas is a great State, great in extent and growing great in population," with "near six hundred lodges and about thirty-five thousand members," figures which show us how rapidly the jurisdiction is pushing towards the front rank. He announced the death of Past Grand Master THOS. R. BONNER, at the early age of fifty-three, a man prominent in the State as well as in Masonry.

The grand master reported the issue of a circular letter called out by the abuse—which is the use—of the word "Masonic" for business purposes, which ought to be duplicated in every jurisdiction in the country, although we regret to say that in a few of them it cannot be said that the use of the word is wholly unwarranted, as he could truthfully say in the following:

It has come to my knowledge that several other similar insurance schemes, under different names, but all using the word "Masonic" in their advertising matter, have lately sent out their canvassers and agents into this State. Some confine their business exclusively to Masons, others are open to all. I do not pretend to say that these insurance companies are not solvent, safe and honest, because the condition of their affairs are unknown to me; nor does the grand lodge forbid its constituents to patronize them; that is an affair of private business which every Mason decides for himself.

But the brethren of the Masonic fraternity and the public generally are here-by informed that the use of the word "Masonic" in connection with all these and similar schemes is wholly unauthorized and unwarranted, and that the Grand Lodge of Texas has expressly forbidden the use of the word "Masonic" for business purposes or to further private enterprises, and any confidence reposed in such companies upon the supposition that they have the sanction of the organized Masonic Bodies in Texas should be at once withdrawn, and should they come to grief, no blame or responsibility should attach to Masonry by reason of the unwarranted use of the name of that noble Fraternity, which has, for centuries, quietly, unobtrusively pursued the even tenor of its way, eschewing all connection with secular business, sectarian religion and partisan politics, but teaching all Masons to be "good men and true, to submit themselves to the civil magistrate and to obey the moral law."

He submitted twenty-six decisions, many of which are local in color, but generally examples of good law well stated. We copy eight:

4. A lodge may appropriate its funds for any purpose not inconsistent with the principles and purposes of Freemasonry.

5. There is no law fixing the precise age at which a man enters upon his dotage. Each member decides this question for himself when casting his ballot.

7. The refusal of a candidate to conform to any part of our ceremonies renders him unworthy of the rites and honors of Freemasonry, and after such refusal he cannot be allowed to proceed further.

10. As Master Masons we know nothing of the degree of "Pilgrim Knight" (or "Palm and Shell," "Order of the Eastern Star," "Daughter's Degree," etc. They are not recognized by the Grand Lodge of Texas as any part of Ancient Craft Masonry and are not conferred by its authority. I therefore declined to rule upon questions affecting them.

11. A petitioner was elected to take the Entered Apprentice Degree in lodge A, but moved away without being initiated. Four years afterward he petitioned lodge B, in whose territory he now resides. Does lodge B have to apply to lodge A for a waiver of jurisdiction? Held that it does not. Lodge A having neither rejected the petitioner nor initiated him within the year from the date of his election, had lost its personal as well as its territorial jurisdiction over him. It is proper, however, that lodge B, in the case stated, should correspond with lodge A and ascertain the facts.

16. A brother under charges has the right "to appear in person or by proxy, or by both," and he cannot be forced, without his consent, to appear by proxy only. If at liberty, his absence, after due notice of the time and place of trial, is equivalent to a waiver of the right to appear in person, but not so if the brother is incarcerated in jail and exercises no option in the matter. In such case the trial should be postponed until such time as the brother may appear in person, unless that right is expressly waived by him.

17. In Masonry, as in law, a brother is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established by a legal trial and conviction by the lodge, and until then the brother (if otherwise in good standing) is entitled to all of his Masonic rights, including a Masonic burial, if requested.

18. Any Master Mason, being a member in good standing of any lodge

in Texas, though not a member of the lodge trying the case, may appear as the proxy of a brother on trial.

26. The minutes of a lodge are strictly private and no transcript of the same should ever be permitted to be made or certified for the purpose of influencing the action, in any given case, of any tribunal or society other than a Masonic tribunal and in accordance with prescribed regulations, as in appeals, etc.

The committee on jurisprudence, the grand lodge concurring, comment on some of these as follows:

The eleventh decision of the grand master is supported by the decisions and practices of this grand lodge, but we can see no reason why the rejection of a candidate gives perpetual jurisdiction and his election does not, and we believe that the safer practice would be to take the broad position that when a vote is taken on the application of a man for initiation that it gives jurisdiction to the lodge so voting until it voluntarily surrenders it. The force of this position doubtless suggested itself to the mind of the grand master, for while he holds that jurisdiction does not perpetually attach by reason of the election of a candidate, upon whom it had failed for one year to confer the first degree, yet he suggests that it would be proper for the second lodge that desires to vote on his application to notify the first lodge of its intention so to do and ascertain the facts.

While our edicts say that an accused brother "may appear in person or by proxy or by both," yet we cannot agree with our grand master that because an accused brother is incarcerated in prison he cannot be legally tried and the case must be postponed until he can appear in person. Suppose he should be convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a long term, or perchance for life, the effect would be to postpone the lodge trial for a term of years, or perchance forever, and a convict and felon would be holding and enjoying the privileges of a Freemason and sully the fair name of our ancient institution. We are of the opinion that due and proper notice should be given to every brother charged with a Masonic offense, and that he should be given every reasonable opportunity to have himself represented, but the lodge should not be deprived of the means of self-protection, by reason of the natural result of the criminal acts of one of its members. We are confident that our able grand master was simply looking to the case mentioned in his sixteenth decision and would not hold generally that a lodge trial should be postponed as long as an accused brother was in prison. In this connection we would reiterate the caution of this grand lodge that lodges must exercise care in their trial of a brother charged with crime in civil courts, so as not to influence his trial there.

In decision No. 17 the grand master holds that if a brother dies while charges are pending against him that he is entitled to Masonic burial. We cannot unqualifiedly approve this decision, but believe the safer course would be not to lay any fixed rule on the subject, but leave the question of the Masonic burial of a brother under charges at the time of his death to the good common sense and sound discretion of the worshipful master, as in the case of non-affiliates. A fixed rule on the subject might lead to very unpleasant results in some cases.

The committee also say that the decision of the grand master, made with some hesitation on his part, holding legal the action of a lodge in ex-

PELLING a sojourner from Missouri—who was supposed to be in good standing, but who was in fact under suspension by a Missouri lodge, and in whose case the notice of charges sent to the Missouri lodge was never received—was eminently correct, and properly say that he might have gone farther and held that a lodge has plenary jurisdiction of offenses committed within its territory, no matter where the offender may hold membership.

At his suggestion the approved ruling of a former grand master, which he had felt constrained to follow, that the organization known as the Eastern Star could not be permitted to meet in lodge rooms, was reversed.

Recurring to the decisions we have copied we think No. 4 is correct, although some high authorities insist that lodge funds are held in trust solely for charity and cannot be appropriated for any other purpose.

No. 10 we think reflects the highest quality of wisdom on the part of the grand master, and if all grand lodges had shown equal wisdom in declining to rule on questions affecting all degrees and orders not recognized by them as a part of Ancient Craft Masonry and not conferred by their authority, jurisdictions now rent with discord would be enjoying peace and harmony.

Of "memorial services" the grand master says:

Several lodges have, upon application, been granted permission to hold memorial services in honor of deceased members, who had not been buried with Masonic ceremonies on account of bad weather or other unavoidable circumstances.

I call the attention of the grand lodge to the fact that while the resolutions authorize these dispensations for "memorial services," we have no form or ceremony for such occasions, and I recommend the appointment of a committee to prepare and report to the next annual communication an appropriate ceremony, and that the same be printed along with our burial and other ceremonials.

The comments of the committee on grand officers' reports—on whose second the recommendation was concurred in—shows that the service is designed to be used in lodges and is not akin to the practice of performing the funeral ceremonies over those long buried, called "Funeralizing the Dead," which in South Carolina evoked inhibitive action by the grand lodge.

The question of "robes" seems to have broken out in Texas simultaneously with "blue lights," etcetera, in other jurisdictions, and the grand master said if he was called upon to decide he would rule them out, regarding them as a modern innovation, but left the matter open for the decision of the grand lodge. The committee on address thus address themselves to the subject, but the love of the spectacular seems to have been too strong for them and their views failed of adoption:

The inquiry of the good brother to the grand master as to whether there is any law or rule in Masonry prohibiting the officers of subordinate lodges

from wearing "robes" in the lodge room, is a queer one. It might be dismissed as ridiculous, except that we are sure the good brother was both honest and serious, and was himself probably misled by the persistent badgering of sundry peripatetic drummers for people engaged in selling what they term Masonic furniture and outfits. The manufacture and sale of such articles as are needed for lodges and Masons is proper and useful, and we find no fault with it. Well informed Masons will have no difficulty in determining what articles are necessary. They are few and simple. But no condemnation can be too strong for that conduct which directly, or indirectly, seeks or tends to make merchandise of Masonry. The earnest, almost bitter denunciation of such conduct which, on occasion, one of our distinguished and beloved past grand masters, who has passed over the river, could and did bestow, ought not to be, and, we hope, has not been forgotten by this grand lodge.

We deem it only necessary to say that we consider the wearing of "robes" by the officers of a subordinate lodge not only unnecessary, but improper. The only Masonic clothing of which we know anything is the lamb-skin or white leather apron.

The grand master found early in the year that there were on the Texas side of the Rio Grande two lodges holding charters from "La Gran Dieta Simbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos," a central body ruling in Symbolic Masonry in Mexico. Thereupon:

A request was made to the Mexican authorities for the withdrawal of these lodges from our territory, and upon the failure to comply with the request, I issued a circular on the 22nd day of May suspending the resolutions in regard to Masonry in Mexico adopted last year, and forbidding our lodges to hold Masonic intercourse with the constituents of the Gran Dieta until otherwise ordered.

In the summer these lodges were withdrawn by order of the central Mexican power, and thereupon Grand Master TYLER issued another circular:

Recalling the former one, reinstating the resolutions of 1890 in full force, and further declaring, under the provisions of said resolutions, that all lodges in the republic of Mexico holding charters from and under the obedience of the Gran Dieta are regular lodges, and authorizing our lodges to hold Masonic intercourse with the same.

Soon afterwards he went to Monterey, accompanied by Bro. S. T. FOSTER, district deputy grand master of the forty-ninth district, who speaks the Spanish language, and there met MANUEL M. BAUCHE, grand master of Coahuila, who had been appointed special commissioner by the Gran Dieta with plenary powers, and there negotiated with him what he calls "The Treaty of Monterey," by the terms of which the contracting bodies mutually recognize each other as the only supreme and exclusive powers in their respective jurisdictions; providing that all Master Masons belonging to either body will reciprocally have the same rights and privileges which are granted by their respective constitutions, and agreeing to exchange representatives when the "treaty" should be ratified. In other words, they agreed to recognize each other and exchange representatives.

He gives a brief outline of the history of the Fraternity in Mexico, by no means a brief extract for our report, but its value commands a place for it:

The first appearance of organized Masonry in Mexico was some time between 1820 and 1825. The Scottish Rite came with emigration from Europe, and the York Rite was introduced from the United States by Bro. Joel R. Poinsett, then our minister resident at the city of Mexico, and by others, three York Rite lodges being chartered there by the Grand Lodge of New York. From the Masonry planted arose the "Supreme Grand Orient of the Mexican National Rite," hereinafter mentioned. The Mexican National Rite spread and flourished for a while, but having incurred the hostility of the government and of the priesthood it was ordered to be suppressed, and thereafter existed only in the most absolute seclusion and secrecy.

In 1860 the supreme council of the ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was organized at the city of Mexico under authority from the supreme council of the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, whose See is at Charleston, and its jurisdiction extended over all the degrees of that rite, from one to thirty-three.

Soon afterward there was a disruption or schism in the Supreme Council of Mexico, and the seceders organized the Supreme Grand Orient of the Scottish Rite, and, confining itself to the first three degrees, claimed to be the supreme authority in symbolic Masonry in the Republic. This claim, however, was never conceded by the supreme council and the latter body continued to assert its jurisdiction over the first three as well as over the higher degrees of that rite. Both contending parties went on establishing Blue Lodges, throughout the Republic, and, from the voluntary union of the lodges, thus established indiscriminately by each of those powers, arose grand lodges in a number of the States, which assumed to themselves the title of "Free and Accepted Masons," asserted their independence of the two parent bodies and claimed to be the supreme Masonic power within their respective State or territorial limits on the plan of the several Grand Lodges of the United States. Thus it happened a few years ago that there were the Grand Lodges of the Federal District, Jalisco, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Vicente Guerrero, Lower California, Morelos, Tlaxcala, Aguas Calientes, etc., all claiming to be sovereign Masonic bodies, and, as such, they have sought recognition from foreign Masonic powers, and some of them were recognized by a few of the American grand lodges.

In 1889 a spirit of harmony seems to have taken hold of our Mexican brethren, inspired, no doubt, by the establishment of peace and freedom within their borders. Realizing that Masonry could never prosper in the face of so many discordant elements and distracted interests and with a view to the unification of the various governing bodies throughout the republic, a treaty was made on the 24th day of December, 1889, by which the supreme council relinquished forever all claim of jurisdiction over the first three degrees and the supreme grand orient of the Scottish Rite and several of the State grand lodges disbanded their organization and agreed to reorganize under one supreme governing body.

This reorganization was made in a grand assembly of representatives or deputies from nearly all of the State and subordinate lodges in the republic, assembled after due notice, in the city of Mexico, on the 5th day of February, 1890, and which remained in session for ten days, during which time they carefully considered the best plans for unifying the fraternity and establish-

ing it upon a permanent and prosperous basis, and finally perfected their organization under the name of the "Grand Symbolic Dieta of the United States of Mexico," and elected and installed the dignitaries and officers of the same, that of "Most Respectable Grand Master" being filled by no less a personage than General Porfirio Diaz, president of the republic, and that of grand secretary general by Dr. Ermilio G. Canton, both of them distinguished for their zeal and long devotion to Freemasonry. On the 10th of the following June the general constitution of the Gran Dieta was adopted and promulgated, a copy of which, in the Spanish language, is herewith submitted for the information of the proper committee of this grand lodge. To facilitate their labors, I also submit herewith a translation of the same by Mrs. Tyler, who makes this contribution to these negotiations, in which she has become very much interested from having translated for me the numerous Spanish documents received from time to time during the year.

From this constitution it will be seen that the Gran Dieta is the supreme governing power for the whole republic, and is composed of one deputy from each State grand lodge and one from each subordinate lodge throughout the Republic, and it issues all charters for the subordinate lodges. There is a State grand lodge in each State, and some of them are designated by a fancy name and a number as, for instance, that of North Tamaulipas, which is called "Light of the Frontier, No. 14." These State grand lodges are composed of five delegates from each subordinate lodge in the State, and have only a supervisory power over the lodges within their jurisdictions, and all correspondence with the Gran Dieta is transmitted through them. The system seems admirably adapted to present conditions in Mexico, and was the happy conception of Bros. Diaz, Pombo, Canton, Bauche and other distinguished Masons of that country. The time may come when the independent State grand lodge system will be feasible there, but for the present the fraternity will prosper better under the guidance of a central governing power like the Gran Dieta.

Under the impetus of reorganization and unification of Masonic interests, and with the confidence inspired by the great names of its eminent promoters, the fraternity has already been planted upon a solid foundation, and there could be no brighter outlook for a prosperous future.

Nearly all of the particular lodges of the Republic, regardless of their former dependence, have transferred their allegiance to the Gran Dieta, its constituent lodges now numbering about two hundred and the membership aggregating about seven thousand. Of the former governing bodies, practically none exist except in name. The old grand orient of the Mexican National Rite consists of only a few lodges and is recognized as regular Masonry by the Gran Dieta, because it was the first Masonic organization of that country and was identified with the introduction of both rites—Scottish and York—and also because Benito Juarez, the elder, and many other men distinguished in connection with the restoration of the Republic were enrolled among its members. It seems to be preserved as a kind of souvenir of the past. The Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, and also that of the federal district still maintain a precarious existence, the former consisting of only a very few lodges, as I am reliably informed, and the late presenting the anomaly of a grand lodge (so called) without a single subordinate—the constituent lodges of both these former powers having submitted to the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta, and by which these struggling bodies are denominated as irregular and clandestine.

All lodges in Mexico practice the Scottish Rite, except Toltec Lodge No.

520, in the City of Mexico, chartered in 1882 by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and which will soon be allowed, at its own request, to pass under the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta, if it has not already done so. At one time I was of the opinion that we should not recognize a foreign grand body of the Scotch Rite, and so expressed myself in a special report on Masonry in Mexico in 1887, when I was chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence. While I still adhere to the general observations and recommendations of that report, which counseled delay in the matter of recognition as matters then stood, I have become better informed and have changed my opinion in regard to our relations to the Scottish Rite; and since the supreme councils of Scottish Rite Masonry have declared many years ago that they will never interfere with symbolic Masonry of any rite, but will leave the first three degrees to the control of independent governing bodies, created by the lodges themselves, there is no reason why symbolic Masonry of the Scottish Rite should not be welcomed to the sisterhood of sovereign grand lodges. This rite prevails in most of the Spanish speaking countries of both hemispheres.

The Grand Lodge of Texas has for fifty years, by a standing resolution, permitted Scottish Rite Masons to visit and affiliate in our lodges and we have already recognized the Grand Lodge of "Colon and Cuba," which, if I mistake not, practices the Scottish Rite. It is deemed immaterial to inquire whether the supreme council of the A. & A. Scottish Rite for the southern jurisdiction recognizes the Gran Dieta, for that would be in a sense, deferring or delegating to another Masonic power of which we Master Masons can know nothing, the function of determining for us whom we should recognize and when, too, that same power has formally relinquished all control of Blue Lodge Masonry of its own rite. But were it material to so inquire, it would be found that the Gran Dieta, though absolutely independent, resulted from the treaty of December 24, 1889, between the supreme council of Mexico and the various bodies of Blue Lodge Masonry and that the supreme council of Mexico originated from and has always been recognized by the supreme council of the southern jurisdiction. Our only inquiry should be, did the Gran Dieta originate from bodies of regular Masonry and is it now independent and supreme within its territory? Of all this there can now be no further doubt or question.

The grand lodge, on the report of the committee on jurisprudence, recognized the Gran Dieta, authorized the grand master to appoint a representative therein, and formally welcomed JOSE ROSSEMBERGER, grand master of North Tamaulipas, an envoy of the Gran Dieta, to the hospitalities of the Grand Lodge of Texas. The scene was designedly spectacular.

We noted the fact last year that the special committee of the Grand Lodge of Texas reporting on this subject, thought it probable that the only lodges in Mexico not working under lawful authority were a lodge or two chartered by grand lodges in the United States, and now we learn from Grand Master TYLER that all these lodges under lawful authority practice the Scottish Rite. He further says that there can be now no doubt that the Gran Dieta originated from bodies of regular Masonry and is now independent and supreme within its territory.

Still we may be permitted to ask the question asked by Bro. TYLER in

1887: "Where did they obtain their warrants—from what grand lodges of York Rite Masonry?" True, he says he has become better informed than he was then, but if he has become so much better informed that he can see what he then said he could not see, i. e. "how York Rite (Free and Accepted) Masons can possibly come through supreme councils, grand orients, etc.," it is a pity he did not show those of us who are still in that benighted condition, how we can be made to see it.

The grand lodge changed its time of meeting to the first Tuesday in December of each year, but refused to change its location; granted seven charters and restored three; continued one lodge under dispensation and took favorable action on twelve petitions for new lodges.

The committee on correspondence submitted in a special report the letter of the grand master of Ohio calling attention to the spurious grand lodge at Worthington, in that State, and a letter from the Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies (Cerneau), warning the members of its obedience against admitting as members or visitors any person connected with the rebellious body, and reported a resolution in which the grand lodge concurred, warning the brethren that all concerned in it were clandestine.

JOHN WATSON, of Clarksville, was elected grand master; W. F. SWAIN, Houston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 136) is again from the hand of Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, which is a sufficient guarantee of its interest and ability. He gives seven pages to the Illinois proceedings of 1891, making special acknowledgments to Grand Secretary MUNN for sending his copy direct and thus enabling him to include them in his review.

The report on correspondence is credited to "Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. ROBBINS." We thank him for the compliment, but have grave doubts whether Bro. DRUMMOND will let him off so easily. On the whole we prefer our own name—so strong is habit.

Bro. MATTHEWS finds numerous points in our report wherein we are in accord, but finally runs against the snag of our disagreement, and says we dodge. We started out with the proposition that the landmark concerning God and religion did not permit the catechizing of a brother as to his views of the Bible, and stated the patent fact that the Grand Lodge of Texas had assumed to amend the landmark because it declared a belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible a prerequisite to Masonic admission. He quotes our answer to his question, "Where, if not in the Bible, does he find the proof of the existence of God?"—wherein we expressly declined to discuss the question of biblical inspiration upon the ground that the discussion was out of place in a Masonic body or a Masonic paper. And this—the basic

ground on which the discussion was predicated—this he calls dodging the subject. It was because we found it necessary to recall him to the subject, that we asked what reason he had to suppose that we did not find the foundation of our faith in God just where he did—in the Bible. We repeat what we were fully warranted in saying that we had not discussed the grounds of our faith with him or with any other member of the guild, and we add now that unless we have forgotten ourselves in this discussion that we have never written a line, Masonically, to indicate what our belief is respecting the inspiration of the Bible. We should consider it an unwarrantable obtrusion of opinions upon a subject about which Masonry neither cares nor has the right to ask.

BRO. MATTHEWS, however, kindly undertakes to answer his question for us, saying:

He cannot get his proof of, or belief in, the existence of God from the Bible, else if he believes there is a God, he would be forced to believe, that which (the Bible) declares His existence. The one *necessarily* follows the other. To deny one denies the other—the two are inseparable. But then, Bro. Robbins says “he is not discussing the truth or falsity of the Bible, but what use Masonically, does the fundamental law permit us to make of the Bible?” Well, well! Is it possible that Bros. Drummond, Vincil, Staton, Chadwick, all of us, have all this while been discussing one question, and Bro. Robbins been endeavoring to answer us by discussing another and a totally different one?

We shall have to ask him one or two more questions before we answer the query with which the quotation ends. How does he know that we have not been forced to believe the Bible in just that way? Not from anything we have said while discussing this question. Again, if it is a necessity that one who believes there is a God shall believe that which declares his existence, is a belief in God and the Koran, or the Vedas, or the Book of Mormon, also one and inseparable? BRO. MATTHEWS knows that a large portion of the people on this earth neither believe nor disbelieve the Bible, having never heard of it, and he knows at the same time that it is nearly or quite impossible to find a people who do not believe there is a God.

Coming now to the possibility suggested in his question we should say it is quite a reasonable one, but candor compels us to say that the converse of the proposition is true concerning some of the brethren named—that BRO. ROBBINS has been discussing one question, and they all the while have been endeavoring *not* to answer him by discussing another and totally different one.

We regret that the attitude in which the Grand Lodge of Texas has placed itself respecting the landmark concerning God and religion leads its defenders into such apparent heat as the following:

In conclusion, I emphatically denounce as unfair and unjust and wholly without foundation in even the semblance of fact, the assertion “*that al-*

though a man's belief is such as to fully satisfy the demands of the landmark, that his particular opinions on minor religious questions he is only permitted to enjoy so long as they coincide with the opinions of the majority of the Grand Lodge of Texas" (italics mine), and no one better knows its fallacy than does Bro. Robbins.

We regret this because we value the good opinion of Bro. MATTHEWS, with whom we hold opinions in common on so many subjects, and because justice to ourself as well as the truth of history compels us to say that there is, alas! no fallacy in our quoted remarks.

UTAH, 1892.

21ST ANNUAL.

SALT LAKE CITY.

JANUARY 19.

Past Grand Master JAMES LOWE, the representative of Illinois, was present and on duty as grand chaplain.

The grand master (WILLIAM GRANT VAN HORNE) truly says that times of growth are times of quiet, and leaves little of importance to chronicle, and so peaceful and harmonious had been the passing year that its record was dull and uneventful, but the year had been one of marked progress. He had not been called upon for a single decision, but—not to break the record, we presume—he volunteered the criticism that the moving of one of the lodges from its old hall into a new one without permission first obtained from the grand east, was an unintentional breach of Masonic etiquette. This is of course predicated upon a local regulation, as there is nothing in the common law of Masonry to warrant it. In Illinois a lodge may move anywhere within its territory without let or hindrance.

The difference with the Grand Lodge of Nevada had been amicably settled, and peace reigned along the whole line.

The grand secretary (CHRISTOPHER DIEHL) reports the jewels of the representatives of Utah near other grand lodges finished and distributed, and he is evidently as proud of them as a boy with his first pair of suspenders.

The sound financial condition of the lodges and the use they make of their means is thus sketched:

"To Give is Pleasanter Than to Receive" is the motto inscribed on the cover of each lodge record in our jurisdiction. They expended for charitable

purposes during the past twelve months \$1,587.25. Corinne Lodge, with its fifteen members, deposited \$110.55 on the altar of charity; Uintah, \$114; Argenta, \$132; Story, \$163.35; Wasatch, \$267; Weber, \$17, and Mt. Moriah, \$783.30. The lodges have in their treasuries \$14,292.31, of which Mt. Moriah has more than one half, namely, \$8,521.47, while Weber, having only \$285, is the smallest share-holder. In lodge furniture the lodges have invested \$7,650. Uintah and Weber value theirs at \$2,000 each, Corinne at \$1,500, Story at \$650, and the three lodges in Salt Lake City at \$500. The seven lodges paid for grand lodge dues \$1,745.

The grand lodge issued a warning against the clandestine grand lodge at Worthington, Ohio; requested the grand master to appoint six delegates to the "Fraternal Congress" at Chicago, they to pay their own expenses; adopted the mileage and per diem system; negatived an amendment to the by-laws designed to put the grand lodge on wheels; made the grand lecturer a salaried officer; and reminded the masters of lodges that the enjoyment of Masonic privileges must be kept on a strictly cash basis by requesting them to enforce the standing resolution providing that after six months' non-affiliation, unaffiliated Masons must petition some lodge for membership within thirty days, or contribute to some lodge the amount of its regular dues, or be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges.

A cut of the grand representatives' jewel forms an elegant tail-piece to the journal of the grand lodge.

WATSON NEWTON SHILLING, of Ogden, was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Salt Lake City, re-elected grand secretary. The representative of Illinois, JAMES LOWE, remains grand chaplain.

The report on correspondence (pp. 104), by Grand Secretary CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, is as usual the feature of the Utah proceedings. Illinois for 1891, receives very thorough notice. The work of Grand Master PEARSON and Grand Secretary MUNN receive merited praise, and that of this committee most flattering mention. Of the oration he thus speaks:

"The Antiquity of Masonry" was the subject of the Annual Oration, delivered by R. W. Bro. George W. Warvelle, grand orator. Of all the sensible orations we have ever read this is the best. It is a masterpiece. Bro. Warvelle is a Masonic student and close reader; he has examined facts and produces them, and not fables, in his oration. He deserves a gold medal. We hope our good Bro. Charles C. Stevenson, of Idaho, will read this oration. It is not to his taste, we know, but it is a wholesome dish all the same.

Copying the four-line report of one of the cases on the docket of the committee on appeals, in which the name of the appellant is left blank, he says: "There is no chance for a libel suit here, as it had been some years ago in Georgia."

He commends the decision of the committee on jurisprudence relative to signing the by-laws, and says it runs exactly parallel with the Utah regula-

tion on the same subject; and also the report of the same committee on the claims of lodges for reimbursement of funds paid out for relief without authorization by the lodge on which the claim is made, and says:

We also wish to remind our board of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is one and thirty years older than the Grand Lodge of Utah, and, that therefore, if for no other reason, we should respect its laws and rules.

Quoting our remarks respecting our old friend and townsman, the representative of Illinois, he says:

Yes, Bro. Robbins, our Bro. Lowe is a worker, and we do not know what the grand Lodge of Utah should do without him. May he be left in our midst for many years to come. We need his counsel and advice. Bro. Robbins mentions the work of this writer in terms that make him involuntarily rise up and tip his Masonic beaver. To be "a universal favorite with the guild" is more than our little labor deserves. We hope to touch palms with Bro. Robbins next August in Denver. Until then, good night.

It was our hope, too, that we might meet at Denver, but overwork in our profession unfitted us to begin our report until so late that we couldn't spare an hour in August. It is now in our dreams that we may meet next August in Chicago, and that Bro. LOWE may be there to give us the superfluous introduction.

VERMONT, 1892.

99TH ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 15.

The Vermont portrait gallery this year contains a fine line and stipple engraving of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, whom we might truthfully call a handsome man, and would were he not a member of the guild and therefore in a focus where his blushes would be seen of all men. The representative of Illinois, Grand Master DELOS M. BACON, was at his post in the grand east, and at the outset of his address announced the death of Past Grand Master HENRY HARRISON SMITH in his fifty-fourth year, a strong man of winsome manners, an accomplished and cultivated Mason who had done much for the Fraternity in Vermont; and of FRELON JESSE BABCOCK at forty-eight, past grand secretary of Oregon, a son of Vermont and a Vermont Mason.

The grand master submitted ten decisions all of which are in accord with Illinois law but one:

3. All requests for a waiver of jurisdiction from lodges outside of the State, together with the granting of waivers of jurisdiction to foreign lodges should be conducted by the respective grand masters.

He does not say and we presume does not mean that the grand master has any power to grant or refuse a waiver—a power claimed in some jurisdictions—but only that the correspondence should be conducted by him. In Illinois it is held that the lodges themselves are the proper and competent parties to settle the matter.

Relative to the ritual he says:

The cypher work, now in the custody of the grand lecturer is the only authorized work of the grand lodge.

Notwithstanding the fact that a ritual cypher has been copied from the authorized work, printed and distributed for the use of the Masons of the jurisdiction, such copied work has never received the sanction and formal approval of the grand lodge.

If the distribution of the work is necessary and helpful, and I believe it is, I am firmly of the opinion that each copy should bear the endorsement and approval of the grand lodge, as being an exact copy of the adopted formula. I believe, also, that the grand lodge should own the plates for the printing and control the issue and sale of all rituals, and be responsible for its full authenticity. Any profit arising from the sale of rituals would contribute in no small measure to the revenues of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge concurred in the following from the committee on jurisprudence, but whether with a tacit understanding that the financial suggestion of the grand master should be worked for what there is in it does not appear:

The grand lecturer is the custodian of the work; "the delivery or teaching of any Masonic lectures, not authorized, or which have not received the sanction of the grand lodge, is forbidden. We, therefore, recommend that the subject of action in regard to rituals be left with the grand master and grand lecturer to take such action as they deem best, and that any expenses incurred by them shall, upon bills approved by them, be paid by the grand treasurer.

Of the proposed "Fraternal Congress" he says:

There is great diversity of law regarding important questions, such as grand master's prerogatives, landmarks, perpetual jurisdiction, non-affiliation, suspension for non-payment of dues, dismission and other questions of general interest, which might, perhaps, by agitation and discussion, and the status of the law in the jurisdictions represented, defined clearly and fully, become more nearly uniform, resulting from a thorough overhauling in grand lodges by reason of such discussion in a Fraternal Congress, as being questions recognized as important to be considered. While I am firmly and utterly opposed to the surrendering of any power by grand lodge, and as firm a believer in the entire sovereignty of the grand lodge, also, that no power of authority should be vested in a congress, I believe the movement, now, as often before proposed, is intended for the general good of the whole

fraternity, and the benefits resulting, although long and slow in materializing, will surely culminate in the highest good to the Masonic world.

And the grand lodge agreed to the following from the committee on correspondence to whom the subject was referred:

We commend the words of M. W. grand master relative to a Fraternal Congress to the consideration of the grand lodge without the further expression of opinion than is to be found in the conclusion of the report on correspondence, submitted at the opening session of this annual communication, and the suggestion that final action upon the question of representation may be safely deferred until the next annual communication of this grand body.

Turning to the conclusion referred to we find this on the subject:

Frequent allusion has been made to the action of sister jurisdictions in appointing delegates to a Masonic Fraternal Congress, proposed to be held in Chicago in 1893. Unquestionably there are great possibilities for good in such a convention, but the possibilities are greater than little would be actually accomplished. Starting with the idea that a general grand lodge is not to be thought of, an assembly of the most prominent Masons in the land would afford an opportunity for a "feast of reason and flow of soul" for kindred spirits, and but little more in our opinion. Bro. Conner, of Tennessee, notes six similar movements, all of which with a single exception amounted to nothing. In 1843, the Baltimore convention proved useful, in that "its recommendation as to ritual, especially the D. G., and the transaction of business in Master Mason Lodges, have been universally adopted in this Republic." As to a general grand lodge, Vermont has most emphatically expressed her opinion to the contrary, and by that opinion she will stand so long as her rock-ribbed hills afford a resting place for a Masonic altar.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; condemned the rebellion in Ohio; welcomed Grand Master HENRY R. TAYLOR, of Maine, as a visitor; conferred the title of Right Worshipful upon the district deputy grand masters, assigned their stations in the grand lodge as on the left of the deputy grand master in the east, and in processions following the grand wardens; and authorized the committee on rituals to publish a new text book.

DELOS M. BACON, of St. Johnsbury, grand master; WARREN G. REYNOLDS, Burlington, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 124), able, sparkling and interesting as its predecessors from the same hand, is again the work of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, who is able to set at rest our alternative suspicion that the famous ELI was of the Vermont family of PERKINSES, by the statement that the redoubtable romancer refused to own him. He gives Illinois extended and thorough notice.

In his "Conclusion," from which we have already drawn, he refers to the "Treaty of Monterey":

The most important action reported, among American Grand Lodges, is

that of the Grand Lodge of Texas in recognizing and welcoming the Gran Symbolic Dieta of Mexico. The status of Masonry among our southern neighbors has long been a subject of uncertainty and doubt, and to Texas have all eyes been turned for a solution of the problem. This seems at last to have been accomplished, satisfactorily at least to our Texas brethren, who strongly recommend that their own action be followed by similar action on the part of sister jurisdictions. It is indeed cause for congratulation, if Freemasonry in Mexico, freed from the trammels and entanglements of politics, and the control of unscrupulous demagogues, has entered upon an era of purity and true beneficence. While we are inclined to fully accept the avouchment of Texas, we believe that action by Vermont may be deferred for a time without injury or injustice to our Mexican Brethren, or discourtesy to those of the Lone Star State. Meanwhile the attention of all is especially directed to this question, evidently thoroughly investigated, and certainly ably discussed by the grand master of Texas, and to be found in the review of that jurisdiction.

We heartily reciprocate the good wishes to the members of the guild with which he closes his report, and acknowledge ourselves his debtor for both instruction and pleasure.

VICTORIA, 1892.

3D ANNUAL.

MELBOURNE.

MARCH 21.

At the quarterly communication of June 22, 1891, R. W. Bro. EDWARD EDWARDS, Jr., past senior grand warden, received from the grand master, through the secretariat, his commission as representative from the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The record shows that a slight breeze followed the opening:

The M. W. Grand Master (Sir W. J. Clarke) stated that the date of the meeting had been changed by him to enable the members of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria to be present at the installation of the M. W. the grand master of New South Wales, his Excellency the Earl of Jersey; and he now declared, by the authority vested in him, that the business now to be done at this grand lodge to be regular and legal.

Bro. Thomas Smith, P. S. G. W., said it would save the brethren from misunderstanding if the grand master would point out where he had his power given him, for he did not know.

R. W. Bro. G. Baker, D. G. M., said that when they elected the grand master they invested supreme power in him, and any remarks derogatory to that authority were an insult.

The board of general purposes had got at sixes and sevens with the grand registrar by asserting the right of individual members of the board to inspect the books of the grand secretary during office hours, the grand registrar contending that while the board had a right to inspect the books it could not delegate its power to each of its twenty-nine members. The grand master ruled that the board had the power, but it would prevent business if every member had a right to inspect the books. After a protracted discussion that clause of the report of the board asserting the right was declared carried on a somewhat doubtful vote of 110 to 105.

The project of the board to take a quasi possession of *The Australasian Keystone*, embodied in the following clause, was lost:

“That the board considered it is desirable that *The Australasian Keystone* should be the property of the Craft, and recommend the formation of a Limited Liability Company for the purpose of purchase and future publication of that paper.”

The following clause touching the subject matter which caused the breeze at the opening, was moved for adoption by the president of the board but received a parliamentary *coup de grace* by the adoption of an amendment—“That the grand lodge proceed to the next business”:

At the meeting of the board on the 28th May last the following resolution was adopted:

“That the attention of the M. W. grand master be respectfully called to the deviation from the constitution with regard to the date for which the general committee and the June communication have been announced to be held, and the effect thereof as regards elections to be made on that date.”

The grand lodge tried, convicted and expelled a brother “for having gone to law . . . about a matter which concerneth Masonry, without any necessity therefor.”

At the September 20 quarterly the representative of Illinois was present. The record shows that—

Bro. A. Ellis, P. D. G. M., read a communication from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, dated 10th August last, addressed to him as late Provincial Grand Secretary of that constitution, stating that the United Grand Lodge of Victoria had been recognized, subject to the remission of all dues by the Provincial Grand Lodge, which had long since been done; and with regard to the selection of Bro. G. Baker, P. G. M., as their representative near the Grand Lodge of Victoria, he (the grand secretary) was sure it would give the grand lodge great pleasure to nominate him, but his name must first be submitted before being forwarded.

And in the report of the board of general purposes we are pleased to find the following clause:

3. At the request of the board, the M. W. grand master attended the

meeting of the 27th August last, when different matters, on which some little friction had arisen between the grand master and members of the board, were discussed and satisfactorily explained.

After a protracted discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"That the resolutions passed at the June communication of grand lodge, declaring 'That Bro. P. Blashki, P. M., P. J. G. W., was guilty of a Masonic offence,' 'That the said Bro. P. Blashki be expelled the order,' and 'That the grand lodges of the world be notified to that effect,' he recinded."

Illinois was not represented at the December 21 quarterly, or at the quarterly of March 21. At the latter Sir W. J. CLARKE was re-elected grand master, he being absent in Europe. T. H. LEMPRIERE, Melbourne, is grand secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1891.

114TH ANNUAL.

RICHMOND.

DECEMBER 15.

The representative of Illinois, BENJ. R. WELLFORD, Jr., was one of the six past grand masters present.

The grand master (J. HOWARD WAYT) reports peace and harmony at home and cordial relations with all sister jurisdictions.

He calls attention to a common evil:

And, in this connection, I desire to say that the by-laws of a lodge are frequently too broad in their scope, and usurp the functions of the grand lodge by undertaking to define Masonic offenses. The by-laws are the regulations adopted by a lodge for its government. These regulations are made under the general laws of Masonry for the exclusive government of the lodge. The by-laws should not define Masonic offenses, enact penal regulations, or fix the mode or extent of punishment for any offense against Masonic law. My attention has been frequently called to the fact that lodges are in the habit of trying to legislate on subjects entirely contrary to law and our Masonic regulations.

In reporting concerning particular lodges he notes this interesting incident:

On the 14th of May an incident of great interest to the members of our Fraternity occurred, in the presentation of a gavel by Worshipful Brother Woodbury, of Liberty Lodge, Massachusetts, to Alexandria Lodge, No. 22,

Alexandria, the historic lodge over which our illustrious brother, the immortal Washington, presided as worshipful master. The gavel thus presented was made of a piece of the elm tree at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which Washington took command of the Continental armies on July 3, 1775.

Among his decisions submitted we find but one which is of general interest and at the same time new, viz.:

That a lodge, under dispensation, has not the right, while working under a dispensation, to confer the Fellow Craft and Master's degree on an Entered Apprentice of a lodge extinct, although the applicant has resided within the jurisdiction of said lodge twelve months.

Unless this rests on a local regulation, why not? He is within their territorial jurisdiction, no other lodge has personal jurisdiction over him and therefore no right to finish him, and we see no way in which such jurisdiction can be acquired.

Through the extra exertions of the building committee the grand lodge was enabled to meet in the new temple, and the grand lodge trustees submit a most encouraging report respecting the financial status of the enterprise.

The committees on propositions and jurisprudence had a large amount of work on their hands, the best part of which was well done in killing proposed legislation.

The outlook for the Masonic Home is encouraging. The grand master made a strong appeal for it in his address, and the committee on doings of grand officers say:

It appears that the lodges have been manifesting decided interest in the Masonic Home of Virginia. Its cause has been constantly presented and vigorously advocated by deputies and other grand officers, and it is rapidly rising into prominence as one of the most magnificent charities connected with our order.

Eight new lodges were chartered and one continued under dispensation.

The last item of business recorded is an order for the payment of the grand stewards' bill for refreshments and servants hire, showing that among the old ways and customs of Masons by which the grand master says they still stand in Virginia, is the "Landmark of Refreshment."

WILLIAM HENRY PLEASANTS, of Hollins, was elected grand master; WILLIAM B. ISAACS, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but the proceedings contain a historical sketch of Rockingham Lodge, No. 27, read at its centennial anniversary by Bro. J. WILTON, a paper of much interest.

The absence of the report on correspondence recalls the fact that Past

Grand Master WM. F. DRINKARD—whose name naturally associates itself with the Virginia reports, was not present at this communication, leading to the inference that his restoration to health for which so many brethren all over the country are solicitous, is not yet accomplished. We take this opportunity to extend to him the assurance of our sympathy which is not the less genuine because it may be alloyed with selfishness.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1891.

27TH ANNUAL.

MARTINSBURG.

NOVEMBER 10.

Three wood cut portraits adorn this volume—those of Grand Master LEWIS N. TAVENNER, a successful lawyer; Past Grand Master CHARLES J. FAULKNER, United States Senator from West Virginia, and Past Grand Master WM. G. BENNETT, circuit judge. The volume contains the record of several special communications and the annual, at neither of which was the representative of Illinois, Bro. GEORGE E. SHOWERS, present. A special communication was held March 21, for the burial of Past Grand Master CHARLES H. COLLIER, and on the following day convened as a lodge of sorrow *in memoriam* of Bro. COLLIER and of Past Grand Master GEORGE BAIRD who died within two weeks of each other, aged fifty and sixty-two respectively.

The annual address of the grand master (JOHN M. HAMILTON) indicates a year of satisfactory progress. He submitted thirty decisions, the first of which reflects a peculiar case:

1st. A non-affiliated Master Mason residing in the jurisdiction of Ohio, petitions a subordinate lodge of that State for *initiation* and is rejected. Held: That he thereby waived his rights as a non-affiliated Master Mason, and voluntarily placed himself under the perpetual jurisdiction of Ohio.

2nd. If the application in the case just cited had been for *affiliation* only, he would not be barred from making application to a lodge in this State for affiliation, without the consent of the proper authorities of Ohio.

Of this case the committee on jurisprudence say:

How a man who has once been made a Master Mason can *forget* that he is a Mason, and again petition for degrees, is inexplicable upon any other theory than that of paralysis of the brain—such a man must be a lunatic, and therefore not responsible for his conduct. But suppose him sane, and that being a non-affiliated Master Mason, he presents a petition for initiation

and is rejected, can the rejecting lodge retain such perpetual jurisdiction over him as to prevent another lodge from receiving his petition for membership? Can he said to have "waived his rights as a non-affiliated Mason?" The answer to these questions will doubtless be suggested by asking another: Can a Master Mason, under any circumstances, voluntarily divest himself of his obligations and his rights as a Mason, and become again one of the profane? Can he, by an act of his own, wipe out the past—obliterate every vestige of his Masonry—and place himself in precisely the position he occupied when he first sent a petition to the nearest lodge? Certainly he cannot. "Once a Mason always a Mason," has become a familiar maxim. A Mason may, as the punishment of his own improper conduct, be expelled, but he is not thereby relieved from his obligations. He may neglect to exercise his rights as a Mason, but he does not thereby destroy them. The committee is therefore of opinion, that in the case presented, the candidate cannot be held to have waived any right which he possessed. The circumstances are so anomalous as to suggest that there must have been some mistake about the matter, and that the petition was really a request for affiliation and membership, and not for degrees. If it was a petition for membership, of course the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge is not perpetual, as is correctly stated in the grand master's decision No. 2. If it was a petition for initiation, then it was a foolish act, but it did not divest the applicant of any rights he theretofore possessed, and no jurisdiction attaches to the rejecting lodge.

The grand lodge properly concurred. Other decisions were:

4th. Delivery of a summons, by the secretary of a lodge, to a member, in a sealed envelope addressed to him is *prima facie* evidence of personal service on such member.

7th. The edict of the grand lodge as to physical qualifications of candidates, adopted Nov. 14th, 1883, and reported in Long's Book of Masonic Law at page 42, is in derogation of the ancient regulation requiring an applicant to be sound in limb and member; and while it must be held as law in this jurisdiction until modified or repealed by the grand lodge, yet it must be given a strict construction, and if it is doubtful as to whether a particular candidate is within its provisions, the doubt must be resolved against him.

11th. The application of an entered apprentice of an extinct subordinate lodge of another grand jurisdiction, to have the remaining degrees conferred by a lodge in this State, cannot be entertained without the consent of the grand lodge or other proper authority of such other jurisdiction.

18th. The trial of a Mason for an offense by a lodge without jurisdiction, either personal or geographical, is a nullity, and a judgment either of conviction or acquittal by such unauthorized tribunal, can not be set up in bar of a proceeding by a lodge of proper jurisdiction for the same offense. A Mason can not be said to have been in jeopardy by a trial in a lodge wholly without jurisdiction.

No. 7 is based on an "ancient regulation" that is in the air only. The language, "sound in limb and member," is not found in the Charges of a Freemason or in the regulations thereto annexed, which constitute the ancient regulations on this subject. The "other proper authority" referred to in No. 11, would in Illinois be held to be the lodge nearest the extinct lodge,

falling heir as it does, under our law, to the unfinished work as well as the territory of the defunct body.

The report of District Deputy Grand Master HALL, of the First District, chronicles a remarkable case occurring under his observation while making an official visit, wherein a father and son received the third degree at the same meeting.

Two new lodges were chartered, and Charlestown selected as the next place of meeting

LEWIS N. TAVENNER, of Parkersburg, was elected grand master; GEO. W. ATKINSON, Wheeling, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp, 118) is again by Past Grand Master GEO. W. ATKINSON, grand secretary, who in closing says he had hoped to present a more elaborate review, but as in former years when the time came to do his work he found himself hampered by the press of private business, and therefore had to be brief. His private business is also public business, as he is a member of congress—unless our memory is tangled. His report needs no apologies. Illinois for 1891 receives very liberal notice. He thus refers to the Chicago Masonic Fraternity Temple:

In the front part of the book is a cut of the splendid Masonic Temple to be built in Chicago. It is almost as lofty as the Eifel Tower, and contains 18 stories. It is one of the magnificent buildings of the earth. Chicago, of course, never does anything by halves.

He quotes from the address of Grand Master PEARSON relative to schools of instruction; from the oration of Grand Orator WARVELLE, and from the report on correspondence which he says is by "the veteran reporter." There it is at last—VETERAN! There are some distinctions that men do not crave and which we suppose come to every one as a surprise. It is generally when somebody carelessly turns the mirror our way for an instant only that we discover that our footsteps, too, are being dogged by the old fellow with the scythe.

WASHINGTON, 1891.

34TH ANNUAL.

SEATTLE.

JUNE 9.

This elegantly made up and printed volume, with ecru cover and gilt title, is embellished with a phototype of the retiring grand master, JAMES

EWEN EDMISTON. Past Grand Master LEVI ANKENY, the ambassador from Illinois, was not present.

The address of welcome to Seattle also contained an invitation to lay the corner-stone of a new Masonic temple, which was accepted and the work was done on the morning of the second day of the session. Before the grand marshal took charge of the Craft the grand master was presented with a beautiful and highly-polished gavel, the head of which was of cedar from Mt. Lebanon and the handle of olive wood from the Mount of Olives—the gift of Bro. ALLEN C. MASON, of Tacoma, who procured the materials while on a recent visit to Jerusalem; and with a beautifully-engraved silver trowel, the gift of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, of Seattle. The ceremonies at the corner-stone concluded with an excellent oration by R. W. Bro. JOSEPH M. TAYLOR, grand orator.

Grand Master EDMISTON in his annual address reported the laying of the corner-stone of the First Congregational church at Spokane, and that in the ceremonies he had the assistance of Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER, and of R. W. Bro. LEROY A. GODDARD, senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

He reported dispensations granted for conferring degrees out of time, and in two cases to authorize Washington lodges to confer the three degrees (in the time required by their law) at the request of lodges in other jurisdictions upon persons elected by them.

The committee on jurisprudence make the following adverse comment on this:

2. The dispensations granted to enable lodges to confer the degrees of Masonry upon persons who have been elected to receive them by lodges in other jurisdictions, but who have not received any of them, at the request of such lodges, by courtesy, were irregular and we believe unlawful, and should not be concurred in. And further, your committee are of the opinion that dispensations should not be granted to enable lodges to make Masons out of the regular order or in less time than is required by law except for cogent reasons. Zeal for rapid growth and numerical strength should not be permitted to eclipse a more wholesome desire for moral excellence, and the law prescribing the time for work and the quality of material should not be pushed aside merely to gratify a candidate's impatience or desire to travel. Discretionary powers should be exercised with extreme care.

After discussion the views and action of the grand master were sustained, but in the following case the non-concurring report of the committee prevailed:

On August 5, 1890, I received a communication from M. W. Bro. Clifford P. McCalla, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, requesting waiver of objection to the petition of one Wm L. Black, whose petition for the degrees was then pending in a lodge in that jurisdiction, and who had been rejected by our Walla Walla Lodge, No. 7, on March 11, 1882.

Being a strong believer in the principle that jurisdiction of a candidate, once obtained by a lodge, is absolute, and never lost, except by consent of that lodge, I at once referred the matter to Walla Walla Lodge, with instruction to take action upon the request at their next regular meeting. The brethren of Walla Walla Lodge must have retained a vivid recollection of Mr. B., for by a unanimous vote they refused to waive jurisdiction, which fact was duly communicated to me. I thereupon informed the grand master of Pennsylvania that we could not waive jurisdiction of the petitioner.

The committee say:

3. The ruling of the M. W. Grand Master in the matter of the request of R. W. Clifford P. McCalla, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for a waiver of the objections to the conferring of the degrees of Masonry upon Mr. Black, your committee believe to be unsound, but we consider his action in referring the matter to M. W. Lodge correct.

Section 11 of article 2, part second, by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Washington, provides that the jurisdiction of a Lodge over candidates extends over all persons residing nearer to it than any other Lodge within this grand lodge jurisdiction. This is also the law in other grand lodge jurisdictions. Section 1 of article 6, part second, by-laws, provides how membership in a lodge may be acquired. The grand master seems to disregard the distinction between a member of a lodge and a candidate for membership. Under our law a lodge does not acquire perpetual jurisdiction over a candidate, except geographically. If a candidate applies for the degrees of Masonry and is rejected, he may again apply after one year has elapsed. Therefore, the action of the lodge was conclusive only for the period of one year, and it loses jurisdiction over him altogether if he gains a residence in any other grand lodge jurisdiction. Not so after one or more degrees have been conferred on him, for then it is the lodge and not an individual that holds him in subjection. To permit the caprice of one man to hold another in subjection all over the world and for life without assigning any reason therefor, is not the design of Masonry. Your committee would therefore recommend that said ruling be not concurred in.

He submitted twelve decisions. No. 2, to the effect that a man who has lost an eye can be made a Mason provided the other eye retains its full power of sight, was attacked by the committee, who say:

That decision No. 2 be not concurred in, as your committee are of the opinion that section 1 of article 9, part second, by-laws, contemplate a perfect man physically. He must have the senses of hearing, seeing and feeling. If he had only one hand he could feel, but such a man could not be a Mason, and your committee regard the loss of an eye as great a defect as the loss of a hand.

We are glad to note that this portion of their report was disapproved and on motion the action of the grand master sustained.

All the other decisions passed muster with the committee and with the grand lodge, and included the following:

No. 4. "Can a druggist, who sells liquor by the drink, or in small quantities, be accepted in the Masonic Lodge?" *Ans.* If he sells by the

drink, or in any other manner, for the purpose of furnishing a beverage, he is not eligible to the degrees in Masonry.

No. 5. "Can a Lodge U. D. affiliate members or perform the funeral ceremony?" *Ans.* Yes.

No. 7. "Can a lodge receive the petition of a saloon keeper for affiliation?" *Ans.* Yes.

No. 12. "Can a lodge receive the petition of a railroad man who has no place of residence?" *Ans.* No.

Also that lodge by-laws requiring candidates to have lived longer in the State than the grand lodge by-laws require, are not unlawful; in other words the grand lodge by-laws are to be regarded as fixing the *minimum time* just as their provisions respecting fees fix the *minimum fee*.

The report of the grand secretary (THOMAS M. REED) closes with a recommendation that the per capita tax be reduced from two dollars to one dollar, the financial condition and prospects of the grand lodge seeming to warrant it, but the committee on reports of grand officers suggested that instead a material portion of the bonds should be set aside each year and invested with a view of erecting at some future time a creditable eleemosynary institution. No action was taken. The delay may mean the establishment of a grand lodge charity fund, but the idea of eleemosynary institutions, except in the very largest jurisdictions, is getting more and more honey-combed every year.

The report of the committee on obituaries notes the death of JOHN WEBSTER, past senior grand warden, one of the pioneers of the jurisdiction.

The following is from the record of the first session:

On motion of Bro. J. M. Taylor, the privilege of the floor was extended to M. W. David E. Baily, P. G. M. of Nevada, for the purpose of submitting a resolution of general interest to Masons before the grand lodge.

M. W. Bro. Baily, after a few prefatory remarks in explanation, presented the following paper:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Washington, that it would tend to the permanent prosperity and welfare of the fraternity that a general congress or convocation of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States be held, by their representatives duly chosen, not for the purpose of instituting a general grand lodge, nor of centralizing the government of the craft, but for the purpose of a mutual interchange of Masonic sentiment and feeling and of fraternal greeting; and

WHEREAS, The 24th day of June, A. D. 1893, A. L. 5893, would, in the opinion of this grand lodge, be a meet and appropriate time, and the city of Chicago a fitting place to hold such congress or convocation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this grand lodge

whose duty it shall be to correspond with the several grand lodges throughout the United States and Territories, earnestly inviting them as soon as practicable to take suitable and appropriate measures to further and insure such congress or convocation and provide for an attendance at the same.

Subsequently the following report thereon was adopted:

We, your select committee, appointed to consider the resolution introduced by Bro. Baily, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Nevada have carefully considered the matter, so far as the brief time allotted permits, and while we are of the opinion that great good to the craft in general might be accomplished by a general convention of the Masonic fraternity, yet inasmuch as Bro. Baily's resolution contains a matter of great importance, not to be considered and passed hastily, we would hereby recommend that it be postponed until the next annual communication of this grand lodge.

At the next annual communication the grand lodge and Bro. BAILY will have found that Kentucky has stolen their thunder.

The grand lodge concluded to "take a whole day off" on Wednesday, and accordingly after the corner-stone was laid it was called to refreshment in 'sure enough earnest,' to participate in a "grand 'clam-bake' picnic prepared by the brethren and citizens of Seattle at 'Alki point,'" and we find nothing in the record to indicate that, like our Maine brethren, they found the clams either reluctant or stale.

Further, the grand lodge chartered ten new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, in session at Winnipeg, demonstrating a new line of usefulness for grand representatives by entrusting the Washington response to the minister resident of Manitoba, Bro. EDD. B. HARE; and decided to hold its next annual at Spokane.

THOMAS AMOS, of Colfax, was elected grand master; THOMAS MILBURN REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 129) is again from the hand, head and heart of Past Grand Master THOMAS M. REED, grand secretary, a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. He gives Illinois for 1890 a very thorough notice, quoting from Grand Master PEARSON's address relative to the improved appointments of lodge-rooms and the little gem about the work which refers to the picture of The Angelus, and summarizing the remainder. Of visitation episodes he says:

One noticeable feature we must mention, was the formal introduction of a number of grand representatives of other jurisdictions, and the happy complimentary, impromptu speeches and replies from "either end of the string." Our own M. W. Past Grand Master Ziegler, formerly an honored member of the Illinois jurisdiction, an ever prominent and busy worker for many years in that, as now in this, grand lodge jurisdiction, had a most pleasant and warm-hearted greeting, with the grand honors of Masoury, a fitting and well

deserved compliment. Of course our Bro Ziegler made a speech, and a good one, too, as he always does. It was at his old home, and although time had wrought many changes in the *personnel* of the dearly beloved old grand lodge, yet a few of the "old timers" were left, and the same grand principles of brotherly love and freindship were not marred or diminished by the lapse of time. Our Bro. Ziegler was happy and glad, and our grand lodge fittingly complimented.

And of his own previous experience:

A few years ago, in company with a dear friend and brother, good fortune placed us in the general reception entrance to the door of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and there humbly applying for admission. We do not know what took place on the inside, but pretty soon a trio of distinguished looking personages clothed with the "emblems of authority," having countenances beaming with intelligence and fraternal love, came out, and among the first words we heard spoken were. "Is this Tom Reed?" An affirmative reply settled the question. It was Brother Joseph Robbins that spoke. But the significance and manner of that speech, followed by that warm grasp of the hand, that welling up of the fraternal impulse—we have no words fittingly to describe. Bro. "Jo" and his companions "took us in," and such an "inning" as any "nine," though but two of us, might well be proud of. The recollection of this incident is followed by refreshing pleasure, strengthened by time, and indelibly stamped on the brightest tablet of our memory.

At this end of the line the recollection is just as bright, and all Illinois Craftsmen would feel honored by a repetition of his visit.

Such appreciative notice as he gives of the Illinois report on correspondence is gratefully accepted as among the best parts of the "wages" of a reviewer, but with some misgivings lest we are getting overpaid.

Touching the subjects noticed in our Introduction, he says of one of them:

The subject of "Masonic homes and asylums for the widows and orphans of Masons, and the aged and decrepit members of the fraternity," receives a share of his attention. He seems to favor the growing opinion that as a financial expedient, as well also as the moral effect had upon the recipient, the establishment of such eleemosynary institutions, not made exclusively for minor orphans, is not the "most acceptable form of Masonic beneficence." We favor this idea. In large cities and thickly settled communities, Masonic Boards of Relief, coupled with the ever ready miscellaneous Masonic contributions to the worthy distressed Master Masons and Master Masons' widows is, we believe, less expensive, more satisfactory and perhaps equally beneficial. On the other hand, "Masonic Homes" for the helpless orphan, when it is possible to establish and maintain them, wherein the mental and physical can be well provided for, is a benevolent and humanitarian necessity. The earnest and hearty support of such homes appeals to our highest charitable sensibilities.

Of another subject to which we have given some attention, he says:

We can hardly agree with our brother, that the present status of this disgraceful controversy he refers to is now a "war in the empire of highrite-

ism," or Scottish Rite Masonry, a rite which we have always held in high respect. If the "war" alluded to had been kept within the Scottish Rite ranks, or within the purview of its own laws and constituted government, we opine the struggle and contention would long since have ceased but for the meddlesome intervention of some over-wise and ambitious men who have by "hook or crook" cajoled certain grand lodges to assume a dictatorship totally beyond the realm of their own powers and constituted authority. We agree with Bro. Robbins that autocratic intervention is downright absurdity, and the specious arguments used in its support or justification, from a legal or Masonic standpoint, are but platitudes of sophistry. We are not vain enough to suppose that our vision penetrates farther into the future than that of other men of ordinary perception and intelligence, but from the first break or departure made by a grand lodge from its own legitimate sphere or domain on this question, we predicted some of the evil consequences that are now occurring. Scottish Rite Masonry, as an organized body, is not assuming in the slightest degree to molest or interfere with grand lodges of Symbolic Masonry, that we have been able to discover, any allegation to the contrary notwithstanding; and now we think it is time for all meddlesome grand lodges to call a halt, as we will now do in our comments on this subject.

We have not said, nor do we understand him to intimate that we have said that Scottish Rite Masonry, as an organized body is assuming to interfere with grand lodges (although it has interfered with Symbolic Masonry, choking out the Masonry of the Ancient Charges wherever it could), but we have said that current events pointed to a conspiracy among some parties high in the Scottish Rite to lay their cuckoo eggs in the grand lodge nests, and what some of the events are which to our mind point that way we have pointed out, this year notably in our review of Maine; and we may add that one of the strongest pointers in that direction is the rarity of finding among members of the reviewers' guild members of the rite who will talk in such temperate and judicial spirit, and yet so freely, as he has done in the foregoing, and also in the following from his review of Ohio:

A great portion of the address is taken up in references to the troublesome Cerneau question. The situation in Ohio growing out of this question must be deeply regretted by every Mason who has the good of the fraternity at heart. We have watched with alarming interest the growth of the present difficulties in that jurisdiction, and have believed, and still believe, that the grand lodge acted upon a mistaken policy in assuming to take any official notice of or to decide upon questions of legitimacy or internal differences existing between Scottish rite bodies. But as we have in effect before stated, we utterly condemn all attempts at rebellion against grand lodge authority pronounced by its sovereign act in council assembled, nor can any resort to civil courts of law by aggrieved Masons under any circumstances be tolerated to settle Masonic disputes, to concede this would be the death knell to organized Freemasonry. If Masonic laws enacted through mistaken policy, or by an assumption of inherent right that does not exist, are oppressive and wrong, or which shall prove to be ruinous in their nature and results, there is a legal and proper Masonic channel through which they may be corrected, although the injury be severely felt for the time being.

You can count all such on the fingers of one hand and have digits to

spare: REED, FELLOWS, INNES—there may be others who *feel* the same way, but if so they hesitate to incur the frowns of the imperial dignitaries. It is refreshing to find those who like Bro. REED dare to call the intervention business a “craze,” even though the basis of his opposition to it, as disclosed in the following, differs from ours:

But the “Cerneau” Scottish Rite craze which has crept into the legislative precincts of several of our grand lodge jurisdictions is one of serious moment and alarm. We say *craze* because we believe that no *official* notice should ever have been taken of it by any symbolic grand lodge, and that it, in most cases at least, has been forced upon the attention of grand lodges as a result from hasty and ill advised judgment respecting the power of a grand lodge to legislate upon questions affecting any rite beyond that of which it, at least, is a part.

He goes on to say that as an individual, and as a Scottish Rite Mason, he protests against and condemns any attempted introduction of the Cerneau organization within the jurisdiction of Washington, or within any jurisdiction wherein a regular and lawful grand body of the rite exists. With this we have no quarrel save for the fact that it is said in a grand lodge report, and even that we are disinclined to criticise because it comes in rather as an object lesson to enforce the necessity of keeping the things that are Cæsar’s wholly within his own domain.

WISCONSIN, 1892.

48TH ANNUAL.

MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 14.

The representative of Illinois, Grand Secretary JOHN W. LAFLIN, was at his posts.

The grand master (N. M. LITTLEJOHN) announced the death of HOMER S. GOSS, past senior grand warden, at fifty-four, and refers to the dead of other jurisdictions, among them NORMAN T. GASSETTE, of Illinois. He submitted nine decisions, all of which were deservedly approved. He decided that the general agent of a brewing company, handling its product, was barred from petitioning under the resolutions of the grand lodge which apply to persons engaged in selling intoxicating beverages, the same as though he kept a saloon; that jurisdictional limitations do not apply to petitioners for affiliation; and that as the anti-liquor traffic resolutions do not apply to

those already members, a Mason may conduct a saloon and remain a member of his lodge. He adds:

The answers here given to the foregoing questions are confined to the legal effect of the resolutions of 1889, and do not embrace those broader questions of duty and obligation to maintain unimpaired the reputation and the principles of our Order. It is, perhaps, possible in some countries, and in some communities of our country, to so conduct the business of selling liquor to be used as a beverage as to not offend public sentiment, and to not bring discredit upon those engaged in it. But to conduct a saloon as very many are conducted at the present day, or to establish a saloon in a community where public sentiment is strongly opposed to it, does bring discredit and odium upon those engaged therein, and if members of our Order, they may be very justly charged with conduct unbecoming a Mason. When the conduct of an individual member tends to bring Masonry into disrepute, or to injure the Order, such conduct is un-Masonic, and should not be allowed to remain unnoticed. But as the grand lodge cannot by a general rule that would be equitable in all cases circumscribe within definite bounds the conduct and practices of all members, it must be left primarily with the subordinate lodges to determine, in the light of all the surrounding circumstances, whether any brother by his conduct is, or is not, bringing reproach and injury to our institution. The resolutions of 1889 certainly do not excuse any subordinate lodge from due vigilance in keeping its members within the lines of Masonic conduct.

The eighth decision would not pass muster in all jurisdictions; we are glad that it does in Wisconsin:

Our lodge, by vote, donated ten dollars of their funds for the relief of a destitute widow of our place whose husband, while living, was not a Mason. Some of our members afterwards complained that such action by the lodge was wrong and unconstitutional.

Question. Was it right and legal for the lodge to use their funds for such purpose?

Answer. The action of your lodge was not only right and constitutional but it was also commendable. "To do good and to distribute" is a cardinal christian virtue. Any pathway pointed out to us by that Great Light which rests upon the altar of every Masonic Lodge and which we accept as our rule and guide cannot be unmasonic, or counter to the teachings of our Order. That "Book of the Law" teaches us that "pure and undefiled religion is this, to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from (the sins of) the world." It also gives us the comforting assurance that "Blessed is the man that provideth for the sick and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble." That beautiful charge sometimes used in closing the Lodge, after admonishing us of the duties we owe each other as brethren, goes on to say: "These generous principles are to extend further. Every human being has a claim upon your kind offices. Do good unto all."

All honor to your lodge for having demonstrated that Masonic charity is neither narrow nor sectarian in its benefactions.

There is no smack of grand orientism about the following:

A brother against whom charges had been preferred and whose trial

was pending in his lodge was charged in one of the specifications with "having threatened to prevent Master Masons, members of his lodge, from taking the higher degrees in Masonry."

The accused was also a member of the chapter and the commandery, and he, by letter, appealed to the M. E. G. H. Priest of the grand chapter claiming that the charge in the specification quoted, if a Masonic offense, was one of which the chapter had jurisdiction and not the lodge. The M. E. G. High Priest sustained this claim, holding that the lodge had no jurisdiction; that, if an offense at all, it was one that did not affect the lodge; that the Master Masons of the lodge had received all that the lodge could confer; and that should the lodge render a verdict upon such a charge it would be of no effect. The M. E. G. High Priest forwarded to me his decision in the matter and asked me to concur therein and have the trial discontinued, that there might be no conflict between the grand chapter and the grand lodge on the question of jurisdiction. I declined to concur in his opinion for the following reasons.

First. The offense, if true as charged in the specification referred to, clearly shows unmasonic conduct on part of the accused, in that he has evinced towards his fellow members of the lodge an unfraternal and vindictive spirit. He has announced a determination to do them an injury, and to "supplant them in their lawful undertakings," and the lodge has an unquestionable right to inquire into such charges.

Second. There is not, by the ancient Landmarks, the constitution and edicts of the grand lodge, or any other recognized Masonic authority, any right or power conferred upon the Grand Master to discontinue or interfere with a trial in a subordinate lodge when legally conducted upon formal charges and specifications.

Third. There can be no conflict between the grand lodge and the grand chapter or any other order of so-called higher degrees on the question of jurisdiction, for the grand lodge as an organization does not recognize any higher Masonic order, and has no knowledge of any Masonic degrees beyond that of Master Mason.

The committee on dispensations found themselves confronted with a condition, and a perplexing one:

With reference to Bloomington Lodge, U. D., your committee are, all and each individual member, divided in their own minds. The petition for dispensation was sanctioned by Patch Grove Lodge, No. 216, by a vote of seventeen to five; but of the seventeen votes, thirteen were cast by the petitioners for the new lodge. * * * * There is no question but that Bloomington could sustain a vigorous lodge, but it seems equally certain that Patch Grove would be seriously crippled. Your committee are divided upon the question of granting a charter under the circumstances. They therefore recommend that the dispensation be continued for one year in the hope that time will heal differences and demonstrate that both lodges can be sustained.

That time works wonders we once heard illustrated to a knot of friends by a distinguished orator: "Did you ever try the experiment of letting your mail lie for a week to see how much of it would answer itself? You'd be surprised."

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges and continued one under dispensation; killed pending amendments designed to limit the representation of lodges to masters and their proxies, and to make the grand master and deputy grand master ineligible for re-election to the next succeeding term; adopted a design for past grand master's jewel, ordered the grand secretary to procure them for such past grand masters as have not already received a jewel, and subsequently ordered one for the retiring grand master; sent the matter of a claim of a Wisconsin lodge against a member of an Illinois lodge to the grand master for investigation; found that elections do not always elect when the grand master ruled as well taken the point raised that the brother who had received a majority of votes cast for deputy grand master, being the present master of his lodge, was ineligible to either the office of grand or deputy grand master; saved time by pursuing the plan of proceeding with business during the counting of the ballots, followed in the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the last twenty-five years or more; homologated the eloquent sentiments of the grand master's address of last year respecting the abolition of war, but concluded to restrict its efforts towards the federation of humanity to the old and time-honored method of reflecting sympathy for all movements calculated to promote the turning of spears into pruning-hooks, leaving more radical measures in that behalf to the profanes; permitted a proposition to take membership in the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada to die of hope deferred; went into the wholesale and doubtfully legal business of instructing the tellers to cast the vote of the grand lodge for certain persons named for grand officers, which action is injudiciously made a matter of record; demonstrated that not only might a horse be led to water but made to drink, by compelling the committee on dispensations to report in favor of granting a charter to a new lodge against their protesting judgment; listened to an extemporaneous address of an hour and fifteen minutes by Rev. C. H. FRASER, whose effort is most highly spoken of; and issued a warning against clandestine Masons from Ohio.

FRED RING, of LaCrosse, was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 70) is again from the graceful and discriminating pen of Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR. Illinois for 1891 is pleasantly summarized.

WYOMING, 1891.

17TH ANNUAL.

RAWLINS.

DECEMBER 1.

WILLIAM DALEY, the representative of Illinois, was present and took an active hand in the proceedings.

From the address of the grand master (EMILE A. ABRY) it appears that the necrology of the year included no member of the grand lodge. He had visited quite a number of the lodges, and had evidently been a zealous and faithful officer. He submitted eight decisions, all of which were approved. No. 1 is as follows:

Application from Evanston Lodge to admit a Mason holding a dimit from a lodge in Ontario, Canada.

I decided this could not be done, on the ground that it would be in conflict with, and in opposition to, a standing resolution of this grand lodge, adopted October, 1876.

Correctly or otherwise the grand master evidently connected the brother with the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario. Of course most of the lodges in Ontario are under the Grand Lodge of Canada, and legitimate. He also decided that a man with only one eye is eligible for the degrees, and that lodges could not be permitted to make clergymen Masons without fee, and in response to the question of the senior warden and acting master of a lodge whether he could resign the wardenship and a new election be held for master, informed him that he could do nothing to interfere with the right of succession residing in the junior warden.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; warned the brethren against clandestine Masons from Ohio; legislated to require unanimity for waiver of jurisdiction after rejection; refused to modify its laws respecting the liquor traffic; agreed to hold its next annual at Douglas; and adopted the following relative to the proposed congress:

That we believe the object a good one; that the date, viz., the second Monday in August, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., as suggested by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, be approved, and that the grand master be authorized to appoint six delegates from this jurisdiction to represent the Grand Lodge of Wyoming at said Fraternal Congress.

PERRY L. SMITH, of Rawlins, was elected grand master; WM. L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 66) is again from the spirited pen of Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL, who is properly a little proud of his name if it is long and hard to spell, and he gives due and timely notice that he objects to having it split in the middle as one brother of the guild has done in

his list of grand secretaries, supplemented by some details about the capitals that leave no excuse for spellers to go wrong. We tremble for some reviewer of the year—we don't remember who, now—who turned him out as KING KENDALL! That he can be patient under great provocation is only to say that he is a good Mason, but to make him the very head of a royal family savors too much of the effete past—of which he will have none, or h-a-r-dly any,—not to make us tremble for his equanimity.

In his "Conclusion" he instances a few regulations that might be generally adopted with great general advantage, and points out some of the obstacles to the realization of his dream:

1. Resignation of officers. 2. Allowing them to dimit. 3. Allowing Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts to dimit. 4. Allowing them to affiliate. 5. Grant of more power to Lodges U. D. 6. Uniform legislation in regard to non-affiliation and non-affiliates. 7. That a past master may open and close a lodge in the absence of the three principal officers—and others of the same character. We are aware that under our system of States rights it is hard work to accomplish anything, and expect to be met with the nonsensical cry of innovation and departure from the laws of the fathers, etc. The latter does not, and will not, deter this writer from advocating the adoption of laws making provision for each of the foregoing, at least until an argument backed by common sense is advanced, showing that such laws would be of disadvantage to any brother, lodge, grand lodge, principle of Masonry and to the institution itself. Brethren, don't try to ring in landmarks on this, for they have nothing whatever to do with either, and you will get left in attempting to tamper with the citation of such.

As he also says that "no member of the guild is, or can be, firmer in his stand in favor of the few recognized fundamental laws and essentials absolutely necessary for the success, future prosperity, and, as we believe, the perpetuity of Masonry than this writer," we infer that like Bro. DRUMMOND he would make a distinction between fundamental principles and landmarks.

He gives notice that all proceedings not reviewed never came to hand, which being true, there is a vacant space in the grand lodge library of Wyoming waiting for the Illinois proceedings of 1891.

IOWA, 1892.

49TH ANNUAL.

DUBUQUE.

JUNE 7.

The journal of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for this year occupies no less than 206 pages, and has for a frontispiece a portrait of Grand Master PHELPS.

on steel, whom the engraver has given a bright, strong face of Mephistophelean cast, the latter, like its uncertain age, probably a trick of JOHN SARTAIN'S burin, which abhors crow's-feet and makes the skin of greybeards and babies of the same age.

The representative of Illinois, J. C. DUNLAVY, was in his place as junior grand deacon.

The grand lodge was welcomed to Dubuque by the Rev. Bro. AMOS CRUM, who not only handed over the keys of the city gates, but informed their guests that they had taken out the keys of their private possessions and thrown them in the well, expecting the visitors to enter and take possession of the whole establishment. But the speaker could touch the profounder as well as the lighter keys, and in closing he invoked the unison of the spirit and hoped that the Divine Architect might so breathe on them all that their hours together might become Pentecostal.

But there is not great danger of a tidal wave of harmony when the real or fancied necessities of the Holy Empire stand in the way, and the address of the grand master (RALPH G. PHELPS) soon developed the fact that if he had ever been afflicted with a consuming desire for that sort of harmony in the jurisdiction which rests upon an undisturbed enjoyment by the Craftsmen of their rights under the equal guarantees of the organic law, it had been subordinated to his sense of obligation to preserve at all hazards the legislation had in the interest of a system foreign to those guarantees, and to whose influence manifested in grateful return for his strong help in securing that legislation, he owed his present elevation. Under the head of "*Cerneau Laws*" he says:

The difficulty which has more or less disturbed the peace and harmony of our jurisdiction during several years past has nearly disappeared. I have recognized that you have repeatedly expressed your opinion against membership in the *Cerneau* rite, and with increasing unanimity, and have ever made it my especial duty to look to its enforcement. In obedience to this law I issued, preceding the last annual election, an edict (a copy of which is attached) directing the lodges to exclude from office all violators of this law. So far as I know not a single master of a lodge in this jurisdiction belongs to that order. Inquiries with regard to it are seldom, the persecution of those belonging to it none whatever, the withdrawals from it frequent and constantly increasing. From some of the lodges where it was strongest comes the report that it has been abandoned, or nearly so, and by another year I predict that it will have wholly ceased to be an element of discord, or even to exist among us. Your own united support, and the wise and energetic action of Grand Master Gamble, have more than any other measure contributed to this happy result.

In the face of this he still keeps up the pretence which served his predecessor so well and which so far has served him—but whose further efficiency he probably begins to doubt by this time—that the party in the grand lodge

who believe that that body should be kept free from entangling and discord-producing alliances with high rites is a *Cerneau* faction. He brings all the ingenuity of a mind skillful in, and a style of writing singularly adapted to, the use of inuendo and implication in the place of argument, to the effort to set the leader of the party of non-intervention, Past Grand Master JOHN SCOTT, before the Masons of Iowa and of the world as an agent of the *Cerneaus*, seeking the repeal of the laws against *Cerneauism* *because* they are against that faction, instead of what he knows to be the fact, that he seeks their repeal because they are inimical to the interests, the peace, the integrity of Ancient Craft Masonry, that heritage from the fathers which the Grand Lodge of Iowa and every other grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has received only upon the accepted condition that no Pretender should come in to share in its government or its administration. He does this in the face of the fact that Past Grand Master SCOTT is known to be affiliated with the anti-*Cerneau* faction of the Scotch Rite, and presumably holds the same opinion relative to its legality from a Scotch Rite standpoint as is held by the deputy of the Supreme Council of the rite for the Valley of Iowa, if he is not like him ready to sacrifice for that rite the Masonry that begot him and afterwards honored him with its highest gift.

This ingenuity of the grand master is brought even to the arrangement of his address and in the arrangement of the correspondence given out in the appendix, so as to convey the impression that the action of Past Grand Master SCOTT, properly within the lines of a conservative and prudent exercise of his lawful rights, is disobedience to law. In his address he sandwiches the "Ohio Difficulty" between his reference to the *Cerneau* laws from which we have quoted above, and the "Arrest of Jewel" wherein he refers to his action in arresting the Jewel of Bro. SCOTT as master of Nevada Lodge, No. 99; and in the correspondence referred to he has in like manner injected into an edict of warning against the rebellious brethren in Ohio the subject of Past Grand Master SCOTT's circular letter to the Craft, which we published in part last year, in order to convey the impression that his action, too, was rebellious and unlawful.

Under the head of "Arrest of Jewel," he says:

In August, 1891, John Scott, Worshipful Master of Nevada Lodge, No. 99, issued to the craft a printed circular, and on the 25th day of September published an article in the *Story County Watchman*, a secular political newspaper of the town of Nevada. On the 12th day of October, 1891, I arrested his jewel. For the purpose of bringing the whole matter fully before you, I attach the circular, articles, and correspondence, thus enabling you to judge of the character of this transaction. I should also add that previous and since the time of the arrest he has conducted an Iowa Masonic department in an Ohio paper, which he offers to send free of charge to any furnishing names, and which the proprietor of the paper calls attention to by disclaiming any responsibility for the statements made therein. Those articles ex-

plain and seek to justify his conduct. The various articles, letters, and circular, published and otherwise, is a statement of the whole case.

From this I deduce the following, among other reasons, why the arrest should have been made and the jewel not returned:

He was disobedient to the direct commands of this grand body and its officers. He says he was here denied the right to make a personal explanation, and in violation of that ruling and order he proceeds to make his statement to the members of that grand lodge, which turns out to be no personal explanation at all, but an argument which he wished to make at that time upon a question not then before the grand body. The laws of the lodge and the grand lodge, from time immemorial, is fairly expressed by—

“SECTION 251. DEBATE—HOW CLOSED. In grand lodge, at the will and pleasure of the grand master; and in subordinate lodge, that of the master.”

This is not a parliamentary body, nor a political body, but a Masonic body, governed by its own laws and customs. Whenever a master of a lodge in his own good judgment thinks that debate should cease, he has the right, and it is his duty, to so declare, and it is not in accord with Masonic theory or practice, when he has so decided, for the brother who considers himself aggrieved to go into the newspapers and call the master a tyrant, a brute, arbitrary, illegal, contemptuous, haughty, false, and other epithets known to a political fight.

He attempted to usurp and exercise an authority not his.

I have already shown that he proceeded to do what he declares the grand body and its officers deprived him of the opportunity of doing, thus placing himself above its authority; but he has attempted to make himself the center of an authority in this grand jurisdiction he has not been called upon to exercise, and does not possess. He sends a circular to all members of the grand lodge asking all who wish to rebuke the wrongful scenes he describes to direct their words to him—John Scott, Worshipful Master of Nevada Lodge, No. 99, Nevada, Iowa. Later he publishes a call or address, beginning as follows:

“HALL OF NEVADA LODGE, No. 99, A. F. & A. M. }
“NEVADA, IOWA, September, 1891. } ”

“The responses to my circular-letter to the members of the grand lodge of 1891 have been numerous and highly satisfactory. Many of them discuss other abuses and wrongs than those of which I complain. I have not time to acknowledge all of these sympathetic greetings individually, but in the name of the Ancient Craft, as well as for lodge No. 99, I extend thanks.”

He concludes with the statement that “any expression of sympathy in this good work will be greatly appreciated, and be considered strictly confidential. John Scott, Worshipful Master, No. 99.”

I know of nothing further that he could do to assume a control not his, unless he actually formed an independent grand lodge and refused longer to recognize our own.

The method employed by him is contrary to the principles, customs, and teachings of the order. He desires to reverse the laws of this grand lodge on the subject of Cerneauism, and also wishes to change the officers in this grand lodge and place others more satisfactory to him in their place. This

he proceeds to accomplish by a series of newspaper articles arranged and expressed after the manner of a political campaign. If it be un-Masonic to argue with the world at large on the merits of the order, its goodness and desirability, or even to recommend it to a profane, and urge such a one to join it, much more is it un-Masonic to denounce its assemblies and its officers, its laws and its customs, in the secular press in the name and over the title of the highest officer of the lodge, as if somehow an appeal was to be permitted from our body to the public, and through the public partisan press. If Masonry is to be reformed, and it needs reformation, it is to be raised from within; but in the manner attempted in this case it can not be raised. The grand lodge is the exemplar of the lodge, and if his conduct be legal and commendable, then shall it follow that each brother in this jurisdiction who is defeated in any wish in his lodge may turn to the political newspaper of his town and there present and argue his case, and heap upon his opponent and the master of the lodge such abuse and libel as he may think will wound the deepest and bring most clearly before the world the discord and disgrace of the order, instead of endeavoring by temperate appeals to reason, and justice, and law within the lodge itself to accomplish his object. May the day be far distant when our methods shall be changed to those of a political party conducting a campaign. When those means prevail her halls will be deserted, for they will no longer be the halls of Masonry, but he who can use most abusive charges in the loudest voice and ridicule a brother with the cruelest libel will then bear sway. This ought not to be. In addition to its other attributes, Masonry is a secret order, and the liberty and license of a public press is not essential to the liberty of Masons in their lodge. It is likewise a voluntary order, and if its own courts, in its own legal way, will not afford true protection, he can protect himself by withdrawing.

The manner in which he has conducted this dispute is in violation of the whole spirit and teachings of the order from the ancient constitutions to the present moment. They are filled with the precepts of obedience, of respect for law and those in authority, of courtesy, of fraternal assistance, of reminding a brother of his faults in the kindest manner, of avoiding all contention but that noble contention, of keeping our affairs in our own lodges and there dealing with them under our form of law. These forms of law provide for trials, for appeals, for official change.

His first address to the members of the grand lodge charged the grand master and the grand lodge committees with the most corrupt conduct, and are filled with epithets of the most violent character. In his first published article he commends the sentiment that "nine-tenths of those who attend grand lodge expect to vote as they are told," and not one in ten understand the true inwardness of the questions before them; and as if this were not explicit enough, stating afterwards that ninety-nine in each hundred of the members are in this darkened condition, thus leaving only four others with himself as fit to cast an independent and intelligent vote in all this grand body.

The paper he commends, indorses, and circulates asks that in Pennsylvania and Iowa lodges be chartered by the new Grand Lodge in Ohio, which is in rebellion there and which we do not recognize, and commends that illegal body to the world, and denounces the grand masters of Pennsylvania, of Ohio, and of Iowa as traitors to Masonry.

In his own grievance he declares that his lodge was denied representation in the last grand lodge, but fails to state that it was present by legal representative or cast its vote, when such was the case. He claims that No.

99 was deprived of its rights, of which one is that its representative may draw mileage and per diem, and yet conceals the fact that the representative of that lodge drew its full allotted share, answering that lodge No. 99 ordered the money wrongfully withheld to be paid from its own treasury.

He knows it to be contrary to the spirit of Masonry to electioneer for office and conduct the election by prepared and printed ballots for a particular candidate, for it has been condemned by this grand lodge. Much more, then, is it a violation of the spirit and the principles of true Masonry to advertise that all those shall meet together and organize some plan by which this session of the grand lodge can be manipulated and controlled as he wishes, and yet this is the method proposed in a late number of his paper.

As if words were not a sufficient violation of our teachings, and could not sufficiently express his bitterness, he has from month to month circulated caricatures of his brethren, after the manner of the most illegal of the partisan press, even to the picturing of himself clothed as a Mason, with the emblem of innocence and fraternal love, yet in the gigantic proportions of Gulliver standing with his foot upon the fallen body of a brother who for forty years he has pretended to count as his friend, has been his host, his guest, and shared his hospitality—one who is now bowed down with many years, all spent in the service of Masonry.

I say all these things, and many more here unmentioned, are un-Masonic and unfraternal, and unworthy of one who has held the highest office you can bestow, and after years of absence comes back now with the avowed purpose of bringing into our body this new and hitherto unheard-of method of reformation which he miscalls Ancient Craft Masonry, but which is really made to procure a repeal of our law against the *Cerneaus*.

It is now to be presented to you for your approval or disapproval, and either to be condemned or extended and commended to the practice of our fraternal lodges.

For these reasons I arrested the jewel of the Worshipful Master of Nevada Lodge, No. 99, and advise that it be not returned.

At the conclusion of his address the grand master gave another illustration of his ingenuity, if not of his ingenuousness, by announcing, according to the record, that—

Under the law, the address would be referred to the committee on "Grand Master's Address," *except* so much as related to the "petition of John Mitchell for reinstatement," under the title "*Cerneau Laws*."

And the matter of "John Scott, deposed Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 99, under the title of "Arrest of Jewel," which subjects would be referred to the committee on "Appeals and Grievances."

At the conclusion of the grand officers' reports, "JOHN SCOTT, deposed worshipful master of Lodge No. 99,"—whom the grand secretary fraternally deprives of his appellation of brother as well as of his proper title—read the following petition for a review of the grand master's acts, which by order of that officer was sent to the committee on appeals and grievances, no attention being paid to the point raised in its concluding sentence:

"PETITION FOR REVIEW.

"IN THE MATTER OF ARREST OF JEWEL
OF THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER OF
NEVADA LODGE, No. 99.

} "*Petition of John Scott,
deposed Master of
Said Lodge.*

"*To the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons:*

"Your petitioner humbly represents that he comes before you under the right guaranteed to him by section 218 of the Masonic Code of Iowa, and asks for a review of certain acts of the M.: W.: the grand master in the arrest of the jewel of your petitioner, as W.: M.: of Lodge No. 99, and that the same may be heard upon its merits, and Masonic justice attained. To this end he states the particulars of his grievance as follows:

Your petitioner was duly elected and installed as master of said lodge No. 99, for the year 1891. He was received and acknowledged as such by the brethren of said lodge from the month of January to the month of October of said year.

"On the 6th day of said month of October your petitioner received by mail a letter from the M.: W.: R. G. Phelps, grand master of Masons in Iowa, of which the following is the closing paragraph:

" 'Your official course is suspended as Worshipful Master of Nevada Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M. Your jewel is hereby arrested and you are hereby directed * * to discontinue all further exercise of the duties of your office as such master, over your lodge.'

"The other numerous and lengthy paragraphs may be referred to as not containing any charge that your petitioner had been guilty of 'such conduct as would bring reproach upon the office of the craft, or the violation of the vows of his office.' But said letter contained various unwarranted inferences and conclusions as to facts that should have been within the knowledge of the grand master, and without such knowledge should not have been sent 'to the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and brethren of all lodges A. F. & A. M. in Iowa,' with the further order that the same be 'read audibly in open lodge for the information of the brethren.'

"[In referring to the several more or less important errors and conclusions as to facts which are found in said letter of arrest, and in the grand master's address to the grand lodge, such reference is not made in the wish that any one will infer a willful intention on the part of the grand master to pervert the facts. Your petitioner states them simply as essential to a proper knowledge of the merits of a controversy that is not entitled to such consideration as has been given it by the grand master; nor is it worthy of that serious attention of the grand lodge which seems to have been forced upon it, except in the interest of absolute justice.]

"Among the said unwarranted conclusions and charges made in said letter and address are these: That your petitioner 'proceeded to exercise custody and control over Iowa Lodges of Masonry,' and claimed preeminence for Lodge No. 99 over other lodges, and that your petitioner tried to make said lodge 'the seat of authority' and your petitioner 'the head of Masonry in Iowa.' Also that your petitioner accused the grand lodge of Iowa with tolerating things brutal, illegal, arbitrary, haughty and offensive. Also, that your petitioner sought sympathy for his lodge by wrongfully con-

cealing the truth. And your petitioner avers that none of these conclusions and charges are sustained by the evidence to which the grand master refers.

"The grand master states in his letter to the lodges that your petitioner's name was not passed by the committee on credentials; and in his address that he arrested the jewel of your petitioner on the 12th day of October, 1891; also that, and as a reason for said arrest, your petitioner 'conducted an Iowa Masonic Department in an Ohio paper' *previous to said arrest*; also, that your petitioner was disobedient to the direct commands of this grand body; also, that your petitioner commends a sentiment alleged to have been expressed by another to the effect that many members of this grand lodge of 1891 were ignorant and not entitled to respect,—said alleged statement being garbled by the grand master, and its meaning perverted for an improper purpose; also, that your petitioner approves illegal bodies and disloyal acts among Masons. Your petitioner avers that none of these statements are true in fact; that they are assertions not sustained nor warranted by evidence; and that they are well known not to be entitled to currency among honorable men.

"The matters alleged by the grand master in relation to the position of lodge No. 99 in the Grand Lodge of 1891 seem to have their origin in his failure to distinguish between a claim for the right to be represented, which was unintentionally not prevented, and the claim of 'the *absolute right to be enrolled*,' of which the lodge was defrauded by the arbitrary and illegal act of the then grand master. The statement that in this arbitrary and illegal act the late grand master 'was sustained by the grand lodge' is not alleged as a wrong to your petitioner, but as a slander upon the grand lodge.

"Your petitioner presents that animadversions upon 'political methods' are of questionable taste in a paper under the dignified title of 'Grand Master's Address,' but which is little else, so far as this case is concerned, than a 'stump speech.'

"The grand master presents for your consideration as a 'reason' for his act of arrest in October, 1891, your petitioner's relations with a Masonic journal, which commenced two months *after* said act of arrest! And as a farther 'reason,' an alleged item 'in a late number' of said journal!

"But as the climax of 'reasons' for arresting the jewel of your petitioner on the 3d day of October, 1891, is the grave allegation that in March, 1892, *another person*, in a distant State, without the knowledge of your petitioner, published an absurd cartoon!!

"Your petitioner submits as one of the particulars of his grievance, the illegal and unwarranted *publication* of said letter of arrest, and the order that it be read audibly in open lodge to all Masons in Iowa; and that the same was illegal and wrongful, and for the improper purpose of intimidating the loyal Masons of Iowa in those things in which they are not rightly subject to the dictation of the grand master.

"Your petitioner therefore presents that for the various reasons heretofore set out, said arrest of his jewel was illegal as to form and substance; was totally without cause in fact; was without any alleged sufficient cause; but was for other and unmasonic reasons; and was therefore void, null and of no effect, and should be so declared by the grand lodge.

"Your petitioner would further represent that the order of arrest, if it had any force or effect, must expire by limitation with the term of office for

which such arrest was made, to-wit: with the year 1891. At the regular election held in December of that year, by Nevada Lodge No. 99, your petitioner was regularly re-elected to the office of master of said Lodge, and is of right the master of said lodge for the year 1892; that said arrest did not extend to or include the term of office to which your petitioner was duly elected in December, 1891, to-wit: the term comprised in the year 1892; and that no order or pretended order of arrest has been made in relation to the term for 1892; and that by reason of said re-election, your petitioner was and is for said year 1892 the actual master of said lodge No. 99. Wherefore your petitioner prays the grand lodge to order and declare that your petitioner is the actual master of said lodge, and that he be respected accordingly.

"Your petitioner submits the various papers referred to by the grand master, and attached to his address, and also the complete files of the Masonic Journal referred to by him, and makes them part of this petition.

"Your petitioner asserts that he has not committed the several acts which are alleged to have been committed. Your petitioner asserts that if said allegations as to acts were true, the alleged acts do not constitute a Masonic offense; and your petitioner solemnly asserts and declares, though not charged with the same, that he is not guilty of 'such misconduct as would bring reproach upon the craft, nor of the violation of the vows of his office;' and asserts that he has ever held in veneration all rulers and patrons of Masonry whose edicts are consistent with the constitutions of the Order, and not subversive of the original plan, principles and groundwork of Masonry.

"Wherefore your petitioner prays that the said order of arrest of his jewel may be reviewed by the grand lodge, and that said order of arrest may be set aside. And that 'Masonic justice may be attained,' your petitioner alleges that the review of the order of arrest is a *review of the act of the grand master*, by the grand lodge, and that this petition cannot of right be passed upon by a committee selected by said grand master.

"Dutifully and fraternally submitted,

JOHN SCOTT,

"*Deposed Master of Lodge No. 99.*"

The present grand master in setting the pattern for reports on the grand master's address under the new code, said such a report should be "neither an echo nor the moaning of an adverse wind." *His* committee evidently had not forgotten the latter part of this, although they had forgotten that the subject of arrest of jewel had been referred to another committee, and they proceeded to report upon it as follows:

One of the events that come to us all occasionally, almost as a personal grievance, was forced upon the attention of the Masons of Iowa in the remarkable course pursued by our eminent brother, Past Grand Master Scott, since the last meeting of this grand lodge. The clear, fair, complete, and temperate statement of the whole matter by the Grand Master in his address, supported, as it is, by the documentary evidence accompanying it, leaves little to be added by your committee. Brother Scott, who has been so eminent and popular as a Mason as well as in civil and military life, has, by his misguided conduct, done a great wrong to himself and injustice to this grand lodge and to his brethren. The course pursued by the grand master in arresting his jewel as worshipful master of his lodge, and depriving him of the honor and dignity of office, was clearly in the line of his official duty, and should receive the unanimous approval of this grand lodge.

It now rests with Brother Scott, as the offending party, to take the initiatory steps looking to a complete restoration of the harmony and fraternal relations so rudely and causelessly disturbed, and should he wisely travel in the direction where duty points the way, guided by the true spirit of Masonry, he knows as well as any one can know that he will make no vain appeal to those among whom he has so long and faithfully served, and over whom he has presided.

The grand lodge of Iowa is greater than any of its members.

Its authority must be respected and its laws obeyed. It has no other banner than that waved by Masonry throughout the world, and which is everywhere the emblem of power, peace, good-will, and charity.

Its province is to build up and maintain; not to tear down and destroy. It cannot permit any of its members to seek to destroy its organization or breed dissensions in its ranks without exercising its powers of discipline. Individual Masons may entertain feelings of hostility and malice, or seek through motives of ambition to subserve personal interests, but the great heart of Masonry, as it exists in its organized capacity, is incapable of harboring feelings of animosity toward any of its members, and finds its greatest pleasure and wins its grandest triumphs in bringing back the erring and cementing all its votaries in the bands of brotherly love and affection.

To call one who having been summarily deprived of his rights and who for protesting against this and the invasion of the rights of his lodge without the pretense of other law than the arbitrary will of the grand master, is subjected to further outrage, an "offending party," is, if not "an echo," surely not "the moaning of an adverse wind." The zephyr was, however, excepted from action when the report from which it breathed was adopted, and referred to the committee on appeals and grievances. What sort of a cyclone of echoes had been prepared by the latter committee the world may never know, as when the committee made its final report—after a vote had been had on the intervention legislation, on the heels of a strongly sustaining report by Past Grand Master GAMBLE and the other members of the jurisprudence committee, and it had been saved from repeal by a majority of only 19 in a total of 1,105 votes—it was silent on the subject, and the following, offered by the chairman of the committee on address, was adopted:

Resolved, That the petition of Brother John Scott, which has heretofore been referred (first day, page 10) to the committee on appeals and grievances, be hereby recalled from said committee without any report thereon, and be referred to a special committee of three, to be appointed by the grand master, with instructions to report thereon at the next annual communication of this grand lodge.

From its source, this proposition may be assumed to reflect the grand master's wishes at that hour. We do not find that the committee to help him let go was announced. Meanwhile we find by reference to the report of the committee on credentials that although Bro. SCOTT had again been elected master of Nevada Lodge, No. 99, after the term had expired during which the arrest of jewel was made, the lodge was represented by the senior warden.

The grand master has some well considered remarks as to the disastrous effects of permitting unpaid dues to accumulate, and truly says that many lodges can trace their first steps towards failure to this cause; but we do not put in that category the remark that there are quite a number of lodges who annually draw more in mileage and per diem than they contribute in dues. That is precisely what the mileage system is instituted for, to enable the distant and weak lodges to be represented, which they could not be if each lodge individually were to bear the expenses of its representative. The system is entirely equitable. Each member in the jurisdiction pays his seventy-five cents whether he is one of fifteen composing a weak lodge or one of two hundred composing a strong one, and it does not seem to us fraternal that the representatives of the smaller lodges when they come up to the annual family reunion should be subjected to the flings and shrugs designed to remind them that they are "poor relations"

The grand master takes up the subject of Masonic Homes at some length, with an apparent leaning towards the ultimate establishment of one in Iowa; the grand lodge, however, concurred in the report of the committee on address, who say with much force:

Under our present system we have a small fund under the control of our grand lodge committee on charity for cases of emergency, while occasionally the grand lodge itself makes appropriations for specific charitable purposes. The work, however, is principally done through our subordinate lodges in providing for cases within their own jurisdiction. This method of granting relief has received the endorsement of the grand lodge whenever the subject has come before it. It has many arguments in its favor. Each lodge can best inquire into and know what necessitous cases there are in its own jurisdiction. Relief can be granted in such a way as to accomplish the most good, and with the most tender regard to the feelings of the recipients.

It requires the breaking up of no home associations or severing of domesticities; every dollar contributed is devoted to the purposes of relief, and none to the erection of buildings, transportation, or expense of maintaining a public institution. It avoids the designation of a class as the recipients of charitable relief. It enables many to receive a small amount of relief which, added to their own exertions, brings comfort and happiness which they would not receive were they required to become inmates of a public institution. It is believed by many, we think a large majority, of Masons in Iowa that greater good can be done with less money in this way than in any other, and with greater regard to that feeling of confidence and brotherly love Masons repose in each other. We confess to a strong belief in this as the true method for the exercise of practical Masonic charity.

Referring to the Kentucky call for a Masonic congress he says—and in so doing probably reflects the feeling of every other American jurisdiction—that if it is intended to form a supreme grand lodge, he believes Iowa is and should be opposed to it; if it is for the purpose of fellowship, then he believes such gathering can do no harm, and closes by saying:

Even if the grand lodge of Illinois should hold a session for the hospit-

able entertainment of the Masons gathered there from the ends of the earth, then Iowa should be represented. While I advise that we should select delegates, I yet suggest that they be directed to withdraw, as did our representatives in 1859, should there be any attempt to organize a supreme Masonic body.

The grand lodge concurred with the committee on address who take ground against the existence of any supreme supervisory body, but say:

If during the Columbian exposition representative Masons from all nations shall meet for the exchange of fraternal greetings, we should hope to see Iowa largely represented by as many as could conveniently embrace the opportunity, but that no one should be there clothed with the slightest delegated power or authority to represent the grand lodge of Iowa. Let us maintain our independence. Let us, in accordance with immemorial usage, extend and exchange fraternal greetings, but let us withhold our consent to any innovations upon that legislative policy that has made ours the oldest, the strongest, and most honored of fraternal organizations the world has ever known.

He calls the roll of the past grand masters who had died during the year (happily none in Iowa), among them HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, past grand master of Illinois, who died in Kansas, Dec. 31, 1891, "aged 91 years." We think there is an error here of ten years. The grand secretary (Bro. PARVIN) pays a high tribute to his memory.

The grand secretary also presents sketches of other distinguished dead, closing with a two-page notice of the Rev. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, D. D., "The Apostle of Anti-Masonry," including an incident in which the grand secretary played a part—a silent part!—which proves that fifty years ago he possessed the same lamb-like disposition as in later years.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and continued one dispensation; received with formal welcome Past Grand Master JOSEPH CHAPMAN, now a resident of Ohio, long the honored representative of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and still honored by Illinois Masons although the official relation no longer exists; and voted to meet in Davenport in 1893.

RALPH GURLEY PHELPS, of Atlantic, grand master; THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 151) is as usual from the hand of Past Grand Master THEODORE S. PARVIN, grand secretary, and closes with sketches of Grand Master PHELPS, and Bro. EVAN EVANS, the leading spirit in the organization of the first Masonic lodge at Burlington.

Illinois is included in Bro. PARVIN'S review. He agrees with Past Grand Master CREGIER in the matters on which he reported, and compliments Bro. WARVELLE'S oration as an address worthy the occasion. Referring to the Illinois report on correspondence, he says:

While the grand lodge of Iowa had a right to expect fair and honorable treatment, the grand master, Gamble, could not have hoped for any other than such as given him by the reporter on correspondence, upon the principle illustrated in a little anecdote we remember to have read when a young man.

George D. Prentice, the famous editor of the *Louisville Journal*, was one of the most violent opponents of General Jackson and his administration of his day. His father-in-law, Joseph Benham, who had been a United States District Attorney and removed from office by General Jackson, editing at the time a Jacksonian paper, asked the question why the *Journal* editor was so constant in his opposition to General Jackson and his administration? The witty reply of Prentice was, "because he removed our father-in-law from office." Grand Master Gamble having exercised his high prerogative in the case of the reviewer, has met with the same opposition.

Having taken his own measure and embalmed it in print for the benefit of posterity, he continues:

We have carefully read his review of Iowa of this, as also the two preceding years, and have no occasion to change our opinion as expressed of his review two years ago; and his bitter warfare upon this grand lodge, and the efficient aid he has lent to those in open rebellion against our laws and authority, has removed him and his reviews from a position calling for further reply. He is, to all intents and purposes, Masonically dead to Iowa *legitimate Masonry*, whence we may apply to him these lines:

"Be to his virtues very kind,
And to his faults a little blind,"

and throw over him the broad mantle of charity for reviews which in future he will regret having written, and say of him, as we have heretofore said in speaking of his writings as a reviewer, that aside from the subject of "Cerneauism," to which he is so thoroughly wedded, his writings are worthy of the perusal of all Masonic readers, being a Mason whose writings upon general subjects command universal respect and carry with them great weight.

We might have wished that he could have consecrated his great abilities to the upholding of true and loyal Masonry and thereby materially aided in putting down, rather than fostering, the rebellion in this and other jurisdictions.

Which reminds *us* of a little anecdote:

During the height of the Anti-Masonic crusade a gentleman, not a Mason, happened to have business in Albany during the sitting of an Anti-Masonic convention, and stopped at a hotel filled with delegates of the rank and file class. Finally tiring of the ceaseless chatter about Masonry and its knaves and dupes, he picked up his grip and transferred himself to the other principal hotel. Just after arriving he met a friend who had seen him in the morning and knew where he was stopping. "Hello!" said his friend, "you here? I thought you were staying at the other hotel."

"Yes, I was; but I heard nothing but 'Masonry,' 'Masonry,' until I was disgusted and wearied beyond endurance, and I concluded to pull out."

"Well! you've played hob coming over here; why, this is the headquarters of SEWARD and WEED and all the heads of messes of the Anti-Masonic party."

"Yes—I know, but those blamed fools over there believe it!"

IRELAND, 1892.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland sends out only a single form of eight large octavo pages, but into them is crowded a vast deal of matter relative to the real business of that body, including the balance sheets of the grand treasurer and of the charity fund; a detailed account (without names) of its charitable grants; warrants issued during 1891 (seven), and one each re-issued, suspended, and "sent in"; list of lodges on the register, and collections from each, running from No. 1, at Cork, to No. 1014, at Ballycarry; a list of brethren expelled and suspended—only two of the former and three of the latter (!) and struck off the roll—140; a list of provincial grand lodges, grand masters and grand secretaries—thirteen in Ireland and two in Australasia; a list of grand representatives and grand officers.

The DUKE OF ABERCORN is grand master; ROBERT WILLIAM SHEKLETON, deputy (or working) grand master; the EARL OF BANDON, Cork, grand secretary. The deputy grand secretary, ARCHIBALD ST. GEORGE, and the assistant secretary, HENRY E. FLAVELLE, have their headquarters at Dublin, at the office of the grand lodge, Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth street.

MANITOBA, 1892.

17TH ANNUAL.

WINNIPEG.

JUNE 8.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN LESLIE, was in his place as grand junior warden.

The grand master (WM. G. BELL) announced the death of SAMUEL LAW-

RENCE BEDSON, past senior grand warden, at forty-nine, and Grand Steward HUGH NOBLE at forty-four, both men of sterling character.

Referring to the dead of other jurisdictions we were startled and pained beyond measure at his announcement that Bro. EDWARD MITCHELL, grand treasurer, and Bro. DAVID McLELLAN, past grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Canada, were dead, the former on the 22d of February and the latter on the 26th of March last. All the brethren of our grand lodge will recall their visit last October, and will be quite ready to endorse the remarks of Grand Master BELL:

The meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada will be robbed of half its pleasure when we know we are not to receive the kindly welcome and the warm hand-shake of these brethren. Those of us who have had the privilege of meeting them can appreciate what a loss the Grand Lodge of Canada has sustained by their death.

Surely the Reaper gathered in no more genial, companionable brethren during the year that has seen the departure of so many well-known Masons on this continent.

The grand master considered only three decisions of sufficient importance to report, all of which will pass muster, viz.:

1st. An applicant for the degrees of Freemasonry is not debarred through having lost the index finger of his right hand.

2nd. The committee on character having reported favorably, the W.M. if he considers it in the interest of his lodge, can defer the ballot one month.

3rd. That I could not convene a special communication of this grand lodge to lay one of four corner-stones of a church, the other three to be laid by church officials.

He recommended the appointment of delegates to the proposed Masonic congress at Chicago, the grand lodge concurred, and elected the following eight, empowering the grand master to fill vacancies:

M. W. Bros. William G. Bell, James A. Ovas, R. W. Bros. Charles N. Bell, David J. Goggin, Frederick L. Newman, Wm. G. Scott, V. W. Bros. John McDiarmid, and Thomas Robinson.

The address indicates a busy year for the grand master, but apart from matters already noted is chiefly of local interest.

The grand secretary (WM. G. SCOTT) is taking timely action respecting the early history of Masonry in Manitoba. He says:

With the view of procuring all the facts possible relating to the early history of Freemasonry in Manitoba, I have recently opened correspondence with the surviving members of the first lodge established in the Canadian Northwest, by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. Seven brethren still survive who were at one time members of that lodge, and I feel assured that these

brethren could instruct, surprise and delight the "modern Mason," by relating incidents connected with its history. I hope to be in a position to report considerable progress in this direction at our next annual communication. In this connection I desire to thank R. W. Bro. Thomas Montgomery, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, for his kindness in supplying me with all extracts from his records relating to old Northern Light Lodge.

As librarian he acknowledges the receipt of a bound volume of the Illinois proceedings for 1891.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; took action looking to the payment of representatives to grand lodge; ordered suitable testimonials to past grand masters THOMAS CLARK and JAMES A. OVAS; acknowledged the courtesy of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota in changing the time of its annual communication so as to facilitate an interchange of visits; conferred brevet rank upon several brethren suggested by the grand master, and decided to meet next year at Winnipeg, after having killed an amendment proposing Banff.

JOHN WILLIAM HENRY WILSON, of Portage La Prairie, was elected grand master; WILLIAM G. SCOTT, Winnipeg, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence. Why cannot Manitoba come into the circle?

In the matter of statistics we again avail ourselves of the elaborate tables compiled by Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, to whom our apologies are due for failure to give proper credit for a like use of his tables of last year:

| Grand Lodge. | Member-ship. | Raised. | Affiliated. | Restored. | Died. | Dimit- ted. | Sus- pended N. P. of Dues. | Suspend- ed and expelled | Net Gain. | Net loss |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Alabama | 10,448 | 944 | 516 | 223 | 194 | 537 | 267 | 33 | 652 | ..... |
| Arizona | 451 | 30 | 20 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 20 | 1 | 22 | ..... |
| Arkansas..... | 13,191 | 951 | 523 | 109 | 232 | 680 | 313 | 37 | 537 | ..... |
| California..... | 16,272 | 691 | 692 | 136 | 329 | 436 | 326 | 3 | 431 | ..... |
| Colorado..... | 5,719 | 480 | 347 | 23 | 64 | 165 | 140 | 11 | 470 | ..... |
| Connecticut..... | 15,641 | 628 | 98 | 41 | 278 | 102 | 144 | 6 | 237 | ..... |
| Delaware..... | 1,787 | 125 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 82 | ..... |
| Dis. of Columbia..... | 4,202 | 374 | 109 | 38 | 72 | 72 | 45 | ..... | 332 | ..... |
| Florida..... | 3,910 | 350 | 147 | 38 | 70 | 211 | 82 | 6 | 166 | ..... |
| Georgia..... | 14,703 | 1,179 | 500 | ..... | 329 | 811 | 215 | ..... | 1,253 | ..... |
| Idaho..... | 825 | 43 | 24 | 2 | 15 | 33 | 9 | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Illinois..... | 43,930 | 2,715 | 1,063 | 324 | 610 | 1,227 | 734 | 23 | 1,549 | ..... |
| Indiana..... | 24,776 | 1,350 | 623 | 247 | 343 | 732 | 453 | 43 | 874 | ..... |
| Indian Territory..... | 1,570 | 142 | 133 | 59 | 12 | 148 | 26 | 1 | 147 | ..... |
| Iowa..... | 22,525 | 1,179 | 598 | 203 | 259 | 1,238 | 388 | 33 | 62 | ..... |
| Kansas..... | 18,426 | 1,239 | 612 | 88 | 164 | 924 | 363 | 25 | 337 | ..... |
| Kentucky..... | 16,465 | 1,364 | 458 | 329 | 273 | 771 | 663 | 15 | 429 | ..... |
| Louisiana..... | 4,590 | 252 | 133 | 60 | 110 | 159 | 69 | 2 | 105 | ..... |
| Maine..... | 20,968 | 858 | 129 | 75 | 302 | 251 | 218 | 3 | 288 | ..... |
| Maryland..... | 5,868 | 389 | 73 | 32 | 96 | 122 | 75 | 4 | 187 | ..... |
| Massachusetts..... | 31,786 | 1,683 | 289 | 81 | 431 | 454 | 244 | 1 | 906 | ..... |
| Michigan..... | 33,098 | 2,096 | 592 | 114 | 433 | 769 | 513 | 13 | 1,074 | ..... |
| Minnesota..... | 12,830 | 922 | 297 | 50 | 131 | 430 | 182 | 6 | 521 | ..... |
| Mississippi..... | *8,390 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri..... | 28,816 | 1,692 | 1,044 | 257 | 386 | 1,061 | 484 | 70 | 992 | ..... |
| Montana..... | 2,007 | 198 | 10 | 109 | 32 | 50 | 69 | 2 | 184 | ..... |
| Nebraska..... | 9,717 | 695 | 507 | 60 | 86 | 458 | 265 | 18 | 435 | ..... |
| Nevada..... | 991 | 32 | 20 | 17 | 26 | 39 | 28 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| New Hampshire..... | 8,542 | 494 | ..... | 18 | 136 | 113 | 55 | 2 | 209 | ..... |
| New Jersey..... | 14,320 | 792 | 179 | 93 | 228 | 183 | 279 | 3 | 371 | ..... |
| New York..... | 77,923 | 4,825 | 917 | 1,022 | 1,260 | 1,217 | 2,114 | 25 | 2,152 | ..... |
| New Mexico..... | 696 | 45 | 36 | 9 | 7 | 35 | 12 | ..... | 36 | ..... |
| North Carolina..... | 10,513 | 899 | 281 | 107 | 163 | 251 | 108 | 38 | 727 | ..... |
| North Dakota..... | 1,594 | 185 | 63 | 14 | 10 | 86 | 48 | 1 | 104 | ..... |
| Ohio..... | 35,603 | 1,972 | 659 | 947 | 448 | 856 | 1,411 | 109 | 763 | ..... |
| Oregon..... | 3,918 | 215 | 163 | 22 | 51 | 119 | 102 | 6 | 243 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania..... | 42,412 | 2,482 | 552 | ..... | 716 | 444 | 663 | ..... | 1,211 | ..... |
| Rhode Island..... | 4,177 | 237 | 27 | 8 | 49 | 19 | 16 | 2 | 186 | ..... |
| South Carolina..... | 6,058 | 475 | ..... | ..... | 108 | 190 | 96 | ..... | 356 | ..... |
| South Dakota..... | 3,565 | 256 | 160 | 13 | 38 | 198 | 73 | 10 | 114 | ..... |
| Tennessee..... | 17,329 | 985 | 768 | 118 | 327 | 597 | 319 | 42 | 586 | ..... |
| Texas..... | 23,193 | 1,534 | 1,424 | 225 | 418 | 1,561 | 389 | 46 | 769 | ..... |
| Utah..... | 544 | 39 | 41 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 56 | ..... |
| Vermont..... | 8,658 | 442 | 158 | 21 | 113 | 204 | 102 | 11 | 191 | ..... |
| Virginia..... | 10,574 | 1,100 | 145 | 125 | 169 | 382 | 162 | 13 | 644 | ..... |
| Washington..... | 3,649 | 313 | 350 | 17 | 43 | 130 | 62 | 11 | 507 | ..... |
| West Virginia..... | 4,258 | 372 | 107 | 51 | 64 | 141 | 101 | 11 | 417 | ..... |
| Wisconsin..... | 13,899 | 731 | 250 | 67 | 202 | 341 | 250 | 2 | 253 | ..... |
| Wyoming..... | 708 | 68 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 18 | 3 | 58 | ..... |
| Total..... | 666,022 | 41,060 | 15,874 | 5,606 | 9,858 | 19,007 | 13,034 | 696 | 22,298 | 7 |
| British Columbia..... | 726 | 55 | 37 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 11 | ..... | 48 | ..... |
| Canada..... | 20,892 | 1,548 | 470 | 212 | 255 | 681 | 729 | 17 | 548 | ..... |
| Manitoba..... | 1,878 | 167 | 135 | 22 | 14 | 114 | 83 | 1 | 142 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1,851 | 82 | 24 | 6 | 27 | 52 | 43 | 1 | ..... | 5 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 2,904 | 201 | 57 | 31 | 38 | 108 | 101 | 1 | 41 | ..... |
| P. Edward Island..... | 509 | 17 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 14 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | 3,060 | 215 | 46 | 21 | 41 | 78 | 109 | 1 | 53 | ..... |

*Report of 1891.

COMPARISON TABLE.

| Grand Lodge. | Numerical Standing. | Subordinate Lodges. | | | Percentage of New Work. | Percentage of Net Gain. | Ratio of New Work. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Average to each Lodge. | | | |
| Alabama..... | 24 | 128 | 8 | 31 | .09.63 | .06.65 | 10 |
| Arizona..... | 49 | 76 | 13 | 50 | .07. | .05.12 | 23 |
| Arkansas..... | 20 | 166 | 8 | 30 | .07.51 | .04.24 | 18 |
| California..... | 15 | 442 | 16 | 66 | .04.36 | .02.72 | 46 |
| Colorado..... | 31 | 531 | 16 | 76 | .11.29 | .11.05 | 30 |
| Connecticut..... | 16 | 576 | 25 | 141 | .04.01 | .01.54 | 46 |
| Delaware..... | 41 | 302 | 18 | 85 | .07.33 | .04.80 | 22 |
| District of Columbia..... | 34 | 402 | 41 | 183 | .09.92 | .08.58 | 8 |
| Florida..... | 37 | 103 | 6 | 31 | .09.35 | .04.43 | 11 |
| Georgia..... | 17 | | | 40 | .08.75 | .09.31 | 13 |
| Idaho..... | 45 | 112 | 13 | 48 | .05.28 | .01.47 | 43 |
| Illinois..... | 2 | 555 | 13 | 64 | .06.40 | .03.05 | 29 |
| Indiana..... | 8 | 331 | 10 | 53 | .05.65 | .03.65 | 39 |
| Indian Territory..... | 43 | 62 | 10 | 33 | .09.98 | .10.33 | 7 |
| Iowa..... | 10 | 201 | 17 | 50 | .05.24 | | 44 |
| Kansas..... | 12 | 314 | 13 | 53 | .06.85 | .01.86 | 24 |
| Kentucky..... | 14 | 342 | 8 | 39 | .08.50 | .02.67 | 14 |
| Louisiana..... | 32 | 208 | 12 | 40 | .05.62 | .02.34 | 40 |
| Maine..... | 11 | 324 | 28 | 109 | .04.14 | .01.39 | 47 |
| Maryland..... | 30 | 237 | 9 | 64 | .06.85 | .03.29 | 25 |
| Massachusetts..... | 6 | 432 | 31 | 140 | .05.45 | .02.93 | 41 |
| Michigan..... | 5 | 540 | 20 | 89 | .06.54 | .03.35 | 28 |
| Minnesota..... | 21 | 525 | 10 | 70 | .07.49 | .04.23 | 19 |
| Mississippi*..... | 28 | | | | .08. | .05.32 | 17 |
| Missouri..... | 7 | 370 | 12 | 52 | .06.08 | .03.20 | 31 |
| Montana..... | 40 | 171 | 15 | 60 | .10.86 | .10. | 5 |
| Nebraska..... | 25 | 260 | 15 | 52 | .07.48 | .04.49 | 20 |
| Nevada..... | 44 | 111 | 16 | 52 | .03.20 | | 49 |
| New Hampshire..... | 27 | 295 | 34 | 109 | .05.91 | .02.50 | 34 |
| New Jersey..... | 18 | 299 | 19 | 89 | .05.68 | .02.66 | 37 |
| New York..... | 1 | 540 | 15 | 108 | .06.37 | .02.84 | 30 |
| New Mexico..... | 47 | 96 | 17 | 41 | .06.83 | .05.45 | 27 |
| North Carolina..... | 23 | 111 | 7 | 40 | .09.18 | .07.43 | 12 |
| North Dakota..... | 42 | 169 | 20 | 47 | .12.41 | .07.00 | 2 |
| Ohio..... | 4 | 437 | 9 | 72 | .05.66 | .02.19 | 38 |
| Oregon..... | 36 | 164 | 9 | 46 | .05.85 | .06.61 | 36 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 3 | 453 | 27 | 107 | .06.02 | .02.94 | 32 |
| Rhode Island..... | 35 | 401 | 9 | 116 | .05.94 | .04.68 | 33 |
| South Carolina..... | 29 | 127 | 9 | 33 | .08.33 | .05.36 | 15 |
| South Dakota..... | 39 | 196 | 14 | 48 | .07.41 | .03.30 | 21 |
| Tennessee..... | 13 | 218 | 8 | 42 | .05.88 | .03.50 | 35 |
| Texas..... | 9 | 215 | 9 | 43 | .06.84 | .03.43 | 26 |
| Utah..... | 48 | 116 | 15 | 77 | .08. | .11.70 | 16 |
| Vermont..... | 26 | 263 | 31 | 86 | .05.22 | .02.27 | 45 |
| Virginia..... | 22 | 251 | 9 | 43 | .11.00 | .06.48 | 4 |
| Washington..... | 38 | 207 | 9 | 50 | .10.16 | .18.39 | 6 |
| West Virginia..... | 33 | 149 | 16 | 46 | .09.68 | .10.85 | 9 |
| Wisconsin..... | 19 | 300 | 11 | 64 | .05.36 | .01.85 | 42 |
| Wyoming..... | 46 | 171 | 24 | 54 | .14.60 | .08.92 | 1 |
| British Columbia..... | | 152 | 20 | 72 | .08.11 | .07.00 | |
| Canada..... | | 293 | 7 | 60 | .07.60 | .02.69 | |
| Manitoba..... | | 151 | 8 | 48 | .09.62 | .08.18 | |
| New Brunswick..... | | 141 | 17 | 58 | .04.42 | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | | 113 | 18 | 47 | .07. | .01.43 | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | | 86 | 27 | 42 | .03.35 | | |
| Quebec..... | | 123 | 17 | 54 | .07. | .01.76 | |

* Report, 1891.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

| | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Grand Lodges..... | 55 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Number of Subordinate Lodges..... | 10,709 | 10,817 | 11,029 | 11,216 |
| Raised..... | 32,271 | 36,741 | 38,186 | 43,345 |
| Affiliated..... | 14,086 | 15,688 | 14,393 | 16,649 |
| Restored..... | 5,550 | 6,401 | 5,552 | 5,900 |
| Died..... | 8,311 | 8,848 | 8,873 | 10,242 |
| Dimitied..... | 16,830 | 17,161 | 16,709 | 20,086 |
| Suspended for non-payment of dues..... | 13,542 | 13,876 | 12,597 | 14,113 |
| Suspended and expelled..... | 650 | 650 | 595 | 717 |
| Membership..... | 629,084 | 648,361 | 670,170 | 697,842 |

Based upon the Tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, that:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| The accession by new work has been..... | 6 38-100 per cent. |
| The additions by affiliation and restoration..... | 3 33-100 per cent. |
| The losses by death are..... | 1 53-100 per cent. |
| The losses from non-payment of dues equal..... | 2 02-100 per cent. |
| The net gain of the year (22,298) is equal to..... | 3 46-100 per cent. |

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Iowa, etc.

The average of membership to each lodge is greatest in the following: District of Columbia (183), Connecticut (141), Massachusetts (140), Rhode Island (116), Maine (190), New Hampshire (109), New York (108), Pennsylvania (107), etc.

The jurisdictions having lodges of the largest membership are in the following order: Connecticut (576), Illinois (555), New York (546), Michigan (540), Colorado (531), Minnesota (525), Pennsylvania (453), California (442), Ohio (437), Massachusetts (432), District of Columbia (402), Rhode Island (401), etc.

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY,
TABULATED STATEMENTS,
REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND
MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges, and Post Office: name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

| NO. | NAME OF LODGE. | POST OFFICE. | NAME OF MASTER. | NAME OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF STATED MEETING. |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 185 | Abingdon..... | Abingdon..... | J. B. Smith..... | J. N. Reed..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 316 | Abraham Jonas..... | Loda..... | T. N. Bone..... | T. D. Healy..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 518 | Abraham Lincoln..... | Kirkwood..... | George Long..... | I. S. Allard..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 67 | Acacia..... | La Salle..... | George Messner..... | M. Friedman..... | Third Wednesday of each month..... |
| 277 | Accordia..... | Chicago..... | G. A. Mueller..... | John Molter..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 529 | Adams..... | Plainville..... | Jas. J. Swarthout..... | J. J. Carter..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 749 | Adin..... | Akin..... | Enoch Summers..... | T. G. Pucket..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 566 | Albany..... | Albany..... | J. M. Eaton..... | D. S. Efer..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 252 | Aledo..... | Aledo..... | Jas. M. Willis..... | T. W. Bassett..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 702 | Alexandria..... | Alexis..... | Jas. R. McCall..... | W. H. Cooke..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 752 | Allendale..... | Allendale..... | J. W. Smith..... | W. F. Courter..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 497 | Alma..... | Steelville..... | W. H. Stephens..... | Samuel Harris..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 155 | Alpha..... | Galesburg..... | Chester E. Allen..... | F. W. Andrews..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 748 | Alta..... | Alta..... | C. E. Johnston..... | C. J. Haller..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 533 | Altamont..... | Altamont..... | Geo. W. Gwinn..... | Sylvester S. Rice..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 330 | Altona..... | Altona..... | L. K. Byers..... | R. C. Edgerton..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 142 | Ames..... | Sheffield..... | H. W. Booth..... | B. S. Williams..... | First Thursday of each month..... |
| 472 | Amity..... | Turner..... | Chas. E. Norris..... | Albert H. Hills..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 261 | Amon..... | DeWitt..... | E. M. Taylor..... | A. J. Brown..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 516 | Andalusia..... | Andalusia..... | Mathew Robinson..... | A. J. Britton..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 487 | Andrew Jackson..... | Corinth..... | David C. Brien..... | J. W. Carnical..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 520 | Anna..... | Anna..... | J. F. Willford..... | J. E. Terpinitz..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 433 | Anawan..... | Atkinson..... | John Straley..... | Edwin Everitt..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 427 | Autioch..... | Milburn..... | Jas. Murray..... | Wm. J. Oliver..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 676 | A. O. Fay..... | Highland Park..... | J. L. Day..... | Alfred A. Moses..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 548 | Apple River..... | Chicago..... | Geo. W. Coss..... | Standish Acres..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 717 | Arcana..... | Chicago..... | C. J. Sharp..... | James S. Lamont..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 354 | Arcola..... | Arcola..... | T. L. Vadenburg..... | Derick Janse..... | Wednesday of each week..... |
| 378 | Aroma..... | Auburn..... | Joseph M. Lanham..... | C. I. Kagey..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 737 | Arrowsmith..... | Waldron..... | Geo. W. Swan..... | M. G. Wadsworth..... | First Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 308 | Ashlar..... | Arrowsmith..... | A. J. Hubert..... | C. W. McElwain..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 390 | Ashmore..... | Chicago..... | Fred B. Davis..... | T. W. Maurice..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 531 | Ashton..... | Ashmore..... | Lincoln Moore..... | Geo. M. Darling..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 100 | Astoria..... | Astoria..... | Wm. Vaughn..... | W. R. Comstock..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| | | | Wm. Savill..... | H. A. Hine..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| | | | | A. K. Tate..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |

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| 793 A. T. Darrah..... | R. B. Smead..... | L. M. Reynolds..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 105\|Atlanta..... | Horace Cribfield..... | John H. Easton..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 681\|Atwood..... | W. J. Biggs..... | John H. Carpenter..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 799\|Auburn Park..... | W. C. D. Gillespie..... | W. I. Dana, Hall..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 254\|Aurora..... | Royal Bliss..... | W. H. Clayberg..... | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 253\|Avon Harmony..... | Jas. A. Provost..... | W. J. DeLaMater..... | First Monday of each month..... |
| 145\|A. W. Rawson..... | N. H. Jackson..... | H. A. Maxwell..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 572\|Bardolph..... | Wm. W. Watson..... | C. H. Hurt..... | First Tuesday of each month..... |
| 34\|Barry..... | Lyman Doty..... | John N. Forster..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 618\|Basco..... | E. A. Condee..... | Chas. A. Palmer..... | Tuesday after full moon..... |
| 404\|Batavia..... | Mathew Frank..... | J. S. Allen..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 494\|Bath..... | W. S. Moseley..... | James B. Martin..... | First Tuesday of each month..... |
| 771\|Bay City..... | Frank G. Brenard..... | John Mowery..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 784\|Beacon Light..... | Owen P. Morton..... | Chas. A. Baker..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| .....\|Belknap..... | Alfred Knifen..... | Chas. E. Kelsey..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 606\|Belle Rive..... | James E. Wheat..... | T. T. Pettit..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 60\|Belvidere..... | Geo. B. Alvord..... | D. A. Lollis..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 365\|Bement..... | F. A. Nevill..... | Frank C. Kuhn..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 552\|Benevolent..... | John N. Warbuton..... | W. F. Spiller..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 297\|Benjamin..... | Rankin W. Castle..... | G. M. Shelton..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 64\|Benton..... | W. W. McCreery..... | C. E. Morrill..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 619\|Berwick..... | F. M. DeVoss..... | R. S. Gordon..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 406\|Berthalo..... | Wm. Montgomery..... | M. H. Buzzell..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 359\|Blackberry..... | Chas. L. Hunt..... | S. C. Barlow..... | First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 238\|Black Hawk..... | Ezra H. Stuart..... | John Glaze..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 393\|Blair..... | Jas. W. Patterson..... | R. O. Clarida..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 233\|Blandinsville..... | S. Thompson..... | T. M. Campbell..... | Friday after full moon..... |
| 271\|Blaney..... | Henry F. Kett..... | H. R. Benson..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 458\|Blazing Star..... | F. M. Furlong..... | F. M. Abrams..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 148\|Bloomfield..... | Harry B. Jones..... | G. W. Price..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 43\|Bloomington..... | Wm. L. Lathlan..... | Albert Demaree..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 682\|Blue Mound..... | Mlas Bellamy..... | Chas. Crossland..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 647\|Blueville..... | S. L. Keefy..... | Cyrus Bocock..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 1\|Bodley..... | Albert Hurt..... | Ed Leach..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 412\|Bollen..... | W. C. Graham..... | Lewis Ault..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 486\|Bowen..... | Geo. F. Warner..... | E. C. Watson..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 544\|Bradford..... | Harman Phenix..... | J. F. Cole..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 764\|Braidwood..... | Jas. A. Smith..... | John Heaney..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 386\|Bridgeport..... | John S. Martin..... | P. N. Mason..... | Saturday after full moon..... |
| 791\|Broadlands..... | Wm. A. Dicks..... | F. J. Stehlin..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| .....\|Broadlands..... | Byron Travis..... | L. H. Streeter..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| .....\|Assumption..... | J. P. Johnson..... | ..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 451\|Bromwell..... | B. F. Purington..... | ..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 282\|Brooklyn..... | T. A. Zink..... | ..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 634\|Buckley..... | Adolph Bumann..... | ..... | Second and fourth Tuesday of each month..... |
| 399\|Buda..... | Bunker Hill..... | ..... | ..... |
| 151\|Bunker Hill..... | Virgil H. Brown..... | ..... | ..... |
| 112\|Bureau..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

| NO. | NAME OF LODGE. | POST OFFICE. | NAME OF MASTER. | NAME OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF STATED MEETING. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 683 | Burnside..... | Burnside..... | Peter Jackson..... | E. V. Brown..... | Saturday on or after full moon..... |
| 668 | Burnt Prairie..... | Burnt Prairie..... | W. R. Wheeler..... | James R. Emis..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 274 | Byron..... | Byron..... | Conrad Ager..... | Geo. W. Miller..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 237 | Cairo..... | Cairo..... | John Wood..... | John A. Sammons..... | Second Monday of each month..... |
| 47 | Caledonia..... | Olmsted..... | Geo. W. Bagley..... | S. A. Steers..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 792 | Calhoun..... | Hardin..... | John T. Linkogle..... | Chas. E. Cooke..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 716 | Calumet..... | Blue Island..... | Alden P. Pelce..... | H. B. Robinson..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 440 | Camargo..... | Camargo..... | Wm. Jarman..... | Thornton Long..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 49 | Cambridge..... | Cambridge..... | R. H. Hinman..... | F. G. Welton..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 648 | Camden..... | Camden..... | M. E. Cady..... | S. F. Cady..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 575 | Capron..... | Capron..... | Alex. Vance..... | C. E. Hullyer..... | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 732 | Carm..... | Carm..... | Robert A. Lomax..... | Joel Mason..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 272 | Carmi..... | Carmi..... | Frank A. Whiteside..... | Wm. P. Inley..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 50 | Carrollton..... | Carrollton..... | Jas. F. McClintock..... | J. B. Nutton..... | First Monday of each month..... |
| 442 | Cassey..... | Cassey..... | John W. Dixon..... | W. W. Bruce..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 23 | Cass..... | Beardstown..... | R. H. Garm..... | F. L. Angier..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 285 | Catlin..... | Catlin..... | G. Wise Tilton..... | Albert Church..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 444 | Cave in Rock..... | Cave in Rock..... | Henry C. Frayser..... | M. L. Shelby..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 124 | Cedar..... | Morris..... | Henry C. Claypool..... | E. L. Lott..... | First, third and fifth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 747 | Centennial..... | Springfield..... | Lincoln D. Boomer..... | Geo. D. Hess..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 71 | Central..... | Centralia..... | Beni. F. Talbott..... | Arthur Huntington..... | Second Monday of each month..... |
| 201 | Centralia..... | Centralia..... | W. F. Bundy..... | J. S. Hobbs..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 600 | Cerro Gordo..... | Cerro Gordo..... | Ias. C. Locher..... | Geo. H. Moore..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 373 | Chambersburg..... | Chambersburg..... | W. A. Ledgard..... | Jas. H. Swan..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 724 | Chandlerville..... | Chandlerville..... | Herman Rehborn..... | L. M. Dick..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 262 | Channahon..... | Channahon..... | Albert T. Randal..... | Caleb Fowler..... | Tuesday before full moon..... |
| 719 | Chapel Hill..... | Wolf Creek..... | L. F. Rader..... | C. Spence..... | Saturday on or after full moon..... |
| 35 | Charleston..... | Charleston..... | W. E. Ginther..... | Geo. W. Rosebrough..... | Tuesday before full moon..... |
| 236 | Charter Oak..... | Litchfield..... | H. A. Snell..... | Fred C. Wagener..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 523 | Chatham..... | Chatham..... | B. G. Smith..... | R. M. Foster..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 539 | Chatsworth..... | Chatsworth..... | Wm. G. Messler..... | Jas. Taggart..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 429 | Chebanse..... | Chebanse..... | John Burrill..... | J. P. H. Trescott..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 468 | Cheneys Grove..... | Saybrook..... | Ias. Thompson..... | Jas. M. Rugless..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 292 | Chenoo..... | Chenoo..... | Milton J. Ohmit..... | A. H. Copeland..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 173 | Cherry Valley..... | Cherry Valley..... | Clinton W. Buck..... | Wm. Craig..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 72 | Chester..... | Chester..... | Wm. Hartzell..... | L. F. Lehuert..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 445 | Chesterfield..... | Chesterfield..... | J. C. Peebles..... | Edwin Hewitt..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 437 | Chicago..... | Chicago..... | Simon W. Straus..... | Nathan Hefer..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 707 | Circle..... | Mattoon..... | Frank Schulhoff..... | Chas. W. Vierkvetter..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 603 | Clark..... | Martinsville..... | Chas. M. Howard..... | Jerry Ishler..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 153 | Clay..... | Ashley..... | Jas. M. Alexander..... | W. H. Offill..... | First Monday of each month..... |
| 488 | Clay City..... | Clay City..... | W. S. Bothwell..... | W. W. Manker..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |

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| 147 | Clayton | Chas. A. Wever | S. S. Marrett | First and third Mondays of each month |
| 680 | Clement | John Ross | B. L. Shuey | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 211 | Cleveland | Edward T. Gardner | John F. Blisse | First and third Thursdays of each month |
| 688 | Clifton | Peter Wright | H. R. Brickett | Tuesday on or before full moon |
| 19 | Clinton | Samuel H. Blane | Wm. J. Bennett | Third Monday of each month |
| 511 | Clintonville | Thos. W. Telfr | J. D. Volz | First and third Wednesdays of each month |
| 466 | Cobden | J. H. Lawrence | L. G. Clay | Friday on or before full moon |
| 781 | Colchester | Jas. Parnall | Thos. Richards | First and third Tuesdays of each month |
| 799 | Colfax | Zach Taylor | A. A. Chapman | Tuesday on or before full moon |
| 712 | Collinsville | W. G. Hadley | D. W. Jones | Second and fourth Fridays of each month |
| 474 | Columbia | W. G. Nixon | Jas. McKee | Tuesday on or before full moon |
| 227 | Columbus | W. I. Marshall | J. A. Lobse | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 611 | Comet | G. E. Myers | R. C. Crifield | Monday on or before full moon |
| 784 | Constantia | B. N. Ewing | Wm. Raeke | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month |
| 459 | Cooper | Fred Miller | Chas. B. Hollister | Tuesday on or before full moon |
| 543 | Cordova | Chas. Thompson | D. Zimmerman | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 205 | Corinthian | Wm. R. Freck | T. H. Stetler | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 808 | Cornland | J. C. Howlette | C. F. Lanham | Thursday after full moon |
| 526 | Covenant | Gaylord C. Edwards | Sam S. Friedly | First and third Fridays of each month |
| 666 | Crawford | Geo. M. Moulton | Bennett Wood | Saturday on or before new and full moons |
| 320 | Creal Springs | Wm. A. Wood | Ed Simpson | First Monday of each month |
| 320 | Creston | Jas. A. Smith | Z. A. Landers | Third Tuesday of each month |
| 763 | Crete | E. D. Bone | Henry Cole | Monday on or before full moon |
| 534 | Cuba | W. C. Trowbridge | C. W. Keller | Tuesday on or before full moon |
| 188 | Cyrus | F. M. Mosher, Jr | John E. Rodrick | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 235 | Dallas City | B. Mendenhall | L. M. Loomis | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 742 | Danvers | C. C. Rowell | John L. Popple | Wednesday of each week |
| 556 | Dawson | Wm. W. Judd | W. R. Constant | First and third Thursdays of each month |
| 643 | D. C. Cregier | Thos. C. Cunningham | John Ginochio | Second and fourth Fridays of each month |
| 340 | Deaton | Walter S. Muir | Chas. W. Garner | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 144 | De Kalb | James H. Parks | Ruben E. Starz | Saturday on or before full moon |
| ..... | De Land | Mark M. Hershberger | Frank E. Starz | Friday on or before full moon |
| 156 | Delavan | Geo. Whitmore | John R. Hand | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 525 | Delia | Andrew J. Wiles | H. W. Shoup | Friday on or before full moon |
| 464 | Denver | Elmer E. Mock | Thos. Dickie | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 287 | De Soto | LaFayette Elston | D. MacArthur | First and third Thursdays of each month |
| 84 | De Witt | Ellis I. Day | O. I. Reese | First Thursday of each month |
| 295 | Dills | W. T. Newman | R. T. Rives | First Saturday of each month |
| 581 | Dongola | Thos. A. Safriet | H. S. Hanner | First and third Fridays of each month |
| 255 | Donnellson | H. C. Clark | H. H. Parks | Monday on or before full moon |
| 319 | Doric | Edward Cumpson | John Fackl | Second Tuesday of each month |
| 361 | Douglas | Peter W. Lill | I. W. Rigby | First and third Thursday of each month |
| 190 | Dundee | E. C. Hawley | John Gerson | First and third Thursday of each month |
| 321 | Dunlap | A. E. Kennedy | Wm. A. Housel | First and third Thursday of each month |
| 234 | Du Quoin | T. H. Humphry | A. J. Barningham | First and third Thursday of each month |
| 302 | Durand | W. E. Fyler | R. A. Paschal | First and third Thursday of each month |
| 504 | East St. Louis | Samuel A. White | | |

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

| NO. | NAME OF LODGE. | POST OFFICE. | NAME OF MASTER. | NAME OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF STATED MEETING. |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 672 | Eddyville..... | Eddyville..... | Geo. W. Fowler..... | John G. Whiteside..... | Saturday after each full moon at 2 o'clock p. m. |
| 484 | Edgewood..... | Edgewood..... | Jos. Danks..... | John McDonald..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 164 | Edward Dobbins..... | Lawrenceville..... | Geo. W. Rader..... | Carl Busse..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 99 | Edwardsville..... | Edwardsville..... | John R. Sutter..... | Chas. W. Tunnell..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 149 | Efingham..... | Efingham..... | T. J. Bowling..... | Leonard Lewis..... | First Friday of each month..... |
| 633 | E. F. W. Ellis..... | Rockford..... | W. C. Robertson..... | James H. Carson..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 579 | Elbridge..... | Elbridge..... | H. W. Ferrell..... | J. D. Jordan..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 388 | El Dara..... | El Dara..... | Alonzo Lyons..... | Chas. F. Frank..... | Saturday after full moon..... |
| 730 | Eldorado..... | Eldorado..... | S. I. Weber..... | J. F. Hurks..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 117 | Elgin..... | Elgin..... | Gilbert M. Turnbull..... | R. A. Smock..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 276 | Elizabeth..... | Elizabethtown..... | Jos. M. Anderson..... | Isaac Cannon..... | Thursday after full moon..... |
| 246 | El Paso..... | El Paso..... | R. C. Duff..... | L. E. Caldwell..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 715 | Elvaston..... | Elvaston..... | Hiram Ingersoll..... | A. M. Hannaford..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 796 | E. M. Husted..... | Roodhouse..... | Adolph Fehrmann..... | Henry P. Weyhrich..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 677 | Empire..... | Pekin..... | James M. Pearce..... | J. N. Wilson..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 690 | Englewood..... | Englewood..... | Geo. B. Wakeman..... | Frank Sheffield..... | First Thursday of each month..... |
| 679 | Equality..... | Equality..... | C. E. Dupler..... | Jos. G. Junker..... | Tuesday before and after full moon..... |
| 667 | Erie..... | Erie..... | Wm. Smith..... | R. T. James..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 315 | Erwin..... | Alton..... | Ben Wolfbrand..... | A. Schuur..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 65 | Eucild..... | Naperville..... | Alvin Scott, Jr..... | Samuel Mather..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 69 | Eureka..... | Alton..... | Wm. Francis..... | Chas. Raymond..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 524 | Evans..... | Evansville..... | Geo. W. Hess..... | Thurston Stabeck..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 414 | Evening Star..... | Davis..... | Thos. Eiler..... | M. A. Van Reed..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 170 | Evergreen..... | Freeport..... | O. E. Heard..... | U. R. Stricklin..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 705 | Ewing..... | Freeport..... | John W. Hill..... | Wm. H. Blosser..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 97 | Excelsior..... | Freeport..... | Wm. S. Best..... | S. H. Funk..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 424 | Exeter..... | Fairfield..... | Rufus Funk..... | John I. Tribe..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 206 | Fairfield..... | Fairmount..... | Henry Sessel..... | Jos. A. Cox..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 590 | Fairmount..... | Fairview..... | W. B. Swegle..... | A. J. Gunnett..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 350 | Fairview..... | Farmer City..... | I. F. Houseman..... | F. L. Gillespie..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 710 | Farmer City..... | Pellonia..... | Barnet Letlin..... | Geo. Rush..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 232 | Farmers..... | Marion..... | A. L. Hubbard..... | Wm. T. Robertson..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 102 | Farmington..... | Farmington..... | J. M. Burkhart..... | Wm. H. Bundy..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 80 | Fellowship..... | Madison..... | Enos Johnson..... | Thaddeus A. Loomis..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 152 | Fidelity..... | Fieldon..... | Wesley Park..... | Wm. L. West..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 592 | Fieldon..... | Fieldon..... | V. A. Post..... | J. T. Alexander..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 580 | Filmore..... | Filmore..... | H. C. Porter..... | H. C. Shanafelt..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 585 | Fisher..... | Grove City..... | Chas. C. Smith..... | Thos. D. Flowers..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 204 | Flora..... | Flora..... | Fred Duckett..... | M. C. Adelsberger..... | |
| 614 | Forrest..... | Frankfort..... | J. A. Baker..... | | |
| 567 | Frankfort..... | Frankfort..... | | | |

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| 25 Franklin | Upper Alton | H. T. Burnap | S. B. Gillham | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 264 Franklin Grove | Franklin Grove | M. Baten | N. A. Whitney | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 58 Fraternal | Monticello | J. D. Knott | J. E. Evans | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 418 Freeburg | Freeburg | L. G. Joseph | Fred Moser | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 194 Freedom | Freedom | Theo. McClure | S. U. Laury | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 7 Friendship | Dixon | Chas. H. Hughes | O. B. Anderson | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 341 Full Moon | Grafton | C. J. Slaten | Wm. J. Brinton | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 189 Fulton City | Fulton | John C. Martindale | Herman Worthington | Monday on or before full moon |
| 684 Gallatia | Gallatia | H. N. Ryan | J. S. Neighbors | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 243 Galva | Galva | S. S. Moore | Geo. W. Williams | First and third Tuesdays of each month |
| 141 Garden City | Chicago | Frank R. Sherrard | Gil W. Barnard | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month |
| 573 Gardner | Gardner | T. S. Green | H. A. Eversoll | Tuesday of each week |
| 686 Garfield | Chicago | Ios. A. Painter | D. L. Evans | First and third Wednesdays of each month |
| 139 Geneva | Geneva | Chas. W. Grant | John J. Howard | Wednesday on or before full moon |
| 288 Genoa | Genoa | Geo. H. Ide | M. W. Kahn | First and third Mondays of each month |
| 222 Gen. Washington | Chillicothe | Geo. O. Freidrich | John B. Harkle | First and third Thursdays of each month |
| 182 Germania | Chillicothe | Otto Liss | P. C. McKay | First and third Mondays of each month |
| 733 Gibson | Gibson City | W. K. McDowell | Geo. F. Thompson | Tuesday on or before full moon |
| 809 Gilham | Woburn | Delbert Guile | Richard Boston | Friday on or before full moon |
| 382 Gill | Lynnville | Alfred Glossop | Jacob Querbach | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month |
| 214 Gillespie | Gillespie | L. M. Crusen | D. W. Miller | Monday on or before full moon |
| 591 Gilman | Gilman | Geo. R. Ashman | O. B. Metcalf | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 171 Girard | Girard | Phillip Flood | Wm. V. Eldredge | First and third Tuesdays of each month |
| 131 Golconda | Golconda | A. D. McDonald | H. S. Tobie | First and third Tuesdays of each month |
| 248 Golden Gate | Prairie City | G. W. Hamilton | Lee H. Wilson | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 726 Golden Rule | Chicago | A. J. Sangandorph | H. A. Allison | Saturday before each full moon |
| 617 Good Hope | Good Hope | G. A. Lackins | D. R. Wilkins | Monday on or before full moon |
| 744 Goode | Brayfield | M. D. Galloway | D. R. Wilkins | Second and fourth Mondays of each month |
| 473 Gordon | Pocahontas | A. J. Gullick | L. A. Pierce | Friday on or before full moon |
| 660 Grand Chain | New Grand Chain | John F. McIntire | J. D. Bristow | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month |
| 776 Grand Crossing | Grand Crossing | W. Wilson | N. Smith | Friday on or before full moon |
| 740 Grant Park | Grant Park | G. E. Wheeler | J. T. Callaway | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 129 Greenfield | Greenfield | Geo. W. Tiptword | Jas. H. Alsop | Friday before each full moon |
| 665 Greenland | Beecher City | Mont. G. Price | Robert Shels | Wednesday on or before full moon |
| 125 Greenup | Greenup | David Ziegler | John A. Pettie | Tuesday on or before full moon |
| 653 Greenville | Greenville | Ed Haumberger | J. G. Wright | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 245 Griggsville | Griggsville | T. M. Watson | Stephen Oliver | Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m. |
| 45 Griggsville | Groveland | J. C. Hazel | J. I. Hollingsworth | First and third Tuesdays of each month |
| 352 Groveland | Allen Springs | S. C. Noeberry | U. W. Robertson | Monday on or before full moon |
| 778 Gurney | Hampshire | Alex Reid | Samuel C. Rowell | Wednesday of each week |
| 443 Hancock | Chicago | Chas. S. De Hart | John W. Williams | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 731 Harhor | South Chicago | John H. Jones | J. S. Willard | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 174 Hardin | St. Sterling | John J. McDannold | A. K. Lowry | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month |
| 756 Hardinsville | Hardinsville | Chas. P. Carlton | J. L. Clark | First and third Mondays of each month |
| 540 Harlem | Oak Park | Chas. L. Bliss | T. Andrew Vogt | First Wednesday of each month |
| 3 Harmony | Jacksonville | John A. Schaub | Abraham Wood | |
| 325 Harrisburg | Harrisburg | J. W. Richardson | Chas. P. Skags | |

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

| NO. | NAME OF LODGE. | POST OFFICE. | NAME OF MASTER. | NAME OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF STATED MEETING |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 309 | Harvard..... | Harvard..... | Wallace C Willington..... | W. S. Wakeley..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 388 | Havanna..... | Havanna..... | E. A. Wallace..... | Henry Borgelt, Jr..... | First Monday of each month..... |
| 580 | Hazel Dell..... | Hazel Dell..... | Wallace Young..... | Henry W. Tippet..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 604 | Hebron..... | Hebron..... | D. A. Clary..... | Frank Rowe..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| ..... | Henderson..... | Kenney..... | James Poe..... | H. W. Spillman..... | ..... |
| 119 | Henry..... | Chicago..... | Chas. R. Jones..... | Edwin T. Disoway..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 669 | Hender..... | Quincy..... | M. E. Gemeinhardt..... | Philip Kastler..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 39 | Herman..... | Albion..... | Geo O. S. Bert..... | John H. Wemhoener..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 356 | Hermilage..... | ..... | Edward Craig..... | Wm. Kuncie..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 103 | Herrick..... | Pontiac..... | Chas. Sigwalt..... | Thos. Edgar..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 695 | Herrin Prairie..... | Herrin Prairie..... | John Jackson..... | Alex. Abernethy..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 411 | Hesperia..... | Chicago..... | W. A. Perrine..... | M. F. Emerson..... | Wednesday of each week..... |
| 251 | Heyworth..... | Heyworth..... | R. G. Lock..... | H. B. Chandler..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 249 | Hibbard..... | Brighton..... | M. Spencer Brown..... | H. A. Karr..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 533 | Highland..... | Highland..... | C. L. Maechtlein..... | H. G. Stall..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 301 | Hinckley..... | Hinckley..... | C. H. Hopkins..... | A. J. Ammann..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 649 | Hinsdale..... | Hinsdale..... | J. P. Mohr..... | T. R. Davis..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 26 | Iiram..... | Henderson..... | James Mitchell..... | H. Bohlander..... | First Thursday of each month..... |
| 508 | Ihome..... | Chicago..... | H. S. Hurd..... | Augustus Noe..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 199 | I Homer..... | Chicago..... | M. J. Spencer..... | J. I. D. Westervelt..... | Friday of each week..... |
| 162 | Hope..... | Sparta..... | Geo. H. Campbell..... | C. B. Butler..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 622 | Hopedale..... | Hopedale..... | Jos. H. Crawford..... | J. C. Simpson..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 363 | Horeb..... | Elmwood..... | C. F. Bristol..... | C. M. Kinsey..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 244 | Horicon..... | Rochelle..... | Frank Barker..... | J. N. Spring..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 555 | Humbolt..... | Ottawa..... | Chas. Geiger..... | G. W. Hamlin..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 136 | Huntsville..... | Huntsville..... | Chas. H. Phelps..... | J. H. Wilson..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 485 | Huntsville..... | Huntsville..... | Wm. L. Bishop..... | Jas. H. Denny..... | Saturday on or before full and new moon..... |
| 698 | Hutton..... | Diona..... | J. V. Hosney..... | C. A. Riggs..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 203 | Hutton..... | Peoria..... | Henry C. Loize..... | G. A. Noy..... | Fourth Tuesday of each month..... |
| 176 | Illinois Central..... | Amboy..... | P. N. James..... | Chas. T. Tapping..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 679 | Illinois City..... | Illinois City..... | Joseph Ryan..... | W. B. Vaughn..... | Monday before full moon..... |
| 521 | Illopolis..... | Illopolis..... | John T. Miliken..... | Leon A. Wylie..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 327 | Industry..... | Industry..... | Jas. A. Butcher..... | John Willhelm..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 691 | Iola..... | Iola..... | J. T. Moore..... | J. H. Morgan..... | Second Monday of each month..... |
| 312 | Ionic..... | Decatur..... | S. D. May..... | J. S. McClelland..... | Second Monday of each month..... |
| 213 | Ipava..... | Ipava..... | J. W. Quillin..... | G. W. Hughes..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 455 | Irrving..... | Irrving..... | J. W. Hook..... | A. K. Vandever..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 53 | Jackson..... | Shelbyville..... | Wm. Price..... | E. J. Scabarough..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 570 | Jacksonville..... | Jacksonville..... | Louis A. Frost..... | E. F. Glover..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 510 | J. D. Moody..... | Iuka..... | W. W. Tullis..... | Jos. A. Hindman..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 366 | Jefferson..... | Opdyke..... | M. V. B. Montgomery..... | Henry Cornelius..... | Tuesday before full moon..... |

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|-----|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 460 | Jeffersonville..... | Wm. Taylor..... | Geo. E. Branch..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month. |
| 461 | Jerseyville..... | D. M. Houghton..... | J. Scott Holmes..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 394 | Jerusalem Temple..... | D. M. Jones..... | E. O. Holt..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 318 | J. L. Anderson..... | Frank L. Chambers..... | Geo. H. Slingerland..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 278 | J. Davies..... | Walter Stickney..... | John H. Thornton..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 713 | Johnsonville..... | E. M. Turner..... | F. M. Galbraith..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 713 | Jonesboro..... | J. H. Hilholdt..... | Alex. J. Nimmo..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 766 | Joppa..... | L. H. Williams..... | C. R. Torrence..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 537 | J. R. Gorth..... | E. F. Cramer..... | D. L. Dilling..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 389 | Kankakee..... | W. K. Woodruff..... | Ios. H. Hiltale..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 280 | Kansas..... | W. H. Brown..... | W. A. Bell..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 86 | Kaskaskia..... | Wm. M. Schuwerk..... | Wm. F. J. Stine..... | First Saturday after first quarter of each month..... |
| 36 | Kavanaugh..... | John Bowden..... | W. J. Davey..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 340 | Kedron..... | Richard Kimball..... | Wm. C. Sharp..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 471 | Kendall..... | Yorkville..... | C. E. Moore..... | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 430 | Kendrick..... | Jay Broadway..... | John W. Mayhall..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 804 | Kensington..... | Alex. McLachlan..... | F. W. Merchant..... | Monday of each week..... |
| 800 | Kenwood..... | T. W. Combs..... | Chas. S. Allen..... | Monday of each week..... |
| 159 | Kewanee..... | Andrew F. Boyle..... | Geo. W. Hodge..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 339 | Keystone..... | C. C. Hartman..... | John L. Weyhe..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 311 | Kilwinning..... | Hugh MacMillan..... | Henry Werno..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 353 | Kinkertook..... | Wm. G. Smith..... | Byron F. Gaynes..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 177 | King Solomon..... | Ed. A. Culter..... | Frank McClure..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 266 | Kingston..... | James Sykes..... | Wm. D. Gamble..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 398 | Kinmundy..... | J. Rohrbough..... | A. M. Young..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 422 | Kishwaukee..... | H. G. Burgess..... | M. W. Cole..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 66 | Knoxville..... | R. L. Everts..... | Chas. S. Russell..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 601 | La Cede..... | R. M. Carroll..... | C. W. Maxon..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 61 | Lacon..... | E. A. Campbell..... | H. E. Rowley..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 657 | La Fayette..... | R. E. Seelye..... | E. C. Wolfe..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 770 | La Grange..... | L. J. Amesen..... | James A. Hicks..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 195 | La Harpe..... | W. O. Butler..... | J. R. Booth..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 729 | Lake Creek..... | G. W. Duncan..... | S. Beam..... | Saturday on or next the full moon..... |
| 739 | Lakeside..... | Wm. D. Washburn..... | Wm. O. La Monte..... | Monday of each week..... |
| 774 | Lake View..... | Samuel Vance..... | G. H. Frizzell..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 659 | Lambert..... | C. A. Wilcox..... | A. B. Cowan..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 383 | La Moille..... | G. W. Graves..... | J. Rambo..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 423 | Lanark..... | Chas. E. Olmstead..... | A. F. Lohrman..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 106 | Lancaster..... | A. C. Doll..... | G. M. Saylor..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 422 | Landmark..... | Walter J. Buckley..... | Peter Daggy..... | Friday of each week..... |
| 267 | La Prairie..... | J. G. Schwartz..... | B. F. Talbot..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 203 | Lavelly..... | Z. B. Bates..... | N. R. Taylor..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 415 | Lawn..... | Chas. Blar..... | Richard A. Dunmire..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 415 | Lawn Ridge..... | F. R. Green..... | N. P. Nuss..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 110 | Lebanon..... | C. J. Renter..... | Fr. F. Lane..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 146 | Lee Centre..... | D. C. Leavens..... | Guy Herrick..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 558 | Leland..... | W. G. Core..... | John H. Hornig..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 174 | Lena..... | John H. Rife..... | | |

LOGGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

| NO. | NAME OF LODGE. | POST OFFICE. | NAME OF MASTER. | NAME OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF STATED MEETING. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 783 | Lerna | Lerna | N. S. McDonald | W. L. Funkhouser | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 221 | Leroy | Leroy | J. F. McKinzie | L. Wilcox | Tuesday before full moon |
| 557 | Lesing | Chicago | John Heinsen | August Mensing | First and third Tuesdays of each month |
| 270 | Levi Lusk | Arlington | R. B. Van Liew | Edgar D. Larkin | Wednesday on or before full moon |
| 104 | Lewistown | Lewistown | John C. Wagy | C. W. Belts | Friday on or before full moon |
| 482 | Lexington | Lexington | A. B. Davidson | R. Stevenson | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 390 | Liberty | Libertyville | Geo. W. Dean | Jos. Nations | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 492 | Libertyville | Libertyville | I. S. Gleason | Geo. Baird | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month |
| 135 | Lima | Lima | Edward F. Jacobs | H. B. Whitney | Wednesday on or before full moon |
| 611 | Lincoln Park | Chicago | Thos. S. Simpson | Edwin D. Clark | First and third Fridays of each month |
| 517 | Litchfield | Litchfield | M. F. Kayser | J. H. McManus | Second and fourth Fridays of each month |
| 766 | Littleton | Littleton | M. O. Snyder | D. H. Wheat | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 371 | Livingston | Dwight | Henry Fox | F. W. Ford | First and third Mondays of each month |
| 450 | Loami | Loami | Joseph Jones | Lee R. Graham | Wednesday on or before full moon |
| 538 | Lockport | Lockport | Robert Whitley | Wm. C. Fisher | First and third Thursdays of each month |
| 623 | Locust | Owaneco | T. N. Lakin | M. L. Danford | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 210 | Logan | Lincoln | T. H. Stokes | E. C. Perkins | First and third Tuesdays of each month |
| 552 | Long Point | Long Point | B. F. Colehower | J. C. Huetson | First and third Tuesdays of each month |
| 196 | Louisville | Louisville | C. H. Erwin | Geo. E. McCallum | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 751 | Lounsbury | Barrington | C. H. Austin | F. O. Willmarth | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month |
| 228 | Lovington | Lovington | Peter J. Ecord | D. C. Chase, Jr | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 750 | Lyndon | Lyndon | John Roberts | N. Campbell | Monday on or before full moon |
| 132 | Mackinaw | Mackinaw | Geo. A. Smith | S. P. Brewster | First Friday of each month |
| 17 | Macomb | Macomb | Martin C. Herman | Wm. J. Hammet | First Tuesday of each month |
| 8 | Macon | Decatur | Robert Alsop | Leone F. Alsop | Friday on or before full moon |
| 560 | Nadison | New Douglas | Kiley B. Roberts | Richard W. Spencer | First and third Saturdays of each month |
| 103 | Magnolia | Magnolia | Frank E. Bryan | Henry A. Shively | Monday on or before full moon |
| 220 | Mahomet | Mahomet | J. P. Schwartz | J. S. Hartman | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 434 | Makanda | Makanda | M. H. Smith | W. R. Richardson | Thursday on or before full moon |
| 229 | Manchester | Manchester | J. B. Meigs | Geo. Knollhoff | First and third Wednesdays of each month |
| 476 | Manito | Manito | J. W. Bateman | H. B. Scott | First and third Thursdays of each month |
| 773 | Manfield | Manfield | John H. Wagner | James Hobkirk | First and third Saturdays of each month |
| 530 | Maquon | Maquon | Elisha Shepherd | Elijah Shepherd | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 114 | Marcelline | Marcelline | Lester Barber | F. S. Rogers | Second and fourth Mondays of each month |
| 138 | Marengo | Marengo | J. Stevenson | H. H. Elbring | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 355 | Marine | Marine | John W. Larimer | A. R. Almon | First and third Wednesdays of each month |
| 150 | Marion | Salem | T. P. Miller | J. H. Ray | Tuesday on or before full moon |
| 454 | Maroa | Maroa | Milton E. Blanchard | C. H. Makeever | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month |
| 417 | Marselles | Marselles | Henry Gasaway | T. W. Clark | Wednesday on or before full moon |
| 133 | Marshall | Marshall | M. J. Platt | E. R. Paul | First Saturday of each month |
| 491 | Martin | East Dubuque | Wilson Turner | Geo. T. Nullis | Wednesday on or before full moon |
| 217 | Mason | Mason | | | |

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|-----|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 403 | Mason City..... | Chas. E. Walsh..... | J. F. Culp..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 175 | Mattoon..... | S. F. Tompkins..... | John B. Fithian..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 260 | Mattoon..... | J. E. Bins..... | S. E. Patheal..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 718 | May..... | V. W. Smith..... | R. H. Smith..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 664 | May..... | W. A. McCorkle..... | R. H. Shambart..... | Saturday on or after full moon..... |
| 158 | McHenry..... | Jas. A. Crispy..... | Oliver N. Owen..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 469 | McLean..... | C. C. Aldrich..... | Geo. Church..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 299 | Mechanicsburg..... | O. H. Correll..... | Josiah Bixler..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 811 | Melvin..... | Barth Holmes..... | J. D. Carroll..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 449 | Mendon..... | Samuel H. Bradley..... | J. D. Urech..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 176 | Mendota..... | Jacob Scherdelheim..... | Wm. Jenkins..... | Fourth Tuesday of each month..... |
| 183 | Meridian..... | F. A. Wiley..... | S. S. Willard..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 505 | Meridian Sun..... | Daniel R. Hatch..... | O. S. Dentler..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 283 | Metcor..... | G. Walters..... | F. W. Kern..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 91 | Metropolis..... | Jas. L. Elliot..... | L. C. Flannagan..... | First Monday of each month..... |
| 595 | Miles Hart..... | Jos. Z. Butler..... | J. S. Horstening..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 168 | Milford..... | A. M. Jones..... | C. F. Davis..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 345 | Milledgeville..... | T. P. Ruth..... | C. E. Snell..... | Saturday before each full moon..... |
| 273 | Milton..... | N. D. McEvers..... | C. E. Thurmon..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 275 | Miners..... | John M. Leekely..... | Thos. G. Wonderly..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 528 | Minooka..... | D. D. Filkins..... | C. W. Barker..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 385 | Mississippi..... | D. C. Smith..... | M. L. Kugler..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 85 | Mitchell..... | S. L. Johnson..... | August Koblitz..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 418 | Mithra..... | Ferdinand Walther..... | J. D. Gilmore..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 768 | Mizpah..... | Sylvester Gaunt..... | W. D. Lane..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 481 | Monette..... | Wm. Perkins..... | W. H. Seely..... | Second and fourth Thursdays of each month..... |
| 522 | Monitor..... | Geo. D. Leator..... | D. D. Dunkle..... | First and third Tuesday of each month..... |
| 37 | Monmouth..... | Robert L. Russell..... | A. R. Haynes..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 734 | Morning Star..... | Jos. V. Harris..... | Hardy C. Voris..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 787 | Morris..... | A. J. Weinle..... | G. M. Wilson..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 681 | Morrisonville..... | J. M. Pence..... | John M. Bradley..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 457 | Moscow..... | Geo. C. Jones..... | Chas. G. Young..... | First Tuesday of each month..... |
| 122 | Mound..... | J. C. McBride..... | Jas. A. Kirkman..... | Second Tuesday of each month..... |
| 180 | Moweaqua..... | Benj. F. Ribelin..... | Wm. Birkett..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 656 | Mozart..... | W. Griesheim..... | M. Hansen..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 239 | Mt. Carmel..... | Anthony Spaeth..... | T. A. Travers..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 331 | Mt. Carmel..... | A. S. Jessup..... | C. M. Hensgen..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 42 | Mt. Erie..... | Ferdinand Munch..... | Ed. S. Burns..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 51 | Mt. Erie..... | W. M. Miller..... | W. D. Mayfield..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 76 | Mt. Moriah..... | Chas. H. Burgdorf..... | S. S. Clapper..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 6 | Mt. Nebo..... | C. F. Schafer..... | L. L. Emmerson..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 31 | Mt. Pulaski..... | John W. Baugh..... | A. N. Beals..... | First Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 36 | Muddy Point..... | S. O. Beals..... | Erza B. Pellet..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 498 | Murphysboro..... | Amos A. McGabry..... | C. M. Vertess..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 43 | Murrayville..... | M. V. B. Wyatt..... | Samuel M. St. Clair..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 795 | Myrtle..... | Wm. C. Gordan..... | G. F. E. Andrews..... | Thursday of each week..... |
| 758 | Mystic Star..... | I. J. Smith..... | H. E. Wade..... | |
| 187 | Mystic Ite..... | S. S. Rodges..... | | |

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

| NO. | NAME OF LODGE. | POST OFFICE. | NAME OF MASTER. | NAME OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF STATED MEETING |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 68 | Naples..... | Naples..... | W. C. Carver..... | John Quinlan..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 590 | National..... | Chicago..... | A. T. Graham..... | August Meyer..... | Thursday of each week..... |
| 346 | N. D. Morse..... | Concord..... | Adam..... | S. Newton..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 806 | Nebo..... | Nebo..... | J. L. Lemmon..... | S. H. Smith..... | Saturday after full moon..... |
| 279 | Neoga..... | Neoga..... | H. A. Aldrich..... | Cyrus D. Greene..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 893 | Neponset..... | Neponset..... | J. L. Priestman..... | Lawrence Priestman..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 59 | New Boston..... | New Boston..... | Frank Ives..... | Ed. L. Drury..... | Saturday before full moon..... |
| 772 | New Burnside..... | New Burnside..... | T. C. Wise..... | G. W. Smoot..... | Tuesday before full moon..... |
| ..... | New Canton..... | New Canton..... | James H. Rainwater..... | H. B. Atkinson..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 336 | New Columbia..... | New Columbia..... | J. N. Cummins..... | E. A. Culver..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 453 | New Hartford..... | New Hartford..... | Julius Schwartz..... | Martin Camp..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 230 | New Haven..... | New Haven..... | S. T. Smith..... | W. P. Aldridge..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 741 | New Holland..... | New Holland..... | A. M. Caldwell..... | T. B. Williams..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 600 | New Hope..... | New Holland..... | Wm. G. McCann..... | Daniel M. Ball..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 360 | Newman..... | Cohn..... | Edward T. Root..... | Carl S. Burgett..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 258 | Newman..... | Newman..... | N. D. Preble..... | John Preble..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 216 | New Salem..... | New Salem..... | D. R. Love..... | H. D. Veilington..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 744 | Newtown..... | Plott..... | J. W. Johnston..... | Wm. Craigmyle..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 302 | Noble..... | Noble..... | H. E. Roberts..... | E. L. Palmer..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 450 | Nokomis..... | Nokomis..... | A. J. Willford..... | J. L. Manning..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 673 | Normal..... | Normal..... | Clark L. Gill..... | Geo. Champion..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 797 | Normal Park..... | Chicago..... | E. F. Stevens..... | B. S. Wilson..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 631 | Norton..... | Cabery..... | A. W. Cotton..... | R. C. Breneisa..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 169 | Nunda..... | Nunda..... | J. H. Palmer..... | Robert Andrews..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 219 | Oakland..... | Oakland..... | M. J. Naphew..... | E. H. Warden..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 644 | Oblong City..... | Oblong..... | Zach. Wirt..... | John D. Smith..... | Saturday on or before new and full moons..... |
| 40 | Occidental..... | Ottawa..... | Jas. E. Cook..... | David Baechler..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 302 | Oconee..... | Oconee..... | W. H. Aughinbaugh..... | John Garretson..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 401 | Odel..... | Odel..... | Frank Finefield..... | Chas. E. Ast..... | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 503 | Odin..... | Odin..... | E. E. Fyke..... | G. H. Center..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 576 | O'Fallon..... | O'Fallon..... | S. W. Scott..... | G. E. Remick..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 754 | Ogden..... | Ogden..... | T. E. Silkey..... | T. J. Carpenter..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| ..... | O'Ho..... | O'Ho..... | Elijah Ross..... | H. E. Walter..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 560 | O. H. Miner..... | Irroquois..... | Wm. Shrum..... | W. H. McClain..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 38 | Olive Branch..... | Danville..... | W. H. Fergstesser..... | William H. Paul..... | Third Saturday of each month..... |
| 140 | Olney..... | Olney..... | E. C. Wilson..... | J. W. Spain..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 723 | Omaha..... | Omaha..... | H. P. Blackard..... | S. R. Latimer..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 305 | Onaga..... | Onaga..... | Wm. C. Morris..... | D. F. Ward..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 337 | Oneida..... | Oneida..... | Frank Murdock..... | E. Marsh..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 123 | Oquawka..... | Oquawka..... | Lewis Handock..... | Jas. W. Tolman..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 697 | Orangeville..... | Orangeville..... | P. O. Suver..... | Chas. Musser..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 420 | Oregon..... | Oregon..... | Thos. Webb..... | T. A. Jewett..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |

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| 599 | Orel..... | Wayne City..... | A. G. Scudamore..... | Alfred R. Robinson..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 323 | Orient..... | Lisbon..... | N. J. Cobleigh..... | Wm. M. Hanna..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 33 | Orient..... | Chicago..... | R. J. McCormick..... | Chas. Catlin..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 358 | Orion..... | Union..... | R. J. McCormick..... | J. D. Bliss..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 267 | Oxford..... | New Windsor..... | M. I. Robb..... | C. I. Carlson..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 200 | Pacific..... | Knoxville..... | Henry H. Holway..... | R. D. McCracken..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 765 | Palace..... | Pullman..... | W. H. Amund..... | R. F. Cheyne..... | Thursday of each week..... |
| 314 | Palatine..... | Palatine..... | Chas. S. Cutting..... | R. J. Filbert..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 403 | Palmyra..... | Palmyra..... | Wm. H. King..... | R. J. Filbert..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 226 | Pana..... | Pana..... | Julius Broehl..... | Chas. Wall..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 268 | Paris..... | Paris..... | W. W. Danford..... | Edwin E. Lodge..... | First Thursday of each month..... |
| 509 | Parkersburg..... | Parkersburg..... | F. M. Rash..... | John W. Vager..... | Saturday on or after full moon..... |
| 613 | Patoka..... | Patoka..... | T. J. Underwood..... | Chas. E. Blankinship..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 675 | Pawnee..... | Pawnee..... | Elwood A. Gardner..... | W. J. Roberts..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 416 | Paxton..... | Paxton..... | Geo. H. Nichols..... | Cyde L. Day..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 379 | Payson..... | Payson..... | Louis Zinger..... | John Wildhack..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 29 | Pekin..... | Pekin..... | John Lingo..... | Bas. F. Cartwright..... | Second and fourth Tuesday of each month..... |
| 15 | Peoria..... | Peoria..... | Geo. W. Arnold..... | Jas. J. McMahon..... | Last Monday of each month..... |
| 636 | Peotone..... | Peotone..... | A. P. Morse..... | D. P. Hoffman..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 574 | Pera..... | Pera..... | John E. Morton..... | H. Daigh..... | First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 95 | Perry..... | Perry..... | Geo. B. Slack..... | C. F. Black..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 663 | Phoenix..... | Phoenix..... | John Schafer, Jr..... | L. S. Pearsall..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 436 | Piasa..... | Piasa..... | S. F. Conner..... | Geo. T. Davis..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 27 | Piper..... | Piper..... | Thos. J. Sowers..... | Delmor A. Boal..... | Second Tuesday of each month..... |
| 668 | Piper..... | Piper City..... | Thos. J. Sowers..... | Orvey Williamson..... | First and third Thursday of each month..... |
| 792 | Pittsfield..... | Pittsfield..... | A. E. Mottinger..... | D. W. Jump..... | Second Monday of each month..... |
| 536 | Plainfield..... | Plainfield..... | Harris Thomas..... | R. J. Donahue..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 401 | Plainview..... | Plainview..... | John F. Berry..... | O. Swanson..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 565 | Pleasant Hill..... | Pleasant Hill..... | Wm. Lynd..... | Chas. Becker..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 700 | Pleasant Plains..... | Pleasant Plains..... | Horace P. Putnam..... | B. L. Anderson..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 478 | Pleades..... | Pleades..... | Geo. M. Tyrell..... | Robert W. Austin..... | Thursday of each week..... |
| 554 | Plum River..... | Plum River..... | Wm. B. Cox..... | L. G. Radkey..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 286 | Plymouth..... | Plymouth..... | Wm. H. Hall..... | Samuel J. Pake..... | Saturday before full moon..... |
| 137 | Polk..... | Polk..... | Sam E. Sims..... | Jas. H. Gaff..... | *Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 294 | Pontiac..... | Pontiac..... | R. L. McKinley..... | T. W. Buckingham..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 782 | Potomac..... | Potomac..... | Geo. B. Willin..... | C. G. Barr..... | Second and fourth Thursdays of each month..... |
| 77 | Prairie..... | Prairie City..... | Jas. H. Seyler..... | C. G. Baker..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 578 | Prairie City..... | Montrose..... | T. P. Streeter..... | Archibald Cook..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 255 | Pre-emption..... | Pre-emption..... | I. L. Blanchard..... | F. W. Clark..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 587 | Princeton..... | Princeton..... | H. A. Sturtevant..... | I. Frank Carman..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 560 | Princetonville..... | Princetonville..... | A. S. Cameron..... | I. N. Huestis..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 393 | Prophetstown..... | Prophetstown..... | S. P. Barnes..... | Jas. Beckwith..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 711 | Providence..... | Providence..... | J. P. Jeppeson..... | W. T. Boze..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 296 | Quincy..... | Quincy..... | John S. Hewins..... | E. E. Graham..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 128 | Raleigh..... | Raleigh..... | L. A. Smyers..... | F. A. Finney..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 405 | Ramsey..... | Ramsey..... | | | Third Monday of each month..... |
| 725 | Rankin..... | Rankin..... | | | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 470 | Rantoul..... | Rantoul..... | | | |

LDGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

| NO. | NAME OF LODGE. | POST OFFICE. | NAME OF MASTER. | NAME OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF STATED MEETING. |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| 727 | Raritan | Raritan | J. K. Livernore. | James H. Spiker. | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. |
| 728 | Raven | Oswego | G. R. Schamp. | Chas. Roberts. | First and third Saturdays of each month. |
| 777 | Ravenwood | C. W. Bassett. | W. L. Wood. | W. L. Wood. | Second and fourth Mondays of each month. |
| 627 | Raymond | Raymond | Chas. E. Brown. | Jas. A. Bradley. | First and third Tuesdays of each month. |
| 424 | Red Bud | Red Bud | Frances Kemp. | Fred D. Guker. | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 410 | Reynoldsburg | Tunnel Hill | Thos. H. Taylor. | T. B. Humphrey. | Wednesday on or before full moon. |
| 697 | Richard Cole | Chicago | Robert Stewart. | Wm. Brew. | Thursday of each week. |
| 143 | Richmond | Richmond | G. W. Eldredge. | A. R. Alexander. | Monday on or before full moon. |
| 632 | Ridge Farm | Ridge Farm | Jas. P. Fletcher. | E. C. Kendall. | First and third Saturdays of each month. |
| 685 | Rio | Rio | R. A. Bruce. | A. F. Lauderbaugh. | Wednesday on or before full moon. |
| 115 | Rising Sun | Hanessville | G. W. Ernst. | A. F. Schreiber. | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 786 | Riverton Union | Riverton | Delbert C. Ames. | Ira Smith. | Thursday on or before full moon. |
| 113 | Robert Burns | Keithsburg | A. E. Biglow. | Chas. W. King. | Friday on or before full moon. |
| 250 | Robinson | Robinson | W. W. Cannon. | Ben Lloyd. | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 247 | Rob Morris | Minonk | Jos. B. Crowley. | H. C. Brigham. | First and third Wednesdays of each month. |
| 635 | Rochester | Rochester | Jacob McChesney. | Geo. W. Weber. | Wednesday on or before full moon. |
| 102 | Rockford | Rockford | H. D. Parker. | H. N. Foltz. | First and third Thursdays of each month. |
| 658 | Rock Island | Rock Island | Chas. M. Huld. | John B. Nash. | First Friday of each month. |
| 612 | Rock River | Sterling | Emil Beck. | G. W. Stansberry. | First and third Fridays of each month. |
| 74 | Rockton | Rockton | E. K. Jenkins. | John W. Niles. | Friday on or before full moon. |
| 721 | Rome | Dix | S. L. Purcell. | S. P. Jenison. | First and third Tuesdays of each month. |
| 75 | Roscoe | Roscoe | Jabez Love. | G. W. Lee. | First and third Fridays of each month. |
| 519 | Rossville | Rossville | S. F. Reno. | E. H. Randall. | First and third Saturdays of each month. |
| 327 | Rossville | Rossville | J. R. Livengood. | T. B. Bohon. | *Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 367 | Royal | Macedonia | Seth P. Ingram. | John E. McGuyer. | Tuesday on or before full moon. |
| 9 | Rushville | Rushville | John H. Ward. | Geo. T. Whitson. | First and third Tuesdays of each month. |
| 154 | Russell | Georgetown | Buford Taylor. | W. C. Cowan. | Wednesday on or before full moon. |
| 348 | Russellville | Fiat Rock | N. M. Tchil. | T. H. Maxedon. | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. |
| 477 | Rutland | Rutland | Wm. O. Ensign. | Frank C. Luton. | Saturday on or before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m. |
| 339 | Saline | Goreville | L. Z. Sullivan. | Robert Jinks. | First and third Mondays of each month. |
| 96 | Samuel H. Davis | Mt. Morris | Thos. C. Williams. | Jacob G. Miller. | First and third Tuesdays of each month. |
| 801 | Sangamon | Fisher | John Odelle. | A. C. Reynolds. | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. |
| 645 | San Jose | San Jose | J. K. Linberger. | W. R. Taylor. | Last Friday of each month. |
| 738 | Saunemin | Saunemin | I. M. Lish. | Chas. F. Ross. | First Monday of each month. |
| 335 | Schiller | Peoria | John F. Heshong. | E. C. Pfeiffer. | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 79 | Scott | Carlyle | Samuel W. Baird. | D. Kingbury. | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 743 | Scott Land | Scott Land | A. VanSooyk. | A. N. Workman. | Thursday on or before full moon. |
| 426 | Scottville | Scottville | J. A. Turner. | W. B. Dalton. | Thursday on or before full moon. |
| 447 | S. D. Monroe | Birds | John C. Reynolds. | R. Conover. | First and third Fridays of each month. |
| 532 | Seneca | Seneca | C. H. R. Thomas. | E. Stephens. | Tuesday on or before full moon. |
| 574 | Shabbona | Shabbona | Wm. Husk. | H. D. Morey. | |

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|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 490 Shannon..... | Shannon..... | Irvine D. Woodford..... | Daniel Eichholtz..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 550 Sharon..... | Tiskilwa..... | J. W. Albrecht..... | A. B. Blake..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 200 Sheba..... | Grayville..... | Fredt Groff..... | Wm. H. Gilbert..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 241 Shekinah..... | Carbondale..... | J. F. Taylor..... | H. G. Easterly..... | Second and fourth Thursdays of each month..... |
| 609 Sheldon..... | Sheldon..... | Geo. S. Hummer..... | H. R. Fields..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 735 Sheridan..... | Sheridan..... | A. E. Gransden..... | E. D. Robinson..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 535 Sherman..... | Orion..... | Wm. M. Smith..... | Wm. Wayne..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 397 Shiloh..... | Troy Grove..... | Wm. E. Hess..... | Albert Foster..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 695 Shiloh Hill..... | Campbell Hill..... | Abe Breneman..... | T. B. Rogers..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 212 Shipman..... | Shipman..... | F. R. Kahl..... | Jos. Dodson..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 582 Shirley..... | Shirley..... | H. L. Jackson..... | Jas. B. Dozier..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 761 Sibley..... | Sibley..... | Swen Anderson..... | C. W. Tallman..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 798 Sidel..... | Sidel..... | Walker T. Butler..... | G. M. Spry..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 347 Sigel..... | Sidney..... | W. H. Robinson..... | W. A. Robinson..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 541 Sigel..... | Stewardson..... | T. P. Mautz..... | D. K. Beals..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 805 S. M. Dalzell..... | Chicago..... | L. A. Schable..... | Samuel M. Farrar..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 646 Sonoma..... | Spring Valley..... | Will E. Dudley..... | W. A. Roebuck..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 467 South Macon..... | Macon..... | H. F. Hess..... | J. F. Poplin..... | First and third Mondays of each month..... |
| 662 South Park..... | Chicago..... | E. Schaefer..... | Chas. L. Norton..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 441 Sparland..... | Springfield..... | T. Van Anwerp..... | Henry Marshall..... | First Monday of each month..... |
| 4 Springfield..... | Stanford..... | D. L. Phillips..... | Wehr E. Loomis..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 785 Stanford..... | Stanford..... | G. B. Lanion..... | F. L. Fort..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 709 Star..... | Hoopston..... | H. M. Steady..... | John Bock..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 166 Star in the East..... | Rockford..... | A. G. Everett..... | J. C. Winans..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 501 Stark..... | La Fayette..... | Andrew Jackson..... | J. R. Ripley..... | First Monday of each month..... |
| 177 Staunton..... | Staunton..... | E. Friedman..... | Geo. B. M. Rogers..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 24 St. Clair..... | Belleville..... | Chas. H. Starkel..... | R. J. Pitcher..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 769 St. Elmo..... | St. Elmo..... | G. A. Martin..... | Geo. W. Philippo..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 92 Stewart..... | Geneseo..... | F. L. Windsor..... | H. Struener, Jr..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 13 St. Johns..... | Peru..... | W. F. Hoberg..... | E. E. Thomas..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 63 St. Marks..... | Woodstock..... | L. T. Hoy..... | W. M. Joyner..... | Second Tuesday of each month..... |
| 495 Stone Fort..... | Stone Fort..... | John A. Whitaker..... | W. E. Riggins..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 500 St. Paul..... | Springfield..... | Chas. E. Opel..... | John McDaniel..... | First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 408 Stratton..... | Vermilion..... | W. A. Tweedy..... | D. E. Huggans..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 607 Streator..... | Streator..... | Samuel McFeeley..... | Thos S. Angier..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 349 Sublette..... | Sublette..... | Chas. H. Ingals..... | W. N. McKanny..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 764 Sullivan..... | Sullivan..... | James A. Steele..... | P. H. Eisenmayer..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 342 Sumnerfield..... | Sumnerfield..... | Jas. H. Hewitt..... | R. O. Vangilder..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 431 Summit..... | Harristown..... | Geo. F. Towne..... | O. T. Jones..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 334 Sumner..... | Sumner..... | John L. Barnes..... | W. H. Jones..... | Wednesday on or before full moon..... |
| 428 Sunbeau..... | Piano..... | W. H. Jones..... | I. C. Harwood..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 134 Sycamore..... | Sycamore..... | J. E. Harrington..... | Frank H. Smith..... | First and third Saturdays of each month..... |
| 794 Tadmor..... | Karbers Ridge..... | John A. Oxford..... | F. M. Shipp..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 207 Tamaroa..... | Tamaroa..... | J. H. Evans..... | J. W. Haines..... | First Thursday of each month..... |
| 351 Tarnolton..... | Fairbury..... | J. H. Conerus..... | Emery Gregg..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 98 Taylor..... | Washington..... | P. H. Parker..... | John Watson..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 16 Temperance..... | Vandalia..... | F. E. Bartlett..... | F. I. Henry..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

| N. O. | NAME OF LODGE. | POST OFFICE. | NAME OF MASTER. | NAME OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF STATED MEETING. |
|-------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 46 | Temple..... | Peoria..... | W. W. Grant..... | R. W. Baker..... | Last Wednesday of each month. |
| 701 | Temple Hill..... | Rose Bud..... | Lozan Randolph..... | John E. Holt..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 496 | Tennessee..... | Tennessee..... | J. W. Alken..... | H. L. Rapelje..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 492 | Thos. J. Turner..... | Chicago..... | Wm. R. Jones..... | Wm. M. Stanton..... | Tuesday of each week. |
| 559 | Thomson..... | Thomson..... | Wm. R. Sweet..... | W. D. M. Cone..... | Tuesday on or before each full moon. |
| 569 | Time..... | Time..... | W. H. Fringle..... | Walter S. Klein..... | Saturday before full moon. |
| 307 | T. J. Pickett..... | Pushnell..... | W. J. Frisbee..... | J. C. Cadwalader..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 391 | Tolono..... | Tolono..... | W. E. Handy..... | J. S. Holaday..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month. |
| 304 | Tonica..... | Tonica..... | J. E. Hartenbower..... | J. C. Oard..... | First and third Saturdays of each month. |
| 93 | Toulon..... | Toulon..... | Robert Fell..... | Jas. K. Lowman..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 542 | Towanda..... | Towanda..... | Samuel Mark..... | B. W. Stover..... | Friday on or before full moon. |
| 493 | Tower Hill..... | Tower Hill..... | Geo. W. Hill..... | Geo. Corley..... | Tuesday on or before full moon. |
| 810 | Tracy..... | Chicago..... | E. D. Petrie..... | L. G. Brown..... | Second and fourth Thursdays of each month. |
| 462 | Tremont..... | Tremont..... | Wm. H. Roof..... | Louis Rollings..... | Friday on or before full moon. |
| 109 | Triluminar..... | So. Chicago..... | Louis Blatner..... | Alex. McDonald..... | First and third Fridays of each month. |
| 767 | Troy..... | Rock Island..... | Charles Korstke..... | Otto F. Hintze..... | First Thursday of each month. |
| 588 | Troy..... | Troy..... | James M. Montgomery..... | Wm. B. Pettit..... | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. |
| 630 | Tuscan..... | Walpole..... | Elias Burk..... | M. W. Powell..... | Thursday before full moon. |
| 332 | Tuscola..... | Tuscola..... | I. S. Williams..... | J. H. Douglass..... | Second and fourth Thursdays of each month. |
| 333 | Lyrian..... | Springfield..... | R. J. N. Johnson..... | Oscar A. Sloan..... | Third Monday of each month. |
| 637 | Union..... | Lick Creek..... | Geo. M. O'Hara..... | Samuel H. Caspili..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 610 | Union Park..... | Chicago..... | I. J. Rich..... | C. C. Bird..... | Monday of each week. |
| 48 | Unity..... | St. Charles..... | Alfred Patterson..... | John C. Chett..... | First and third Mondays of each month. |
| 157 | Urbana..... | Urbana..... | E. C. Cook..... | H. M. Clark..... | First Thursday of each month. |
| 547 | Valley..... | Coal Valley..... | R. A. Weber..... | A. J. Miller..... | Friday on or before full moon. |
| 702 | Van Meter..... | Central..... | Thos. R. Lees..... | Frank Naylor..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 205 | Vermilion..... | Indianola..... | J. B. Van Meter..... | T. C. Ford..... | First and third Saturdays of each month. |
| 116 | Vermont..... | Vermont..... | Geo. Heileman..... | J. J. Healy..... | Saturday before full moon. |
| 757 | Verona..... | Verona..... | E. P. Durell..... | Wm. Alexander..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month. |
| 108 | Versailles..... | Versailles..... | Nathan Small..... | D. S. Renne..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 584 | Vesper..... | Galesburg..... | Thos. J. McWane..... | Jacob Wilkerson..... | Second and fourth Thursdays of each month. |
| 150 | Vienna..... | Vienna..... | Eugene W. Welch..... | S. P. Swartout..... | Tuesday on or before full moon. |
| 562 | Villa Ridge..... | Villa Ridge..... | Geo. W. Gillespie..... | Martin T. VanCleve..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 161 | Virden..... | Virden..... | S. H. Graves..... | L. F. Orain..... | Thursday on or before full moon. |
| 577 | Viola..... | Viola..... | John B. Longley..... | Archib. M. Pinkerton..... | Wednesday on or before full moon. |
| 544 | Virginia..... | Virginia..... | Richard F. Morrow..... | Geo. H. Sewall..... | First and third Saturdays of each month. |
| 81 | Virvrius..... | Wheeling..... | F. E. Downing..... | L. J. Parkhurst..... | Saturday on or before full moon. |
| 179 | Wabash..... | Wabash..... | Thos. Keates..... | L. J. Fischer..... | Friday on or before full moon. |
| 512 | Wade Barney..... | Etta..... | Frank R. Sutherland..... | P. H. Green..... | Second and fourth Thursdays of each month. |
| 616 | Wadley..... | Bloomington..... | Frank R. Lawson..... | P. H. Holmes..... | Wednesday on or before full moon. |
| 674 | Waldeck..... | Franklin..... | H. G. Keplinger..... | N. B. Keenback..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month. |

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| 722 Walnut..... | Snyder Kaufman..... | W. D. Meltzer..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 475 Washville..... | A. T. Strange..... | T. T. Smith..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 354 Waltham..... | Wm. Wilson..... | John F. Hill..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 14 Warren..... | L. H. Adams..... | J. D. R. Turner..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 237 Warsaw..... | W. A. Dodge..... | Wm. I. Barley..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 421 Washington..... | M. L. Harper..... | C. H. Ireland..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 55 Washburn..... | Lyman T. Phillips..... | W. M. Nesbitt..... | Monday on or before full moon..... |
| 291 Wataga..... | J. H. Merrill..... | A. S. Slater..... | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 728 Waterman..... | Harry Bradbury..... | G. W. Wakefield..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 446 Watseka..... | Chas. F. Barber..... | Fred Will Tovey..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 602 Watson..... | W. C. Bradley..... | W. M. Abraham..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 160 Waubesa..... | Fred Schultz..... | C. B. Forrest..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 208 Wauconda..... | C. R. Wells..... | J. C. Golding..... | Second and fourth Fridays of each month..... |
| 78 Waukegan..... | S. D. Talcott..... | John E. Baggett..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 118 Waverly..... | L. D. Foreman..... | J. M. Humer..... | First and third Fridays of each month..... |
| 172 Wayne..... | Samuel A. Graham..... | A. Dodge..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 306 Wm. C. Hobbs..... | Lyon Karr..... | E. W. Dickenson..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 740 Weldon..... | T. C. Byland..... | U. E. Hunt..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 344 Wenona..... | Jos. Miller..... | A. E. Thierry..... | First and third Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 240 Western Star..... | Jos. O'Brien..... | David W. Price..... | Second and fourth Mondays of each month..... |
| 103 Westfield..... | Wm. L. Biggs..... | S. J. Richards..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 269 Wheaton..... | J. H. Ashley..... | Edward J. Lewis..... | First and third Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 80 White Hall..... | Henry W. Chapman..... | F. A. Worcester..... | Saturday before full moon..... |
| 802 Williamson..... | Wm. H. Perry..... | F. C. Zimmerman..... | Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..... |
| 208 Wilmington..... | Andrew Robson..... | B. G. Warner..... | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 105 Winchester..... | Albert P. Groat..... | B. T. Bradley..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 322 Windsor..... | G. A. Edwards..... | J. L. Turner..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 745 Winnebago..... | Frank M. Waters..... | John H. Morris..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 564 Winslow..... | Nathan C. Tyler..... | Henry Gilbert..... | Saturday on or before full moon..... |
| 209 Wm. B. Warren..... | Chas. F. Watkins..... | Daniel S. O'Connell..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |
| 502 Woodhull..... | B. F. Voolums..... | A. A. Mackey..... | Friday on or before full moon..... |
| 779 Wright's Grove..... | Fred H. Atwood..... | Chas. E. Meerhoff..... | First and third Thursdays of each month..... |
| 231 Wyandot..... | Elmer Sapp..... | W. E. Sapp..... | Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..... |
| 479 Wyoming..... | Wm. E. Nixon..... | C. F. Hamilton..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 435 Xenia..... | John Croughan..... | Geo. B. Boswell..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 446 Yates City..... | H. T. Hensley..... | Smith Rhea..... | Thursday on or before full moon..... |
| 313 York..... | C. D. Ryerson..... | H. G. Hodge..... | Tuesday on or before full moon..... |
| 655 Yorktown..... | J. E. Greenman..... | Jesse Van Bibber..... | Second and fourth Saturdays of each month..... |

Alphabetical List of Post-Offices, GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

| POST-OFFICE. | NAME. | NO. | POST-OFFICE. | NAME. | NO. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| Abingdon..... | Abingdon..... | 185 | Blue Mound..... | Blue Mound..... | 682 |
| Akin..... | Akin..... | 749 | Bowen..... | Bowen..... | 486 |
| Albany..... | Albany..... | 506 | Bradford..... | Bradford..... | 514 |
| Albion..... | Hermitage..... | 356 | Braidwood..... | Braidwood..... | 704 |
| Aledo..... | Aledo..... | 252 | Brayfield..... | Goode..... | 744 |
| Alexis..... | Alexandria..... | 702 | Bridgeport..... | Bridgeport..... | 386 |
| Allendale..... | Allendale..... | 752 | Brighton..... | Hibbard..... | 249 |
| Allen's Springs..... | Gurney..... | 778 | Broadlands..... | Broadlands..... | 791 |
| Alta..... | Alta..... | 748 | Buckley..... | Buckley..... | 634 |
| Altamont..... | Altamont..... | 533 | Buda..... | Buda..... | 399 |
| Alton..... | Phasa..... | 27 | Bunker Hill..... | Bunker Hill..... | 151 |
| Alton..... | Erwin..... | 315 | Burnside..... | Burnside..... | 683 |
| Altona..... | Altona..... | 330 | Burnt Prairie..... | Burnt Prairie..... | 668 |
| Amboy..... | Illinois Central..... | 178 | Bushnell..... | T. J. Pickett..... | 307 |
| Andalusia..... | Andalusia..... | 516 | Byron..... | Byron..... | 274 |
| Anna..... | Anna..... | 520 | Cabery..... | Norton..... | 631 |
| Apple River..... | Apple River..... | 548 | Cairo..... | Cairo..... | 237 |
| Arcola..... | Arcola..... | 366 | Camargo..... | Camargo..... | 440 |
| Arlington..... | Levi Lusk..... | 270 | Cambridge..... | Cambridge..... | 49 |
| Arrowsmith..... | Arrowsmith..... | 737 | Camden..... | Camden..... | 648 |
| Ashley..... | Clay..... | 153 | Cameron..... | Berwick..... | 619 |
| Ashmore..... | Ashmore..... | 390 | Camp Point..... | Benjamin..... | 297 |
| Ashton..... | Ashton..... | 531 | Campbell Hill..... | Shiloh Hill..... | 695 |
| Assumption..... | Bromwell..... | 451 | Canton..... | Morning Star..... | 734 |
| Astoria..... | Astoria..... | 100 | Capron..... | Capron..... | 575 |
| Atkinson..... | Annawan..... | 433 | Cantrall..... | Van Meter..... | 762 |
| Atlanta..... | Atlanta..... | 105 | Carbondale..... | Shekinah..... | 241 |
| Atwood..... | Atwood..... | 651 | Carlinville..... | Mt. Nebo..... | 76 |
| Auburn..... | Ark & Anchor..... | 354 | Carlyle..... | Scott..... | 79 |
| Augusta..... | J. L. Anderson..... | 318 | Carman..... | Carman..... | 732 |
| Aurora..... | Jerusalem Temple..... | 90 | Carmi..... | Carmi..... | 272 |
| Aurora..... | Aurora..... | 254 | Carrollton..... | Carrollton..... | 50 |
| Avon..... | Avon Harmony..... | 253 | Carterville..... | Williamson..... | 802 |
| Bardolph..... | Bardolph..... | 572 | Carthage..... | Hancock..... | 20 |
| Barrington..... | Lounsbury..... | 751 | Casey..... | Casey..... | 442 |
| Barry..... | Barry..... | 34 | Catlin..... | Catlin..... | 285 |
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| Bay City..... | Bay City..... | 771 | Chambersburg..... | Chambersburg..... | 373 |
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| Chicago | Lake View..... | 774 | Decatur..... | Ionic..... | 312 |
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| Tower Hill..... | Tower Hill | 493 | Watseka | Watseka | 446 |
| Tremont | Tremont | 462 | Watson | Watson | 602 |
| Trenton | Trenton | 109 | Wauconda | Wauconda | 298 |
| Trilla..... | Muddy Point..... | 396 | Waukegan | Waukegan | 78 |
| Troy | Troy | 588 | Waverly | Waverly | 118 |
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| 141 | Garden City..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 160 | Waubansia..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 209 | W. B. Warren..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 271 | Blaney..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 277 | Accordia..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 308 | Ashlar..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 310 | Dearborn..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 393 | Blair..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 422 | Landmark..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 437 | Chicago..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 508 | Home..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 557 | Lessing..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 642 | Apollo..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 662 | South Park..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 674 | Waldeck..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 690 | Englewood..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 697 | Richard Cole..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 716 | Calumet..... | Blue Island..... | Cook..... |
| 726 | Golden Rule..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 731 | Harbor..... | South Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 739 | Lakeside..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 758 | Mystic Star..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 765 | Palace..... | Pullman..... | Cook..... |
| 767 | Triluminar..... | South Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 768 | Mizpah..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 776 | Grand Crossing..... | Grand Crossing..... | Cook..... |
| 783 | Constantia..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 789 | Auburn Park..... | Auburn Park..... | Cook..... |
| 797 | Normal Park..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 800 | Kenwood..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 804 | Kensington..... | Kensington..... | Cook..... |
| 810 | Tracy..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 810 | Lawn..... | U. D. Chicago Lawn..... | Cook..... |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 211 | Cleveland..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 409 | Thomas J. Turner..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 411 | Hesperia..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 478 | Pleiades..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 506 | National..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 610 | Union Park..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 669 | Herder..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 686 | Garfield..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 717 | Arcana..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 770 | LaGrange..... | LaGrange..... | Cook..... |
| 780 | Siloam..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 780 | Columbian..... | U. D. Chicago..... | Cook..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

THIRD DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 81 | Vitruvius..... | Wheeling..... | Cook..... |
| 182 | Germania..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 311 | Kilwinning..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 314 | Palatine..... | Palatine..... | Cook..... |
| 410 | Mithra..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 524 | Evans..... | Evanston..... | Cook..... |
| 526 | Covenant..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 540 | Harlem..... | Oak Park..... | Cook..... |
| 611 | Lincoln Park..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 639 | Keystone..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 643 | D. C. Cregier..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| 711 | Providence..... | Jefferson..... | Cook..... |
| 751 | Lounsbury..... | Barrington..... | Cook..... |
| 774 | Lake View..... | Lake View..... | Cook..... |
| 777 | Ravenswood..... | Ravenswood..... | Cook..... |
| 779 | Wright's Grove..... | Wright's Grove..... | Cook..... |
| 784 | Beacon Light..... | Norwood Park..... | Cook..... |
| 795 | Myrtle..... | Irving Park..... | Cook..... |
| | Hermosa..... | U. D. Chicago..... | Cook..... |
| | Ben Hur..... | U. D. Chicago..... | Cook..... |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 48 | Unity..... | St. Charles..... | Kane..... |
| 90 | Jerusalem Temple..... | Aurora..... | Kane..... |
| 117 | Elgin..... | Elgin..... | Kane..... |
| 139 | Geneva..... | Geneva..... | Kane..... |
| 190 | Dundee..... | Dundee..... | Kane..... |
| 254 | Aurora..... | Aurora..... | Kane..... |
| 359 | Blackberry..... | Elburn..... | Kane..... |
| 404 | Batavia..... | Batavia..... | Kane..... |
| 443 | Hampshire..... | Hampshire..... | Kane..... |
| 511 | Clintonville..... | South Elgin..... | Kane..... |
| 522 | Monitor..... | Elgin..... | Kane..... |
| 63 | St. Marks..... | Woodstock..... | McHenry..... |
| 138 | Marengo..... | Marengo..... | McHenry..... |
| 143 | Richmond..... | Richmond..... | McHenry..... |
| 158 | McHenry..... | McHenry..... | McHenry..... |
| 169 | Nunda..... | Nunda..... | McHenry..... |
| 309 | Harvard..... | Harvard..... | McHenry..... |
| 358 | Orion..... | Union..... | McHenry..... |
| 604 | Hebron..... | Hebron..... | McHenry..... |
| 78 | Waukegan..... | Waukegan..... | Lake..... |
| 115 | Rising Sun..... | Hainesville..... | Lake..... |
| 127 | Antioch..... | Millburn..... | Lake..... |
| 298 | Wauconda..... | Wauconda..... | Lake..... |
| 492 | Libertyville..... | Libertyville..... | Lake..... |
| 676 | A. O. Fay..... | Highland Park..... | Lake..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 60 | Belvidere..... | Belvidere..... | Boone..... |
| 575 | Capron..... | Capron..... | Boone..... |
| 74 | Rockton..... | Rockton..... | Winnebago..... |
| 75 | Roscoe..... | Roscoe..... | Winnebago..... |
| 102 | Rockford..... | Rockford..... | Winnebago..... |
| 145 | A. W. Rawson..... | Pecatonica..... | Winnebago..... |
| 166 | Star-in-the-East..... | Rockford..... | Winnebago..... |
| 173 | Cherry Valley..... | Cherry Valley..... | Winnebago..... |
| 302 | Durand..... | Durand..... | Winnebago..... |
| 633 | E. F. W. Ellis..... | Rockford..... | Winnebago..... |
| 745 | Winnebago..... | Winnebago..... | Winnebago..... |
| 97 | Excelsior..... | Freeport..... | Stephenson..... |
| 170 | Evergreen..... | Freeport..... | Stephenson..... |
| 174 | Lena..... | Lena..... | Stephenson..... |
| 414 | Evening Star..... | Davis..... | Stephenson..... |
| 564 | Winslow..... | Winslow..... | Stephenson..... |
| 687 | Orangeville..... | Orangeville..... | Stephenson..... |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 36 | Kavanaugh..... | Elizabeth..... | Jo Daviess..... |
| 273 | Miners..... | Galena..... | Jo Daviess..... |
| 278 | Jo Daviess..... | Warren..... | Jo Daviess..... |
| 491 | Martin..... | East Dubuque..... | Jo Daviess..... |
| 548 | Apple River..... | Apple River..... | Jo Daviess..... |
| 554 | Plum River..... | Stockton..... | Jo Daviess..... |
| 183 | Cyrus..... | Mt. Carroll..... | Carroll..... |
| 345 | Milledgeville..... | Milledgeville..... | Carroll..... |
| 385 | Mississippi..... | Savanna..... | Carroll..... |
| 423 | Lanark..... | Lanark..... | Carroll..... |
| 490 | Shannon..... | Shannon..... | Carroll..... |
| 550 | Thomson..... | Thomson..... | Carroll..... |
| 189 | Fulton City..... | Fulton..... | Whiteside..... |
| 293 | Prophetstown..... | Prophetstown..... | Whiteside..... |
| 321 | Dunlap..... | Morrison..... | Whiteside..... |
| 412 | Bollen..... | Spring Hill..... | Whiteside..... |
| 566 | Albany..... | Albany..... | Whiteside..... |
| 612 | Rock River..... | Sterling..... | Whiteside..... |
| 655 | Yorktown..... | Tampico..... | Whiteside..... |
| 667 | Erie..... | Erie..... | Whiteside..... |
| 750 | Lyndon..... | Lyndon..... | Whiteside..... |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 90 | Samuel H. Davis..... | Mt. Morris..... | Ogle..... |
| 187 | Mystic Tie..... | Polo..... | Ogle..... |
| 244 | Horicon..... | Rochelle..... | Ogle..... |
| 274 | Byron..... | Byron..... | Ogle..... |
| 320 | Creston..... | Creston..... | Ogle..... |
| 420 | Oregon..... | Oregon..... | Ogle..... |
| 505 | Meridian Sun..... | Holcomb..... | Ogle..... |
| 7 | Friendship..... | Dixon..... | Lee..... |
| 146 | Lee Centre..... | Lee Centre..... | Lee..... |
| 178 | Illinois Central..... | Amboy..... | Lee..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 205 | Corinthian..... | Paw Paw..... | Lee..... |
| 264 | Franklin Grove..... | Franklin Grove..... | Lee..... |
| 282 | Brooklyn..... | Compton..... | Lee..... |
| 349 | Sublette..... | Sublette..... | Lee..... |
| 531 | Ashton..... | Ashton..... | Lee..... |
| 134 | Sycamore..... | Sycamore..... | De Kalb..... |
| 144 | De Kalb..... | De Kalb..... | De Kalb..... |
| 283 | Meteor..... | Sandwich..... | De Kalb..... |
| 288 | Genoa..... | Genoa..... | De Kalb..... |
| 301 | Hinckley..... | Hinckley..... | De Kalb..... |
| 374 | Shabbona..... | Shabbona..... | De Kalb..... |
| 402 | Kishwankee..... | Kingston..... | De Kalb..... |
| 646 | Somonauk..... | Somonauk..... | De Kalb..... |
| 728 | Waterman..... | Waterman..... | De Kalb..... |

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 303 | Raven..... | Oswego..... | Kendall..... |
| 323 | Orient..... | Lisbon..... | Kendall..... |
| 428 | Sunbeam..... | Plano..... | Kendall..... |
| 471 | Kendall..... | Yorkville..... | Kendall..... |
| 65 | Euclid..... | Naperville..... | Du Page..... |
| 269 | Wheaton..... | Wheaton..... | Du Page..... |
| 472 | Amity..... | Turner..... | Du Page..... |
| 649 | Hinsdale..... | Hinsdale..... | Du Page..... |
| 42 | Mt. Joliet..... | Joliet..... | Will..... |
| 175 | Matteson..... | Joliet..... | Will..... |
| 208 | Wilmington..... | Wilmington..... | Will..... |
| 262 | Channahon..... | Channahon..... | Will..... |
| 536 | Plainfield..... | Plainfield..... | Will..... |
| 538 | Lockport..... | Lockport..... | Will..... |
| 636 | Peotone..... | Peotone..... | Will..... |
| 704 | Braidwood..... | Braidwood..... | Will..... |
| 763 | Crete..... | Crete..... | Will..... |
| 124 | Cedar..... | Morris..... | Grundy..... |
| 528 | Minooka..... | Minooka..... | Grundy..... |
| 573 | Gardner..... | Gardner..... | Grundy..... |
| 757 | Verona..... | Verona..... | Grundy..... |

NINTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 13 | St. John's..... | Perru..... | La Salle..... |
| 40 | Occidental..... | Ottawa..... | La Salle..... |
| 67 | Acacia..... | La Salle..... | La Salle..... |
| 176 | Mendota..... | Mendota..... | La Salle..... |
| 183 | Meridian..... | Earlville..... | La Salle..... |
| 194 | Freedom..... | Freedom..... | La Salle..... |
| 374 | Tonica..... | Tonica..... | La Salle..... |
| 384 | Walham..... | Utica..... | La Salle..... |
| 397 | Shiloh..... | Troy Grove..... | La Salle..... |
| 417 | Marseilles..... | Marseilles..... | La Salle..... |
| 477 | Rutland..... | Rutland..... | La Salle..... |
| 532 | Seneca..... | Seneca..... | La Salle..... |
| 555 | Humboldt..... | Ottawa..... | La Salle..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

NINTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 558 | Leland..... | Leland | La Salle..... |
| 607 | Streator..... | Streator..... | La Salle..... |
| 735 | Sheridan | Sheridan | La Salle..... |
| 294 | Pontiac | Pontiac | Livingston..... |
| 351 | Tarbolton | Fairbury | Livingston..... |
| 371 | Livingston | Dwight | Livingston..... |
| 401 | Odell..... | Odell..... | Livingston..... |
| 539 | Chatsworth..... | Chatsworth..... | Livingston..... |
| 552 | Long Point..... | Long Point..... | Livingston..... |
| 614 | Forrest..... | Forrest..... | Livingston..... |
| 738 | Saunemin | Saunemin | Livingston..... |

TENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 112 | Bureau..... | Princeton..... | Bureau..... |
| 142 | Ames | Sheffield..... | Bureau..... |
| 231 | Wyanet | Wyanet | Bureau..... |
| 270 | Levi Lusk..... | Arlington..... | Bureau..... |
| 383 | La Moille..... | La Moille..... | Bureau..... |
| 399 | Buda..... | Buda..... | Bureau..... |
| 550 | Sharon..... | Tiskilwa | Bureau..... |
| 587 | Princeton | Princeton..... | Bureau..... |
| 722 | Walnut | Walnut..... | Bureau..... |
| 803 | Neponset..... | Neponset..... | Bureau..... |
| 805 | S. M. Dalzell..... | Spring Valley..... | Bureau..... |
| | Ohio..... | Ohio..... | Bureau..... |
| 103 | Magnolia..... | Magnolia..... | Putnam |
| 61 | Lacon | Lacon | Marshall |
| 119 | Henry | Henry | Marshall |
| 344 | Wenona..... | Wenona | Marshall |
| 415 | Lawn Ridge..... | Lawn Ridge..... | Marshall |
| 441 | Sparland..... | Sparland | Marshall |
| 93 | Toulon..... | Toulon..... | Stark..... |
| 479 | Wyoming..... | Wyoming | Stark..... |
| 501 | Stark..... | La Fayette..... | Stark..... |
| 514 | Bradford..... | Bradford..... | Stark..... |

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 49 | Cambridge | Cambridge | Henry |
| 92 | Stewart..... | Geneseo..... | Henry |
| 159 | Kewanee..... | Kewanee | Henry |
| 243 | Galva..... | Galva | Henry |
| 433 | Annawan..... | Atkinson | Henry |
| 502 | Woodhull | Woodhull | Henry |
| 535 | Sherman..... | Orion | Henry |
| 680 | Clement | Cleveland..... | Henry |
| 57 | Trio..... | Rock Island..... | Rock Island..... |
| 69 | Eureka..... | Milan | Rock Island..... |
| 349 | Doric..... | Moline | Rock Island..... |
| 436 | Philo | Port Byron..... | Rock Island..... |
| 516 | Andalusia..... | Andalusia | Rock Island..... |
| 543 | Cordova..... | Cordova | Rock Island..... |
| 547 | Valley..... | Coal Valley..... | Rock Island..... |
| 658 | Rock Island..... | Rock Island..... | Rock Island..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 679 | Illinois City..... | Illinois City..... | Rock Island..... |
| 59 | New Boston..... | New Boston..... | Mercer..... |
| 113 | Robert Burns..... | Keithsburg..... | Mercer..... |
| 252 | Aledo..... | Aledo..... | Mercer..... |
| 367 | Oxford..... | New Windsor..... | Mercer..... |
| 577 | Viola..... | Viola..... | Mercer..... |
| 755 | Pre-emption..... | Pre-emption..... | Mercer..... |

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 17 | Macomb..... | Macomb..... | McDonough..... |
| 233 | Blandinsville..... | Blandinsville..... | McDonough..... |
| 248 | Golden Gate..... | Prairie City..... | McDonough..... |
| 307 | T. J. Pickett..... | Bushnell..... | McDonough..... |
| 327 | Industry..... | Industry..... | McDonough..... |
| 496 | Tennessee..... | Tennessee..... | McDonough..... |
| 572 | Bardolph..... | Bardolph..... | McDonough..... |
| 617 | Good Hope..... | Good Hope..... | McDonough..... |
| 781 | Colchester..... | Colchester..... | McDonough..... |
| 100 | Astoria..... | Astoria..... | Fulton..... |
| 104 | Lewistown..... | Lewistown..... | Fulton..... |
| 116 | Vermont..... | Vermont..... | Fulton..... |
| 192 | Farmington..... | Farmington..... | Fulton..... |
| 213 | Ipava..... | Ipava..... | Fulton..... |
| 253 | Avon Harmony..... | Avon..... | Fulton..... |
| 350 | Fairview..... | Fairview..... | Fulton..... |
| 534 | Cuba..... | Cuba..... | Fulton..... |
| 734 | Morning Star..... | Canton..... | Fulton..... |
| 9 | Rushville..... | Rushville..... | Schuyler..... |
| 405 | Huntsville..... | Huntsville..... | Schuyler..... |
| 648 | Camden..... | Camden..... | Schuyler..... |
| 766 | Littleton..... | Littleton..... | Schuyler..... |

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 26 | Hiram..... | Henderson..... | Knox..... |
| 66 | Knoxville..... | Knoxville..... | Knox..... |
| 155 | Alpha..... | Galesburg..... | Knox..... |
| 185 | Abingdon..... | Abingdon..... | Knox..... |
| 291 | Wataga..... | Wataga..... | Knox..... |
| 330 | Altona..... | Altona..... | Knox..... |
| 337 | Oneida..... | Oneida..... | Knox..... |
| 400 | Pacific..... | Knoxville..... | Knox..... |
| 448 | Yates City..... | Yates City..... | Knox..... |
| 530 | Maquon..... | Maquon..... | Knox..... |
| 584 | Vesper..... | Galesburg..... | Knox..... |
| 685 | Rio..... | Rio..... | Knox..... |
| 793 | A. T. Darragh..... | Victoria..... | Knox..... |
| 37 | Monmouth..... | Monmouth..... | Warren..... |
| 518 | Abramham Lincoln..... | Kirkwood..... | Warren..... |
| 519 | Roseville..... | Roseville..... | Warren..... |
| 619 | Berwick..... | Cameron..... | Warren..... |
| 702 | Alexandria..... | Alexis..... | Warren..... |
| 123 | Oquawka..... | Oquawka..... | Henderson..... |
| 727 | Raritan..... | Raritan..... | Henderson..... |
| 732 | Carman..... | Carman..... | Henderson..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 15 | Peoria | Peoria..... | Peoria..... |
| 46 | Temple | Peoria..... | Peoria..... |
| 106 | Lancaster | Glasford | Peoria..... |
| 222 | George Washington..... | Chillicothe | Peoria..... |
| 263 | Illinois | Peoria..... | Peoria..... |
| 335 | Schiller | Peoria..... | Peoria..... |
| 360 | Princeville | Princeville | Peoria..... |
| 363 | Horeb..... | Elmwood | Peoria..... |
| 663 | Phoenix..... | Mapleton | Peoria..... |
| 748 | Alta..... | Alta..... | Peoria..... |
| 246 | El Paso..... | El Paso..... | Woodford |
| 247 | Rob Morris | Minonk | Woodford |
| 306 | Wm. C. Hobbs | Eureka | Woodford |
| 421 | Washburn..... | Washburn..... | Woodford |
| 29 | Pekin | Pekin | Tazewell..... |
| 98 | Taylor | Washington | Tazewell..... |
| 126 | Empire | Pekin | Tazewell..... |
| 132 | Mackinaw..... | Mackinaw..... | Tazewell..... |
| 156 | Delavan..... | Delavan..... | Tazewell..... |
| 352 | Groveland..... | Groveland..... | Tazewell..... |
| 462 | Tremont..... | Tremont..... | Tazewell..... |
| 622 | Hopedale | Hopedale | Tazewell..... |
| 641 | Comet | Minier..... | Tazewell..... |

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 43 | Bloomington | Bloomington | McLean..... |
| 221 | Le Roy..... | Le Roy..... | McLean..... |
| 251 | Heyworth..... | Heyworth..... | McLean..... |
| 292 | Chenoa | Chenoa | McLean..... |
| 468 | Cheneys Grove..... | Saybrook | McLean..... |
| 469 | McLean..... | McLean..... | McLean..... |
| 482 | Lexington..... | Lexington..... | McLean..... |
| 512 | Wade Barney | Bloomington..... | McLean..... |
| 542 | Towanda..... | Towanda..... | McLean..... |
| 582 | Shirley..... | Shirley..... | McLean..... |
| 656 | Mozart | Bloomington | McLean..... |
| 673 | Normal | Normal | McLean..... |
| 737 | Arrowsmith | Arrowsmith | McLean..... |
| 742 | Danvers | Danvers | McLean..... |
| 785 | Stanford | Stanford | McLean..... |
| 799 | Colfax..... | Colfax..... | McLean..... |
| 84 | De Witt..... | Clinton | De Witt..... |
| 172 | Wayne..... | Waynesville | De Witt..... |
| 261 | Amon..... | De Wit..... | De Witt..... |
| 710 | Farmers City..... | Farmers City..... | De Witt..... |
| 746 | Weldon | Weldon | De Witt..... |
| | Henderson | U. D. Kenney | De Witt..... |
| 416 | Paxton | Paxton..... | Ford |
| 608 | Piper | Piper City..... | Ford |
| 631 | Norton | Cabery | Ford |
| 733 | Gibson | Gidson City..... | Ford |
| 761 | Sibley..... | Sibley | Ford |
| 811 | Melvin..... | Melvin | Ford |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 378 | Aroma | Waldron | Kankakee |
| 380 | Kankakee | Kankakee | Kankakee |
| 481 | Momence | Momence | Kankakee |
| 740 | Grant Park | Grant Park | Kankakee |
| 168 | Milford | Milford | Iroquois |
| 305 | Onarga | Onarga | Iroquois |
| 316 | Abraham Jonas | Loda | Iroquois |
| 429 | Chebanse | Chebanse | Iroquois |
| 446 | Watseka | Watseka | Iroquois |
| 506 | O. H. Miner | Iroquois | Iroquois |
| 591 | Gilman | Gilman | Iroquois |
| 609 | Sheldon | Sheldon | Iroquois |
| 634 | Buckley | Buckley | Iroquois |
| 688 | Clifton | Clifton | Iroquois |
| 38 | Olive Branch | Danville | Vermilion |
| 154 | Russell | Georgetown | Vermilion |
| 265 | Vermilion | Indianola | Vermilion |
| 285 | Catlin | Catlin | Vermilion |
| 527 | Rossville | Rossville | Vermilion |
| 590 | Fairmount | Fairmount | Vermilion |
| 632 | Ridge Farm | Ridge Farm | Vermilion |
| 709 | Star | Hoopeston | Vermilion |
| 714 | Newtown | Pilot | Vermilion |
| 725 | Rankin | Rankin | Vermilion |
| 782 | Potomac | Potomac | Vermilion |
| 798 | Sidell | Sidell | Vermilion |

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 157 | Urbana | Urbana | Champaign |
| 199 | Homer | Homer | Champaign |
| 220 | Mahomet | Mahomet | Champaign |
| 240 | Western Star | Champaign | Champaign |
| 347 | Sidney | Sidney | Champaign |
| 391 | Tolono | Tolono | Champaign |
| 479 | Rantoul | Rantoul | Champaign |
| 537 | J. R. Gorin | Sadorus | Champaign |
| 574 | Pera | Ludlow | Champaign |
| 747 | Centennial | Philo | Champaign |
| 754 | Ogden | Ogden | Champaign |
| 791 | Broadlands | Broadlands | Champaign |
| 801 | Sangamon | Fisher | Champaign |
| 332 | Tuscola | Tuscola | Douglas |
| 366 | Arcola | Arcola | Douglas |
| 369 | Newman | Newman | Douglas |
| 440 | Camargo | Camargo | Douglas |
| 77 | Prairie | Paris | Edgar |
| 148 | Bloomfield | Chrisman | Edgar |
| 268 | Paris | Paris | Edgar |
| 280 | Kansas | Kansas | Edgar |
| 408 | Stratton | Vermilion | Edgar |
| 579 | Elbridge | Ferrell | Edgar |
| 743 | Scott Land | Scott Land | Edgar |
| 35 | Charleston | Charleston | Coles |
| 179 | Wabash | Ema | Coles |
| 219 | Oakland | Oakland | Coles |
| 260 | Mattoon | Mattoon | Coles |
| 390 | Ashmore | Ashmore | Coles |
| 390 | Muddy Point | Trilla | Coles |
| 698 | Circle | Mattoon | Coles |
| 707 | Hutton | Diona | Coles |
| 788 | Lerna | Lerna | Coles |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 58 | Fraternal..... | Monticello..... | Piatt..... |
| 365 | Bement..... | Bement..... | Piatt..... |
| 600 | Cerro Gordo..... | Cerro Gordo..... | Piatt..... |
| 651 | Atwood..... | Atwood..... | Piatt..... |
| 773 | Mansfield..... | Mansfield..... | Piatt..... |
| U. D. | De Land..... | De Land..... | Piatt..... |
| 228 | Lovington..... | Lovington..... | Moultrie..... |
| 595 | Miles Hart..... | Gays..... | Moultrie..... |
| 764 | Sullivan..... | Sullivan..... | Moultrie..... |
| 8 | Macon..... | Decatur..... | Macon..... |
| 312 | Ionic..... | Decatur..... | Macon..... |
| 431 | Summit..... | Harristown..... | Macon..... |
| 454 | Maroa..... | Maroa..... | Macon..... |
| 407 | South Macon..... | Macon..... | Macon..... |
| 682 | Blue Mound..... | Blue Mound..... | Macon..... |
| 87 | Mount Pulaski..... | Mount Pulaski..... | Logan..... |
| 165 | Atlanta..... | Atlanta..... | Logan..... |
| 210 | Logan..... | Lincoln..... | Logan..... |
| 741 | New Holland..... | New Holland..... | Logan..... |
| 808 | Cornland..... | Cornland..... | Logan..... |

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 88 | Havana..... | Havana..... | Mason..... |
| 403 | Mason City..... | Mason City..... | Mason..... |
| 476 | Manito..... | Manito..... | Mason..... |
| 494 | Bath..... | Bath..... | Mason..... |
| 645 | San Jose..... | San Jose..... | Mason..... |
| 19 | Clinton..... | Petersburg..... | Menard..... |
| 653 | Greenview..... | Greenview..... | Menard..... |
| 4 | Springfield..... | Springfield..... | Sangamon..... |
| 71 | Central..... | Springfield..... | Sangamon..... |
| 203 | Lavelly..... | Williamsville..... | Sangamon..... |
| 209 | Mechanicsburg..... | Mechanicsburg..... | Sangamon..... |
| 333 | Tyrian..... | Springfield..... | Sangamon..... |
| 354 | Ark & Anchor..... | Auburn..... | Sangamon..... |
| 450 | Loami..... | Loami..... | Sangamon..... |
| 500 | St. Paul..... | Springfield..... | Sangamon..... |
| 521 | Illioopolis..... | Illioopolis..... | Sangamon..... |
| 523 | Chatham..... | Chatham..... | Sangamon..... |
| 556 | Dawson..... | Dawson..... | Sangamon..... |
| 635 | Rochester..... | Rochester..... | Sangamon..... |
| 675 | Pawnee..... | Pawnee..... | Sangamon..... |
| 700 | Pleasant Plains..... | Pleasant Plains..... | Sangamon..... |
| 762 | Van Meter..... | Cantrall..... | Sangamon..... |
| 786 | Riverton Union..... | Riverton..... | Sangamon..... |
| 23 | Cass..... | Beardstown..... | Cass..... |
| 544 | Virginia..... | Virginia..... | Cass..... |
| 724 | Chandlerville..... | Chandlerville..... | Cass..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 44 | Hardin | Mt. Sterling | Brown |
| 108 | Versailles | Versailles | Brown |
| 430 | Kendrick | Mound Station | Brown |
| 3 | Harmony | Jacksonville | Morgan |
| 52 | Benevolent | Mercedosa | Morgan |
| 118 | Waverly | Waverly | Morgan |
| 346 | N. D. Morse | Concord | Morgan |
| 382 | Gill | Lynnville | Morgan |
| 432 | Murrayville | Murrayville | Morgan |
| 570 | Jacksonville | Jacksonville | Morgan |
| 616 | Wadley | Franklin | Morgan |
| 68 | Naples | Naples | Scott |
| 105 | Winchester | Winchester | Scott |
| 229 | Manchester | Manchester | Scott |
| 444 | Exeter | Exeter | Scott |
| 34 | Barry | Barry | Pike |
| 45 | Griggsville | Griggsville | Pike |
| 95 | Perry | Perry | Pike |
| 218 | New Salem | New Salem | Pike |
| 275 | Milton | Milton | Pike |
| 353 | Kinderhook | Kinderhook | Pike |
| 373 | Chambersburg | Chambersburg | Pike |
| 388 | El Dara | El Dara | Pike |
| 453 | New Hartford | New Hartford | Pike |
| 505 | Pleasant Hill | Pleasant Hill | Pike |
| 569 | Time | Time | Pike |
| 790 | Pittsfield | Pittsfield | Pike |
| 806 | Nebo | Nebo | Pike |
| | New Canton | U. D. New Canton | Pike |

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Bodley | Quincy | Adams |
| 39 | Herman | Quincy | Adams |
| 114 | Marcelline | Marcelline | Adams |
| 135 | Lima | Lima | Adams |
| 147 | Clayton | Clayton | Adams |
| 227 | Columbus | Columbus | Adams |
| 266 | Kingston | Fairweather | Adams |
| 267 | La Prairie | La Prairie | Adams |
| 290 | Quincy | Quincy | Adams |
| 297 | Benjamin | Camp Point | Adams |
| 379 | Payson | Payson | Adams |
| 380 | Liberty | Liberty | Adams |
| 449 | Mendon | Mendon | Adams |
| 529 | Adams | Plainville | Adams |
| 659 | Lambert | Quincy | Adams |
| 20 | Hancock | Carthage | Hancock |
| 193 | Herrick | Pontoosne | Hancock |
| 195 | La Harpe | La Harpe | Hancock |
| 235 | Dallas City | Dallas City | Hancock |
| 238 | Black Hawk | Hamilton | Hancock |
| 257 | Warsaw | Warsaw | Hancock |
| 286 | Plymouth | Plymouth | Hancock |
| 295 | Dills | Hickory Ridge | Hancock |
| 318 | J. L. Anderson | Angusta | Hancock |
| 464 | Denver | Denver | Hancock |
| 486 | Bowen | Bowen | Hancock |
| 618 | Basco | Basco | Hancock |
| 683 | Burnside | Burnside | Hancock |
| 715 | Elvaston | Elvaston | Hancock |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 792 | Calhoun..... | Hardin..... | Calhoun..... |
| 50 | Carrollton..... | Carrollton..... | Greene..... |
| 80 | Whitehall..... | Whitehall..... | Greene..... |
| 129 | Greenfield..... | Greenfield..... | Greene..... |
| 107 | King Solomon..... | Kane..... | Greene..... |
| 706 | E. M. Husted..... | Roodhouse..... | Greene..... |
| 341 | Full Moon..... | Grafton..... | Jersey..... |
| 304 | Jerseyville..... | Jerseyville..... | Jersey..... |
| 592 | Fieldon..... | Fieldon..... | Jersey..... |
| 76 | Mt. Nebo..... | Carlinville..... | Macoupin..... |
| 151 | Bunker Hill..... | Bunker Hill..... | Macoupin..... |
| 152 | Fidelity..... | Medora..... | Macoupin..... |
| 161 | Virden..... | Virden..... | Macoupin..... |
| 171 | Girard..... | Girard..... | Macoupin..... |
| 177 | Staunton..... | Staunton..... | Macoupin..... |
| 212 | Shipman..... | Shipman..... | Macoupin..... |
| 214 | Gillespie..... | Gillespie..... | Macoupin..... |
| 249 | Hibbard..... | Brighton..... | Macoupin..... |
| 426 | Scottville..... | Scottville..... | Macoupin..... |
| 445 | Chesterfield..... | Chesterfield..... | Macoupin..... |
| 461 | Plainview..... | Plainview..... | Macoupin..... |
| 463 | Palmyra..... | Palmyra..... | Macoupin..... |

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 51 | Mount Moriah..... | Hillsboro..... | Montgomery..... |
| 236 | Charter Oak..... | Litchfield..... | Montgomery..... |
| 255 | Donnellson..... | Donnellson..... | Montgomery..... |
| 455 | Irving..... | Irving..... | Montgomery..... |
| 458 | Nokomis..... | Nokomis..... | Montgomery..... |
| 475 | Walshville..... | Walshville..... | Montgomery..... |
| 517 | Litchfield..... | Litchfield..... | Montgomery..... |
| 670 | Fillmore..... | Fillmore..... | Montgomery..... |
| 692 | Raymond..... | Raymond..... | Montgomery..... |
| 122 | Momard..... | Taylorville..... | Christian..... |
| 226 | Pana..... | Pana..... | Christian..... |
| 340 | Kedron..... | Mount Auburn..... | Christian..... |
| 451 | Bromwell..... | Assumption..... | Christian..... |
| 585 | Fisher..... | Grove City..... | Christian..... |
| 623 | Locust..... | Owaneco..... | Christian..... |
| 647 | Blueville..... | Edinburg..... | Christian..... |
| 681 | Morrisonville..... | Morrisonville..... | Christian..... |
| 53 | Jackson..... | Shelbyville..... | Shelby..... |
| 180 | Moweaqua..... | Moweaqua..... | Shelby..... |
| 322 | Windsor..... | Windsor..... | Shelby..... |
| 392 | Oconee..... | Oconee..... | Shelby..... |
| 493 | Tower Hill..... | Tower Hill..... | Shelby..... |
| 541 | Sigel..... | Stewardson..... | Shelby..... |
| 706 | Joppa..... | Cowden..... | Shelby..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 125 | Greenup | Greenup | Cumberland |
| 279 | Neoga | Neoga | Cumberland |
| 580 | Hazel Dell | Hazel Dell | Cumberland |
| 133 | Marshall | Marshall | Clark |
| 163 | Westfield | Westfield | Clark |
| 313 | York | York | Clark |
| 442 | Casey | Casey | Clark |
| 603 | Clark | Martinsville | Clark |
| 620 | Newhope | Cohn | Clark |
| 136 | Hutsonville | Hutsonville | Crawford |
| 250 | Robinson | Robinson | Crawford |
| 348 | Russellville | Flat Rock | Crawford |
| 644 | Oblong City | Oblong | Crawford |
| 666 | Crawford | Eaton | Crawford |
| 756 | Hardinsville | Hardinsville | Crawford |
| 216 | Newton | Newton | Jasper |
| 489 | Cooper | Willow Hill | Jasper |
| 140 | Olney | Olney | Richland |
| 362 | Noble | Noble | Richland |
| 509 | Parkersburg | Parkersburg | Richland |
| 164 | Edward Doblins | Lawrenceville | Lawrence |
| 334 | Sumner | Sumner | Lawrence |
| 386 | Bridgeport | Bridgeport | Lawrence |
| 447 | S. D. Monroe | Birds | Lawrence |

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 196 | Louisville | Louisville | Clay |
| 204 | Flora | Flora | Clay |
| 485 | Xenia | Xenia | Clay |
| 488 | Clay City | Clay City | Clay |
| 691 | Iola | Iola | Clay |
| 149 | Effingham | Effingham | Effingham |
| 217 | Mason | Mason | Effingham |
| 484 | Edgewood | Edgewood | Effingham |
| 525 | Delia | Elliottstown | Effingham |
| 533 | Altamont | Altamont | Effingham |
| 578 | Prairie City | Montrose | Effingham |
| 602 | Watson | Watson | Effingham |
| 664 | Mayo | Winterround | Effingham |
| 665 | Greenland | Beecher City | Effingham |
| 16 | Temperance | Vandalia | Fayette |
| 405 | Ramsey | Ramsey | Fayette |
| 601 | La Clede | Farina | Fayette |
| 769 | St. Elmo | St. Elmo | Fayette |
| 130 | Marion | Salem | Marion |
| 201 | Centralia | Centralia | Marion |
| 398 | Kinmundy | Kinmundy | Marion |
| 503 | Odin | Odin | Marion |
| 510 | J. D. Moody | Iuka | Marion |
| 613 | Patoka | Patoka | Marion |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 245 | Greenville..... | Greenville..... | Bond..... |
| 473 | Gordon..... | Pocahontas..... | Bond..... |
| 809 | Gillham..... | Woburn..... | Bond..... |
| 79 | Scott..... | Carlyle..... | Clinton..... |
| 109 | Trenton..... | Trenton..... | Clinton..... |
| 25 | Franklin..... | Upper Alton..... | Madison..... |
| 27 | Piasa..... | Alton..... | Madison..... |
| 99 | Edwardsville..... | Edwardsville..... | Madison..... |
| 315 | Erwin..... | Alton..... | Madison..... |
| 355 | Marine..... | Marine..... | Madison..... |
| 406 | Bethalto..... | Bethalto..... | Madison..... |
| 560 | Madison..... | New Douglas..... | Madison..... |
| 583 | Highland..... | Highland..... | Madison..... |
| 588 | Troy..... | Troy..... | Madison..... |
| 712 | Collinsville..... | Collinsville..... | Madison..... |

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 24 | St. Clair..... | Belleville..... | St. Clair..... |
| 110 | Lebanon..... | Lebanon..... | St. Clair..... |
| 342 | Summerfield..... | Summerfield..... | St. Clair..... |
| 361 | Douglas..... | Mascoutah..... | St. Clair..... |
| 418 | Freeburg..... | Freeburg..... | St. Clair..... |
| 504 | East St. Louis..... | East St. Louis..... | St. Clair..... |
| 576 | O'Fallon..... | O'Fallon..... | St. Clair..... |
| 474 | Columbia..... | Columbia..... | Monroe..... |
| 787 | Morris..... | Waterloo..... | Monroe..... |
| 72 | Chester..... | Chester..... | Randolph..... |
| 86 | Kaskaskia..... | Ellis Grove..... | Randolph..... |
| 162 | Hope..... | Sparta..... | Randolph..... |
| 427 | Red Bud..... | Red Bud..... | Randolph..... |
| 497 | Alma..... | Steeleville..... | Randolph..... |

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 55 | Washington..... | Nashville..... | Washington..... |
| 153 | Clay..... | Ashley..... | Washington..... |
| 31 | Mt. Vernon..... | Mt. Vernon..... | Jefferson..... |
| 368 | Jefferson..... | Opdyke..... | Jefferson..... |
| 696 | Belle Rive..... | Belle Rive..... | Jefferson..... |
| 721 | Rome..... | Dix..... | Jefferson..... |
| 64 | Benton..... | Benton..... | Franklin..... |
| 567 | Frankfort..... | Frankfort..... | Franklin..... |
| 795 | Ewing..... | Ewing..... | Franklin..... |
| 744 | Goode..... | Brayfield..... | Franklin..... |
| 449 | Akin..... | Akin..... | Franklin..... |
| 85 | Mitchell..... | Pinckneyville..... | Perry..... |
| 207 | Tamaroa..... | Tamaroa..... | Perry..... |
| 234 | Du Quoin..... | Du Quoin..... | Perry..... |
| 241 | Shekinah..... | Carbondale..... | Jackson..... |
| 287 | De Soto..... | De Soto..... | Jackson..... |
| 434 | Makanda..... | Makanda..... | Jackson..... |
| 498 | Murphysboro..... | Murphysboro..... | Jackson..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 657 | La Fayette..... | Grand Tower..... | Jackson |
| 695 | Shiloh Hill..... | Campbell Hill..... | Jackson |
| 89 | Fellowship | Marion..... | Williamson..... |
| 458 | Blazing Star..... | Crab Orchard..... | Williamson..... |
| 487 | Andrew Jackson..... | Corinth..... | Williamson..... |
| 693 | Herrins Prairie..... | Herrins Prairie..... | Williamson..... |
| 719 | Chapel Hill..... | Wolf Creek..... | Williamson..... |
| 729 | Lake Creek..... | Lake Creek..... | Williamson..... |
| 802 | Williamson..... | Carterville..... | Williamson..... |
| | Creal Springs..... | U. D. Creal Springs..... | Williamson..... |

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 206 | Fairfield..... | Fairfield..... | Wayne..... |
| 331 | Mount Erie..... | Mt. Erie..... | Wayne..... |
| 460 | Jeffersonville..... | Jeffersonville..... | Wayne..... |
| 713 | Johnsonville..... | Johnsonville..... | Wayne..... |
| 759 | Orel..... | Wayne City..... | Wayne..... |
| 356 | Hermitage..... | Albion..... | Edwards..... |
| 239 | Mount Carmel..... | Mount Carmel..... | Wabash..... |
| 752 | Allendale..... | Allendale..... | Wabash..... |
| 200 | Sheba..... | Grayville..... | White..... |
| 272 | Carmi..... | Carmi..... | White..... |
| 668 | Burnt Prairie..... | Burnt Prairie..... | White..... |
| 677 | Enfield..... | Enfield..... | White..... |
| 718 | May..... | Norris City..... | White..... |
| 137 | Polk..... | McLeansboro..... | Hamilton..... |
| 630 | Tuscan..... | Walpole..... | Hamilton..... |
| 807 | Royal..... | Macedonia..... | Hamilton..... |
| 128 | Raleigh..... | Raleigh..... | Saline..... |
| 325 | Harrisburg..... | Harrisburg..... | Saline..... |
| 495 | Stone Fort..... | Stone Fort..... | Saline..... |
| 684 | Gallatia..... | Gallatia..... | Saline..... |
| 730 | Eldorado..... | Eldorado..... | Saline..... |
| 2 | Equality..... | Equality..... | Gallatin..... |
| 14 | Warren..... | Shawneetown..... | Gallatin..... |
| 230 | New Haven..... | New Haven..... | Gallatin..... |
| 723 | Omaha..... | Omaha..... | Gallatin..... |
| | Ridgway..... | U. D. Ridgway..... | Gallatin..... |

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—CONTINUED.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 276 | Elizabeth..... | Elizabethtown..... | Hardin..... |
| 444 | Cave-in-Rock..... | Cave-in-Rock..... | Hardin..... |
| 794 | Tadmor..... | Karber's Ridge..... | Hardin..... |
| 131 | Golconda..... | Golconda..... | Pope..... |
| 672 | Eddyville..... | Eddyville..... | Pope..... |
| 701 | Temple Hill..... | Rose Bud..... | Pope..... |
| 771 | Bay City..... | Bay City..... | Pope..... |
| 91 | Metropolis..... | Metropolis..... | Massac..... |
| 232 | Farmers..... | Pellonia..... | Massac..... |
| 336 | New Columbia..... | New Columbia..... | Massac..... |
| 150 | Vienna..... | Vienna..... | Johnson..... |
| 339 | Saline..... | Goreville..... | Johnson..... |
| 419 | Reynoldsburg..... | Tunnel Hill..... | Johnson..... |
| 772 | New Burnside..... | New Burnside..... | Johnson..... |
| 778 | Gurney..... | New County Line..... | Johnson..... |
| | Belknap..... | U. D. Belknap..... | Johnson..... |
| 111 | Jonesboro..... | Jonesboro..... | Union..... |
| 457 | Moscow..... | Moscow..... | Union..... |
| 466 | Cobden..... | Cobden..... | Union..... |
| 520 | Anna..... | Anna..... | Union..... |
| 581 | Dongola..... | Dongola..... | Union..... |
| 627 | Union..... | Lick Creek..... | Union..... |
| 47 | Caledonia..... | Olmsted..... | Pulaski..... |
| 562 | Villa Ridge..... | Villa Ridge..... | Pulaski..... |
| 666 | Grand Chain..... | New Grand Chain..... | Pulaski..... |
| 237 | Cairo..... | Cairo..... | Alexander..... |

DEFUNCT LODGES.

| NO. | NANE. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. | CHARTERED. | BECAME DEPT. | REMARKS. |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 5 | Far West..... | Galena..... | Jo Davies..... | April 29, 1840..... | 1845-46..... | Charter was never issued. |
| 6 | Columbus..... | Columbus..... | Adams..... | April 29, 1840..... | 1845-46..... | Surrendered |
| 10 | Joliet..... | Joliet..... | Will..... | Oct. 5, 1841..... | Oct. 15, 1845..... | Revoked |
| 11 | Cass..... | Virginia..... | Cass..... | Oct. 4, 1842..... | Oct. 3, 1843..... | Rescinded and continued U. D. |
| 12 | Rising Sun..... | Monrovia..... | Iowa*..... | Oct. 4, 1842..... | Oct. 3, 1843..... | Suspended |
| 16 | La Fayette..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Oct. 2, 1843..... | Oct. 1864..... | Arrested |
| 18 | Warsaw..... | Warsaw..... | Hancock..... | Oct. 2, 1843..... | May 9, 1847..... | Surrendered |
| 21 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Wisconsin*..... | Oct. 2, 1843..... | 1874-75..... | Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin |
| 22 | Waterloo..... | Waterloo..... | Monroe..... | Oct. 7, 1844..... | 1874-75..... | Arrested |
| 28 | Monroe..... | Canton..... | Fulton..... | Oct. 6, 1845..... | July 1875..... | Arrested |
| 30 | Morning Star..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Oct. 6, 1845..... | Oct. 1848..... | Surrendered |
| 32 | Apollo..... | Galena..... | Jo Davies..... | Oct. 8, 1845..... | Oct. 6, 1848..... | Forfeited |
| 41 | Far West..... | Galena..... | Hancock..... | Oct. 2, 1848..... | July 5, 1882..... | Surrendered |
| 54 | Reclamation..... | Naavoo..... | Pike..... | Oct. 2, 1848..... | Oct. 27, 1886..... | Forfeited |
| 56 | Pittsfield..... | Pittsfield..... | Ogle..... | Oct. 3, 1848..... | Oct. 4, 1853..... | Forfeited |
| 62 | Jerusalem..... | Oregon..... | Putnam..... | Oct. 3, 1848..... | January 23, 1889..... | Surrendered |
| 70 | Social..... | Hennepin..... | Kane..... | Oct. 1849..... | 1859..... | Surrendered |
| 73 | Batavia..... | Batavia..... | Woodford..... | Oct. 1849..... | 1884-85..... | Surrendered |
| 82 | Metamora..... | Metamora..... | Iroquois..... | Oct. 8, 1850..... | 1851..... | No record. |
| 83 | Iroquois..... | Middleport..... | Jersey..... | Oct. 8, 1850..... | 1862-63..... | Surrendered |
| 94 | Morning Sun..... | Jerseyville..... | Madison..... | Oct. 6, 1851..... | 1861-62..... | Surrendered |
| 101 | Madison..... | Upper Alton..... | Greene..... | Oct. 6, 1851..... | Aug 16, 1875..... | Arrested |
| 107 | Fayette..... | Fayette..... | Minnesota..... | Oct. 4, 1852..... | 1854..... | No record. |
| 120 | Jacksonville..... | Jacksonville..... | Minnesota..... | Oct. 4, 1852..... | Feb. 7, 1859..... | Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota |
| 121 | Catact..... | St. Anthony's Falls..... | Kendall..... | Oct. 2, 1855..... | May 5, 1879..... | Surrendered |
| 127 | Oswego..... | Oswego..... | Moultrie..... | Oct. 2, 1855..... | May 5, 1879..... | Arrested |
| 181 | Moultrie..... | Sullivan..... | Nebraska*..... | Oct. 2, 1855..... | March 9, 1863..... | Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska |
| 184 | Nebraska..... | Bellvue..... | Rock Island..... | Oct. 3, 1856..... | July 27, 1871..... | Consolidated with Trio, No. 57. |
| 186 | Fort Armstrong..... | Rock Island..... | Clay..... | Oct. 6, 1856..... | July 27, 1871..... | Surrendered |
| 191 | Xenia..... | Xenia..... | Edgar..... | Oct. 6, 1856..... | Feb. 9, 1889..... | Surrendered |
| 198 | Grand View..... | { Grand View..... | Whiteside..... | Oct. 6, 1856..... | 1868..... | Annulled |
| 202 | Sterling..... | Sterling..... | Madison..... | Oct. 7, 1856..... | 1861-62..... | Surrendered |
| 215 | Weir..... | Six Mile..... | Rock Island..... | Oct. 7, 1856..... | Jan y 12, 1889..... | Arrested |
| 223 | Keency..... | Edgington..... | De Witt..... | Oct. 8, 1856..... | 1870-71..... | No record. |
| 224 | Mt. Pleasant..... | { Mt. Pleasant..... | | Oct. 8, 1856..... | | |
| | | { St. Anna..... | | | | |
| | | { Farmer City..... | | | | |
| 225 | Owisco..... | Kankakee..... | Kankakee..... | Oct. 8, 1856..... | 1862-63..... | Surrendered |
| 242 | Aegis..... | Anawan..... | Henry..... | Oct. 8, 1857..... | May 13, 1859..... | Arrested |
| 256 | Algonquin..... | Algonquin..... | McHenry..... | Oct. 6, 1858..... | Jan y 21, 1880..... | Surrendered |
| 258 | { Bonus..... | Bonus..... | Boone..... | Oct. 6, 1858..... | | |
| | { Chemung..... | Chemung..... | McHenry..... | Aug 26, 1885..... | | Surrendered |

DEFUNCT LODGES.—CONTINUED.

| NO. | NAME. | LOCATION. | COUNTY. | CHARTERED. | BECAME DEF'T. | REMARKS. |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| 259 | New Berlin..... | New Berlin..... | Sangamon..... | Oct. 6, 1858..... |1874 | No record..... |
| 261 | Martinsville..... | Martinsville..... | Clark..... | Oct. 6, 1858..... |1865 | No record..... |
| 284 | Alton..... | Alton..... | Madison..... | Oct. 6, 1858..... | May 4, 1874..... | Consolidated with Piasa, No. 27..... |
| 289 | Iroquois..... | Middleport..... | Iroquois..... | Oct. 7, 1858..... |1861 | No record..... |
| 290 | Cache..... | Mound City..... | Pulaski..... | Oct. 7, 1858..... |1875 | No record..... |
| 300 | Hanover..... | Hanover..... | Jo Daviess..... | Oct. 5, 1859..... | Jan'y 7, 1887..... | Surrendered..... |
| 304 | Cement..... | Utica..... | La Salle..... | Oct. 5, 1859..... |1883 | Surrendered..... |
| 317 | New Liberty..... | New Liberty..... | Pope..... | Oct. 5, 1859..... | Sept. 10, 1879..... | Arrested..... |
| 324 | Waukegan..... | Waukegan..... | Lake..... | Oct. 5, 1859..... | Feb. 5, 1869..... | Consolidated with Union, No. 78, as Waukegan, No. 78..... |
| 326 | Chemung..... | Chemung..... | McHenry..... | Oct. 5, 1859..... | Dec. 23, 1861..... | Consolidated with Bonus, No. 256 as Chemung, No. 256..... |
| 328 | Grafton..... | Huntley..... | McHenry..... | Oct. 5, 1859..... | April 11, 1884..... | Surrendered..... |
| 330 | Durham..... | Durham..... | Hancock..... | Oct. 2, 1860..... |1868-69 | Surrendered..... |
| 338 | Grand Detour..... | Grand Detour..... | Ogle..... | Oct. 2, 1860..... | 1877-78..... | Arrested..... |
| 343 | Arcturus..... | Polo..... | Ogle..... | Oct. 2, 1860..... |1863 | No record..... |
| 357 | Eddy..... | Kingston..... | Peoria..... | Oct. 2, 1860..... |1869 | No record..... |
| 370 | Middleton..... | Middleton..... | Clay..... | Oct. 8, 1862..... | April 19, 1878..... | Consolidated with Belle Rive Lodge, No. 696..... |
| 372 | Galesburg..... | Galesburg..... | Knox..... | Oct. 8, 1862..... | Dec. 16, 1880..... | Surrendered..... |
| 375 | Isaac Underhill..... | Secor..... | Woodford..... | Oct. 8, 1862..... |1874 | No record..... |
| 376 | Ash Grove..... | Ash Grove..... | Iroquois..... | Oct. 8, 1862..... |1869 | No record..... |
| 377 | Archimedes..... | Belleville..... | St. Clair..... | Oct. 8, 1863..... | April 8, 1889..... | Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge, No. 24..... |
| 381 | M. R. Thompson..... | Freeport..... | Stephenson..... | Oct. 8, 1863..... | Jan'y 7, 1890..... | Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge, No. 97..... |
| 387 | Greenbush..... | Greenbush..... | Warren..... | Oct. 8, 1863..... | May 28, 1889..... | Arrested..... |
| 395 | Youngstown..... | Youngstown..... | Bureau..... | Oct. 8, 1864..... | May 26, 1880..... | Surrendered..... |
| 407 | H. G. Reynolds..... | Whitefield..... | Vermilion..... | Oct. 8, 1864..... | April 12, 1892..... | Arrested..... |
| 413 | Forreston..... | Marysville..... | Ogle..... | Oct. 8, 1864..... | Dec. 4, 1896..... | Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge, No. 96..... |
| 425 | Kaneville..... | Kaneville..... | Kane..... | Oct. 4, 1865..... | July, 1883..... | Surrendered..... |
| 435 | Neposet..... | Neposet..... | Bureau..... | Oct. 4, 1865..... | July 12, 1881..... | Surrendered..... |
| 438 | H. W. Bigelow..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Oct. 4, 1865..... | March 27, 1875..... | Surrendered..... |
| 439 | Luce..... | Quincy..... | Adams..... | Oct. 4, 1865..... | Jan'y 17, 1889..... | Surrendered..... |
| 452 | Grant..... | Richview..... | Washington..... | Oct. 4, 1865..... | July 21, 1887..... | Surrendered..... |
| 459 | Butler..... | Lincoln..... | Montgomery..... | Oct. 3, 1866..... | May 18, 1887..... | Surrendered..... |
| 480 | Logan..... | Logan..... | Logan..... | Oct. 3, 1866..... | Sept. 26, 1889..... | Consolidated with Lincoln, No. 210 as Logan 210..... |
| 483 | Belle City..... | Belle City..... | Hamilton..... | Oct. 3, 1866..... | March 27, 1880..... | Arrested..... |
| 499 | Mt. Zion..... | Mt. Zion..... | Macon..... | Oct. 3, 1866..... | 1874-75..... | Consolidated with Ionic Lodge, No. 312..... |
| 507 | Waneto..... | Maneto..... | Kankakee..... | Oct. 3, 1866..... | March 14, 1878..... | Arrested..... |
| 513 | Cold Spring..... | Cold Spring..... | Shelby..... | Oct. 1, 1867..... | July 27, 1882..... | Arrested..... |
| 515 | Dement..... | Dement..... | Ogle..... | Oct. 1, 1867..... | Jan'y 25, 1886..... | Consolidated with Malta, No. 320 as Creston, No. 320..... |
| 545 | Elkhart..... | Elkhart..... | Logan..... | Oct. 1, 1867..... | Feb. 21, 1887..... | Surrendered..... |
| 546 | Nilwood..... | Nilwood..... | Macoupin..... | Oct. 1, 1867..... | 1876-77..... | Surrendered..... |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|---|
| 549 Newark | Newark | Kendall | Oct. 1, 1867 | 1864-85 | Surrendered |
| 551 Darwin | Darwin | Clark | Oct. 1, 1867 | Aug. 25, 1887 | Surrendered |
| 553 Kyle | Macomb | McDonough | Oct. 1, 1867 | 1876-77 | Surrendered |
| 561 Trinity | Monmouth | Warren | Oct. 1, 1867 | Jan'y 28, 1886 | Surrendered |
| 563 Hamilton | Otterville | Jersey | Oct. 1, 1867 | | |
| 568 Delta | Cairo | Alexander | Oct. 1, 1867 | Feb. 23, 1874 | Consolidated with Cairo Lodge, No. 237 |
| 571 Owisco | Kankakee | Kankakee | Oct. 1, 1867 | 1869 | Consolidated with Delavan Lodge, No. 156 |
| 586 Tazewell | Delavan | Tazewell | Oct. 6, 1868 | 1874-75 | Consolidated with Delavan Lodge, No. 156 |
| 593 W. M. Egan | Jefferson | Cook | Oct. 6, 1868 | Aug. 1872 | Arrested |
| 594 Lodi | Lostant | Kane | Oct. 6, 1868 | April 19, 1876 | Surrendered |
| 597 Dorchester | Dorchester | La Salle | Oct. 6, 1868 | Jan'y 14, 1883 | Surrendered |
| 598 Fowler | Fowler | Macoupin | Oct. 6, 1868 | Oct. 29, 1884 | Surrendered |
| 605 Allen | Allen | McLean | Oct. 6, 1868 | Feb. 24, 1879 | Surrendered |
| 606 Wapella | Stanford | DeWitt | Oct. 6, 1868 | May 5, 1886 | Arrested |
| 615 Anchor | Wapella | Mason | Oct. 5, 1869 | May 26, 1874 | Surrendered |
| 621 Venice | Mason City | Madison | Oct. 5, 1869 | 1874-75 | Consolidated with Mason City Lodge, No. 403 |
| 624 Dubois | Dubois | Washington | Oct. 5, 1869 | Aug. 21, 1886 | Surrendered |
| 625 Melrose | Melrose | Clark | Oct. 5, 1869 | Sept. 1883 | Surrendered |
| 626 Putnam | Granville | Putnam | Oct. 5, 1869 | May 4, 1877 | Arrested |
| 618 Mosale | Hudson | McLean | Oct. 5, 1869 | 1871 | No record |
| 629 Old Time | Havana | Mason | Oct. 5, 1869 | Aug. 21, 1882 | Arrested |
| 637 Burlington | Burlington | Kane | Oct. 5, 1869 | March 3, 1877 | Consolidated with Havana Lodge, No. 38 |
| 638 Fortitude | Fortitude | Henderson | Oct. 6, 1869 | Dec. 21, 1876 | Surrendered |
| 640 Coleta | Coleta | Whiteside | Oct. 6, 1869 | March 10, 1884 | Arrested |
| 650 Irvington | Irvington | Washington | Jan. 7, 1870 | 1874 | No record |
| 652 Polar Star | Mulkeytown | Franklin | Oct. 4, 1870 | Aug. 31, 1881 | Surrendered |
| 654 Woodford | El Paso | Woodford | Oct. 4, 1870 | Aug. 10, 1888 | Arrested |
| 661 Bethesda | (Potosi) | Livingston | Oct. 4, 1870 | March 5, 1877 | Surrendered |
| 671 Farina | (Collax) | McLean | Oct. 5, 1870 | March 1, 1886 | Arrested |
| 678 Sheffield | Farina | Marion | Oct. 3, 1871 | April, 1880 | Surrendered |
| 689 Advance | (Sheffield) | Greene | Oct. 3, 1871 | May 20, 1886 | Arrested |
| 694 Center | Galva | Henry | Oct. 1, 1872 | Nov. 28, 1876 | Surrendered |
| 699 Libanus | Pana | Christian | Oct. 1, 1872 | Jan'y 14, 1887 | Surrendered |
| 703 St. Andrews | Rosemond | Christian | Oct. 7, 1873 | Sept. 21, 1875 | Arrested |
| 708 Lemont | Chicago | Cook | Oct. 7, 1873 | March 20, 1885 | Surrendered |
| 720 Varna | Lemont | Cook | Oct. 7, 1873 | Sept. 7, 1887 | Surrendered |
| 736 Dennison | (Dennison) | Marshall | Oct. 6, 1874 | May 13, 1882 | Surrendered |
| 753 Cornell | (McKeen) | Clark | Oct. 3, 1876 | Dec. 22, 1888 | Surrendered |
| 760 Belle Flower | Cornell | Livingston | Oct. 2, 1877 | Sept. 1, 1888 | Arrested |
| 775 Omega | Belle Flower | McLean | Oct. 5, 1881 | July 13, 1886 | Surrendered |
| | Charleston | Goles | Oct. 6, 1886 | Dec. 9, 1889 | Consolidated with Charleston Lodge, No. 35 |

* State. † Constituted; no date given when Chartered. ‡ Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Amt. Charity.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE | COUNTY. | INCREASE. | | | | Total Increase..... | DECREASE. | | | | Total Decrease..... | Present Membership 1892..... | Dues 1892..... | Rejections..... | Initiations | Passed | Membership residing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans..... | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home..... |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Raised | Reinstated..... | Admitted..... | Add. for error | | Suspended..... | Expelled..... | Dimitted | Died ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ded. for error |
| 1 | Bodley | Quincy | Adams | 20 | 2 | 2 | | 23 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | 6 | 134 | 94 50 | 3 | 17 | 18 | 118 107 80 | | 20 00 |
| 2 | Equality | Equality | Gallatin | 3 | | | | 11 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 24 | 18 00 | | 1 | 1 | 22 | | |
| 3 | Harmony | Jacksonville | Morgan | 3 | 1 | 7 | | 16 | 2 | | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 96 | 72 00 | | 5 | 3 | 96 | | |
| 4 | Springfield | Springfield | Sangamon | 140 | | | | 11 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | 5 | 138 | 101 25 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 138 132 86 | 11 55 | 5 00 |
| 7 | Friendship | Dixon | Lee | 99 | 6 | 1 | | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 13 | 103 | 74 25 | | 7 | 6 | 97 | | |
| 8 | Macon | Decatur | Macon | 257 | 30 | 2 | 10 | 42 | | | 8 | 5 | | 13 | 286 | 207 75 | | 29 | 29 | 263 25 00 | 10 00 | |
| 9 | Rushville | Rushville | Schuyler | 71 | 3 | 3 | | 10 | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | 70 | 52 50 | | 2 | 1 | 67 | | 2 00 |
| 13 | St. Johns | Peru | La Salle | 8 | 2 | | | 10 | | | | | | 1 | 97 | 50 25 | | 1 | 3 | 63 | 84 25 | |
| 14 | Warren | Shavneetown | Gallatin | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 57 | 42 75 | | 2 | 1 | 51 | | |
| 15 | Peoria | Peoria | Peoria | 180 | 4 | 3 | | 22 | 15 | | 8 | | | 31 | 177 | 132 00 | 4 | 18 | 14 | 103 | | 13 50 |
| 16 | Temperance | Vandalia | Fayette | 60 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | | 3 | 60 | 45 00 | | 4 | 2 | 58 | | |
| 17 | Macomb | Macomb | McDonough | 120 | 8 | 6 | | 14 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 135 | 100 50 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 127 55 10 | 4 50 | |
| 19 | Clinton | Petersburg | Menard | 102 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | 3 | | | 4 | 102 | 76 50 | 5 | 9 | | 98 | | |
| 20 | Hancock | Carthage | Hancock | 90 | 4 | 6 | | 10 | 6 | | 3 | | | 5 | 95 | 71 25 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 90 | 1 30 | 3 67 |
| 23 | Cass | Beardstown | Cass | 78 | 3 | 3 | | 6 | 2 | | 4 | | | 6 | 78 | 58 50 | | 1 | 4 | 68 | | |
| 24 | St. Clair | Belleville | St. Clair | 116 | 3 | 1 | | 7 | 1 | | 3 | | | 7 | 116 | 87 00 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 93 | | 2 00 |
| 25 | Franklin | Upper Alton | Madison | 46 | 9 | 2 | | 13 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 57 | 42 00 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 55 | 4 50 | |
| 26 | Hiram | Henderson | Knox | 33 | 2 | 1 | | 9 | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | 34 | 25 50 | | 1 | 3 | 30 | | |
| 27 | Piasa | Alton | Madison | 88 | 6 | 2 | | 10 | 8 | | 3 | | | 14 | 83 | 62 25 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 60 | | 1 00 |
| 29 | Pekin | Pekin | Tazewell | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | | 3 | | | 5 | 44 | 33 75 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 43 | | 1 00 |
| 31 | Mt. Vernon | Mt. Vernon | Jefferson | 92 | 4 | 2 | | 17 | 4 | | 4 | | | 9 | 87 | 65 25 | | 7 | 1 | 78 | | 23 08 |
| 32 | Oriental | Chicago | Cook | 248 | 9 | 1 | | 8 | | | | | | 4 | 261 | 193 75 | | 11 | 10 | 233 | | |
| 33 | Barry | Barry | Pike | 95 | 5 | 1 | | 12 | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 | 100 | 71 25 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 81 100 00 | 20 00 | |
| 34 | Charleston | Charleston | Coles | 88 | 9 | 3 | | 9 | | | | | | 92 | 66 75 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 87 | | 1 40 |
| 35 | Kavanaugh | Elizabeth | Jo Daviess | 33 | 1 | 1 | | 12 | | | 2 | | | 1 | 34 | 25 50 | | 1 | 3 | 27 | | |
| 37 | Monmouth | Monmouth | Warren | 93 | 7 | 2 | | 9 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 101 | 73 00 | | 4 | 5 | 94 | 21 50 | |
| 38 | Olive Branch | Danville | Vermilion | 265 | 3 | 6 | | 12 | 1 | | 4 | | | 7 | 270 | 202 50 | | 5 | 4 | 253 | 85 50 | 36 00 |
| 39 | Herman | Quincy | Adams | 73 | 3 | 3 | | 15 | 3 | | 1 | | | 5 | 68 | 50 00 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 60 | | |
| 40 | Occidental | Ottawa | LaSalle | 132 | 8 | 1 | | 15 | | | | | | 2 | 145 | 108 75 | | 2 | 15 | 138 | 8 50 | |
| 42 | Mt. Joliet | Joliet | Will | 127 | 9 | 4 | | 20 | 7 | | 3 | | | 11 | 136 | 102 00 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 127 | 8 50 | |
| 43 | Bloomington | Bloomington | McLean | 130 | 10 | 1 | | 16 | 3 | | 3 | | | 8 | 144 | 108 00 | | 11 | 10 | 132 28 36 | 18 50 | |
| 44 | Hardin | Mt. Sterling | Brown | 89 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | 2 | | | 6 | 88 | 64 50 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 82 | | 1 00 |
| 45 | Griggsville | Griggsville | Pike | 51 | 4 | 1 | | 5 | | | 3 | | | 5 | 51 | 38 25 | | 5 | 4 | 45 | | 7 00 |
| 46 | Temple | Peoria | Peoria | 191 | 21 | 1 | | 31 | 8 | | 1 | | | 12 | 210 | 157 50 | 3 | 24 | 17 | 197 | | 11 50 |

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE. | COUNTY. | Membership 1891..... | INCREASE. | | | | Total Increase..... | DECREASE. | | | | | Total Decrease..... | Present Membership 1892 | Dues 1892 | Rejections..... | Initiations..... | Passed..... | Membership resid- ing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illi- nois Masonic Or- phans' Home..... |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | Raised | Reinstated | Admitted | Add. for error. | | Suspended..... | Expelled..... | Dimitted | Died | Ded. for error | | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Lewistown..... | Lewistown..... | Fulton..... | 50 | 8 | | | | 8 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 56 | 42 00 | | 11 | 8 | 53 | 70 00 | 3 00 | |
| 105 | Winchester..... | Winchester..... | Scott..... | 56 | 8 | 1 | 3 | | 12 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 37 | 50 25 | | | 5 | 63 | | | |
| 106 | Lancaster..... | Glasford..... | Peoria..... | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 29 | | | | 49 | | | |
| 108 | Versailles..... | Versailles..... | Brown..... | 51 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 49 | 36 75 | | | | 29 | | | |
| 109 | Trenton..... | Trenton..... | Clinton..... | 43 | 7 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 48 | 36 00 | | | | 4 | 29 00 | 3 00 | |
| 110 | Lebanon..... | Lebanon..... | St. Clair..... | 45 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 48 | 36 00 | | | | 1 | 36 | 7 00 | |
| 111 | Jonesboro..... | Jonesboro..... | Union..... | 47 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | 4 | | | 4 | 50 | 37 50 | 3 | | 3 | 46 | | | |
| 112 | Bureau..... | Princeton..... | Bureau..... | 113 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | | | | | | 112 | 79 25 | 3 | | 1 | 97 | | | |
| 113 | Robert Burns..... | Keithsburg..... | Mercer..... | 64 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 64 | 48 00 | 1 | | 7 | 48 | | | |
| 114 | Marcelline..... | Marcelline..... | Adams..... | 42 | 8 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 50 | 37 50 | | | 2 | | | | |
| 115 | Rising Sun..... | Hainesville..... | Lake..... | 55 | 2 | | | | 5 | | | | | | | 57 | 20 25 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 116 | Vermont..... | Vermont..... | Fulton..... | 56 | 2 | | 3 | | 5 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 52 | 43 50 | | | 2 | 20 | | | |
| 117 | Elgin..... | Elgin..... | Kane..... | 147 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | | | 4 | | | 4 | 56 | 13 25 | 4 | | 8 | 144 | 53 50 | 13 00 | |
| 118 | Waverly..... | Waverly..... | Morgan..... | 57 | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 55 | 41 25 | 2 | | 3 | 53 | | 3 00 | |
| 119 | Henry..... | Henry..... | Marshall..... | 56 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 55 | 41 25 | 2 | | 4 | 35 | | 4 00 | |
| 120 | Mound..... | Taylorville..... | Christian..... | 76 | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 79 | 59 25 | 2 | | 2 | 68 | | | |
| 123 | Oquawka..... | Oquawka..... | Henderson..... | 49 | 4 | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | | 3 | 54 | 41 25 | 5 | | 1 | 48 | | | |
| 124 | Cedar..... | Morris..... | Grundy..... | 93 | 5 | | 6 | | 10 | | | 4 | | | 4 | 95 | 71 25 | 5 | | 5 | 48 | 41 00 | 10 10 | 10 00 |
| 125 | Greenup..... | Greenup..... | Cumberland..... | 29 | 5 | | | | 10 | | | | | | 1 | 37 | 27 00 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 32 | 10 00 | 1 00 | |
| 126 | Empire..... | Pekin..... | Tazewell..... | 77 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | 2 | 11 | 68 | 51 00 | 3 | | 5 | 54 | 106 35 | 17 00 |
| 127 | Antioch..... | Antioch..... | Lake..... | 55 | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | | | 3 | 59 | 44 25 | 4 | | 3 | 38 | 25 00 | 4 50 | |
| 128 | Raleigh..... | Raleigh..... | Saline..... | 27 | 1 | | | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 27 | 20 25 | 1 | | 1 | 25 | | | |
| 129 | Greenfield..... | Greenfield..... | Greene..... | 55 | 2 | | 5 | | 7 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 59 | 44 25 | 1 | | 2 | 57 | | | |
| 130 | Norton..... | Salem..... | Marion..... | 58 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 4 | 56 | 42 00 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 131 | Golconda..... | Golconda..... | Pope..... | 40 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 40 | 30 00 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 132 | MacKinaw..... | MacKinaw..... | Tazewell..... | 40 | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 3 | 41 | 38 50 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 133 | Marshall..... | Marshall..... | Clark..... | 65 | | | 3 | | 4 | | | 3 | | | 4 | 65 | 48 75 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 134 | Sycamore..... | Sycamore..... | De Kalb..... | 128 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | 9 | | | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 131 | 97 50 | | | 6 | 122 | 80 00 | 20 00 | |
| 135 | Lima..... | Lima..... | Adams..... | 42 | 4 | 1 | | | 5 | | | 3 | | | 3 | 45 | 33 75 | | | 4 | 30 | 13 00 | 24 00 | |
| 136 | Hudsonville..... | Hudsonville..... | Crawford..... | 21 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 45 | 33 75 | | | 5 | 1 | 15 | 125 00 | |
| 137 | Polk..... | McLeansboro..... | Hamilton..... | 66 | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | | 7 | | | 3 | 49 | 42 25 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 59 | | 18 50 |
| 138 | Marengo..... | Marengo..... | McHenry..... | 58 | 1 | | | | 4 | | | 2 | | | 7 | 63 | 47 00 | | | 4 | 1 | 56 | | 1 00 |
| 139 | Geneva..... | Geneva..... | Kane..... | 54 | 2 | | 1 | | 4 | | | 3 | | | 3 | 40 | 30 00 | | | 5 | 29 | 8 00 | 4 50 | |
| 140 | Oney..... | Oney..... | Richland..... | 48 | 3 | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 3 | 40 | 30 00 | | | 3 | 78 | 200 00 | 10 00 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Chicago | 324 | 35 | 4 | 16 | | 55 | 2 | | 10 | 4 | | 16 | 391 | 293 | 25 | 2 | 34 | 34 | 368 | 140966 | 111 | 50 | 50 | 00 |
| Sheffield | 53 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | | 7 | 1 | | 2 | 54 | 40 | 50 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 54 | | | | | |
| Richmond | 61 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 7 | 1 | | 2 | 48 | 39 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 132 | 00 | 5 | 00 | |
| De Kalb | 104 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 5 | 3 | | 5 | 101 | 75 | 75 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 96 | 25 | 00 | | | |
| Pecatonica | 48 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 48 | 36 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 92 | 50 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| A. W. Rawson | 36 | 446 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 30 | 22 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 7 | 00 | 4 | 00 | | |
| Lee Centre | 70 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 71 | 53 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 65 | 00 | 3 | 00 | | |
| Clayton | 56 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 54 | 30 | 75 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Chrisman | 66 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 71 | 47 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Edgar | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 61 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Efingham | 66 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 62 | 40 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 2 | 00 | 9 | 00 | | |
| Vienna | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 71 | 47 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Bunker Hill | 151 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 62 | 40 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 2 | 00 | 9 | 00 | | |
| Macopin | 36 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 71 | 47 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Macopin | 36 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 71 | 47 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Washington | 58 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Ashley | 58 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Georgetown | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Galesburg | 124 | 12 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 38 | 39 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 38 | 10 | 50 | ..... |  |  |
| Knox | 78 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 9 | 43 | 33 | 75 | 10 | 9 | 43 | 4 | 50 | 3 | | |
| Tazewell | 116 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 130 | 27 | 00 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 36 | 10 | 00 | 2 | | |
| Champaign | 27 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 10 | 17 | 68 | 70 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 68 | 70 | 4 | | |
| McHenry | 107 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 81 | 63 | 00 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 81 | 63 | 00 | ..... |  |  |
| Kewanee | 145 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 5 | 120 | 90 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 120 | 90 | 4 | ..... |  |  |
| Waubansa | 52 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 20 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Virden | 45 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 10 | 103 | 77 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 20 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Sparta | 30 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 20 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Westfield | 30 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 20 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Edward Dobbins | 63 | 7 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 72 | 54 | 00 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Atlanta | 165 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 72 | 54 | 00 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Rockford | 150 | 8 | 1 | 9 | ..... | 18 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 49 | 30 | 75 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Winnebago | 57 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 0 | ..... | 5 | 170 | 127 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 157 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Iroquois | 57 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 0 | ..... | 5 | 170 | 127 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 157 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| McHenry | 43 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 39 | 29 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Stephenson | 93 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 5 | 87 | 22 | 50 | 3 | 5 | 87 | 22 | 50 | 9 | | |
| Evergreen | 171 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 3 | ..... |  |  |
| Girard | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 3 | ..... |  |  |
| Waynesville | 45 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 3 | ..... |  |  |
| De Witt | 45 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 3 | ..... |  |  |
| Cherry Valley | 42 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 47 | 35 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 42 | 40 | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| Winnebago | 42 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 47 | 35 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 42 | 40 | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| Lena | 54 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 53 | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| Mattoon | 144 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 57 | 42 | 75 | 1 | 3 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| Joliet | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 57 | 42 | 75 | 1 | 3 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| Mendota | 144 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 57 | 42 | 75 | 1 | 3 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| La Salle | 66 | 12 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 42 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | 30 | 24 | 172 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 24 | 172 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Stanton | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 73 | 54 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 68 | 10 | 00 | 5 | | |
| Macopin | 88 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 | 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 68 | 10 | 00 | 5 | | |
| Lee | 88 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 | 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 68 | 10 | 00 | 5 | | |
| Amboy | 45 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 | 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 68 | 10 | 00 | 5 | | |
| Ena | 45 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 | 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 68 | 10 | 00 | 5 | | |
| Moweaqua | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 | 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 68 | 10 | 00 | 5 | | |
| Shelby | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 | 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 68 | 10 | 00 | 5 | | |
| Cook | 206 | 19 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 22 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 47 | 35 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Chicago | 206 | 19 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 22 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 47 | 35 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Meridian | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Earlville | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Abingdon | 58 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 43 | 34 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 34 | 50 | 1 | ..... |  |  |
| Polo | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 49 | 30 | 75 | 5 | 2 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Ogle | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 49 | 30 | 75 | 5 | 2 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Carroll | 71 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 35 | 26 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 26 | 25 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Mt. Carroll | 71 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 35 | 26 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 26 | 25 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Fulton City | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 72 | 54 | 00 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Whitside | 73 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 72 | 54 | 00 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Dundee | 73 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 72 | 54 | 00 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Farmington | 192 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 72 | 54 | 00 | 4 | 5 | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Fulton | 192 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 72 | 54 | 00 | 4 | 5 | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Herrick | 19 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 68 | 51 | 00 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Hancock | 19 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 68 | 51 | 00 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Pontiosauc | 19 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 68 | 51 | 00 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE. | COUNTY. | Membership 1891..... | * INCREASE. | | | | Total Increase..... | DECREASE. | | | | | Total Decrease.... | Present membership 1892 | Dues 1892 | Rejections | Initiations | Passed | Membership residing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home..... | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|---|--|---|-------|
| | | | | | Raised | Reinstated..... | Admitted..... | Add. for error. | | Suspended..... | Expelled | Dimitted | Died..... | Ded. for error. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 194 | Freedom..... | Freedom | La Salle | 55 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 52 | 39 00 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 51 | ..... | 4 00 | ..... |  |
| 195 | La Harpe..... | La Harpe | Hancock | 149 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 156 | 114 75 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 134 | 6 00 | 7 00 | ..... |  |
| 196 | Louisville..... | Louisville | Clay | 51 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 56 | 42 00 | ..... | 13 | 6 | 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 197 | King Solomon's..... | Kane | Greene | 68 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 58 | 51 00 | ..... | 5 | 2 | 54 | ..... | 2 58 | ..... |  |
| 199 | Homer..... | Homer | Champaign | 66 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 68 | 51 00 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 62 | ..... | 5 00 | ..... |  |
| 200 | Sheba | Grayville | White | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 31 | 23 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 201 | Centralia | Centralia | Marion | 111 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 110 | 79 50 | ..... | 6 | 6 | 95 | 50 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 203 | Lavelly | Williamsburg | Sangamon | 32 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 35 | 26 25 | ..... | 5 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 204 | Florida | Florida | Clay | 49 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 56 | 41 25 | ..... | 5 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 205 | Corinthian | Paw Paw | Lee | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 39 | 29 25 | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 206 | Fairfield | Fairfield | Wayne | 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 63 | 47 25 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 3 00 | ..... |  |
| 207 | Tamaroa | Tamaroa | Perry | 34 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 36 | 27 00 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 35 | 31 05 | 4 50 | ..... |  |
| 208 | Winnington | Winnington | Will | 83 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 87 | 65 25 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 51 50 | 4 00 | ..... |  |
| 209 | Wm. B. Warren..... | Chicago | Cook | 255 | 23 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 273 | 204 75 | ..... | 5 | 24 | 248 | 57 00 | 12 00 | ..... |  |
| 210 | Logan | Logan | Cook | 116 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 394 | 295 50 | ..... | 11 | 11 | 360 | 179 50 | 25 00 | ..... |  |
| 211 | Cleveland | Chicago | Cook | 392 | 10 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 27 | 20 25 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 25 | ..... | 3 00 | ..... |  |
| 212 | Shipman | Shipman | Macoupin | 29 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 61 | 45 00 | ..... | 17 | 10 | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 213 | Ipava | Fulton | Macoupin | 54 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 28 | 21 00 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 214 | Gillespie..... | Gillespie | Macoupin | 28 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 48 | 36 00 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 47 | 7 00 | 1 00 | ..... |  |
| 216 | Newton..... | Newton | Jasper | 44 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 47 | 31 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 217 | Mason | Mason | Effingham | 21 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 35 | 25 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 6 50 | ..... |  |
| 218 | New Salem..... | New Salem | Pike | 38 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 42 | 31 50 | ..... | 4 | 6 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 219 | Oakland | Oakland | Coles | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 66 | 49 50 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 48 | 87 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 220 | Mahomet..... | Mahomet | Champaign | 46 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 53 | 39 75 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 53 | 48 50 | 5 00 | ..... |  |
| 221 | Leroy | Leroy | McLean | 57 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 63 | 47 25 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 222 | Geo. Washington..... | Chillicothe | Peoria | 57 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 92 | 69 00 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 226 | Pana | Pana | Christian | 89 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 28 | 21 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 227 | Columbus | Columbus | Adams | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 45 | 33 75 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 41 | ..... | 2 00 | ..... |  |
| 228 | Lovington | Lovington | Montrie | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 45 | 33 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | ..... | 2 00 | ..... |  |
| 229 | Manchester | Manchester | Scott | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 32 | 23 25 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 32 | ..... | 6 25 | ..... |  |
| 230 | New Haven..... | New Haven | Gallatin | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 5 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 24 | 18 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | 1 00 | ..... |  |
| 231 | Wyandot..... | Wyandot | Fureau | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 40 | 30 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 232 | Farmers..... | Pellonia | Massac | 15 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 13 | 8 25 | | | | 1 | 13 | 90 00 | 10 00 | |
| 233 | Blandinsville..... | Blandinsville | McDonough | 71 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 74 | 55 50 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 66 | ..... | 2 00 | ..... |  |

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE. | COUNTY. | MEMBERSHIP 1891..... | | INCREASE. | | Total Increase..... | DECREASE. | | | | | Dues 1892 | Rejections..... | Initiations..... | Passed..... | Membership resid- ing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans..... | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illi- nois Masonic Or- phans' Home..... |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | Raised | Reinstated..... | Admitted..... | Add. for error. | | Suspended..... | Expelled | Dimitted..... | Died | Ded. for error. | | | | | | | | |
| 288 | Genoa..... | Genoa..... | DeKalb..... | 39 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 28 50 | | | 1 | 38 | 25 00 | 3 00 | 5 00 |
| 291 | Wataga..... | Wataga..... | Knox..... | 30 | | | | 7 | 1 | | | | | 19 50 | | | | 24 | | 10 00 | |
| 292 | Chenoa..... | Chenoa..... | McLean..... | 76 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | | | | | 50 25 | | | 2 | 1 | 71 | 23 50 | |
| 293 | Prophetstown..... | Prophetstown..... | Whiteside..... | 62 | 1 | | | 3 | 5 | | | | | 36 00 | | | 2 | 40 | | | |
| 294 | Pontiac..... | Pontiac..... | Livingston..... | 79 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | | | | | 53 25 | | | 2 | 62 | 35 28 | 9 25 | |
| 295 | Dills..... | Hickory Ridge..... | Hancock..... | 19 | | | | 6 | | | | | | 13 50 | | | | 17 | | | |
| 296 | Quincy..... | Quincy..... | Adams..... | 114 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | 87 00 | | | 3 | 104 | | 2 00 | |
| 297 | Benjamin..... | Camp Point..... | Adams..... | 61 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | | | | | | 49 50 | | | 3 | 28 | | 6 00 | |
| 298 | Wauconda..... | Wauconda..... | Lake..... | 26 | 2 | | | 10 | | | | | | 21 75 | | | 2 | 28 | | | |
| 299 | Mechanicsburg..... | Mechanicsburg..... | Sangamon..... | 22 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | | | | | | 20 25 | | | 3 | 6 | 50 00 | 1 00 | |
| 301 | Hinckley..... | Hinckley..... | DeKalb..... | 26 | 9 | | | | | | | | | 25 00 | | | 9 | 24 | | | |
| 302 | Durand..... | Durand..... | Winnebago..... | 45 | | | | | | | | | | 31 50 | | | 2 | 40 | | | |
| 303 | Raven..... | Oswego..... | Kendall..... | 45 | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | | 32 25 | | | 3 | 5 | | | |
| 305 | Onarga..... | Onarga..... | Iroquois..... | 41 | 4 | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | 34 50 | | | 4 | 40 | | | |
| 306 | Eureka..... | Eureka..... | Woodford..... | 54 | 6 | 2 | | 8 | 5 | | | | | 43 25 | | | 5 | 43 | | | |
| 307 | W. C. Hobbs..... | Bushnell..... | McDonough..... | 74 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 50 00 | | | 7 | 50 | | | |
| 308 | Ashtar..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | 197 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 11 | | | | | | 56 25 | | | 1 | 65 | | | 5 00 |
| 309 | Harvard..... | Harvard..... | McHenry..... | 102 | 6 | | | 7 | | | | | | 151 50 | | | 16 | 9 | 183 | 214 25 | 65 73 |
| 310 | Dearborn..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | 325 | 38 | 1 | 15 | 54 | 4 | | | | | 276 00 | | | 6 | 94 | 15 00 | 1 00 | |
| 311 | Kilwinning..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | 310 | 23 | 5 | | 33 | 7 | | | | | 241 50 | | | 26 | 355 | 238 45 | 165 87 | |
| 312 | Ionic..... | Decatur..... | Macon..... | 134 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 18 | | | | | | 109 50 | | | 13 | 132 | 351 00 | | |
| 313 | York..... | York..... | Clark..... | 30 | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | 24 00 | | | 1 | 30 | | | |
| 314 | Palatine..... | Palatine..... | Cook..... | 55 | 3 | | | 3 | | | | | | 43 50 | | | 1 | 53 | 35 00 | 1 00 | |
| 315 | Erwin..... | Alton..... | Madison..... | 44 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | | | | | 27 00 | | | | 35 | | | |
| 316 | Abraham Jonas..... | Loda..... | Iroquois..... | 20 | | | | | | | | | | 12 00 | | | | 55 | | 4 00 | |
| 318 | J. L. Anderson..... | Augusta..... | Hancock..... | 61 | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 12 00 | | | 2 | 1 | | 14 50 | |
| 319 | Doric..... | Moline..... | Rock Island..... | 117 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 1 | | | | | 95 25 | | | 11 | 12 | 119 | 16 00 | 5 50 |
| 320 | Creston..... | Creston..... | Ogle..... | 53 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 40 50 | | | 2 | 53 | | | |
| 321 | Dunlap..... | Morrison..... | Whiteside..... | 70 | 2 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 54 75 | | | 4 | 63 | | | |
| 322 | Windsor..... | Windsor..... | Shelby..... | 58 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 | | | | | | 46 50 | | | 1 | 6 | 40 00 | | |
| 323 | Orient..... | Lisbon..... | Kendall..... | 23 | | | | 4 | | | | | | 15 75 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 50 | |
| 325 | Harrisburg..... | Harrisburg..... | Saline..... | 72 | 1 | 3 | | 4 | | | | | | 56 25 | | | 2 | 3 | 72 | 10 00 | 2 00 |
| 327 | Industry..... | Industry..... | McDonough..... | 49 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | 32 25 | | | 1 | 2 | 41 | | |
| 330 | Altona..... | Altona..... | Knox..... | 43 | 2 | | | 4 | | | | | | 39 75 | | | 1 | 3 | 48 | | 5 00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| 331 | Mt. Erie..... | Wayne..... | 25 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 19 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 50 |
| 332 | Tuscola..... | Douglas..... | 77 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 80 | 60 | 00 | 1 | 7 | 76 | 1 |
| 333 | Tuscola..... | Douglas..... | 123 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 122 | 91 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 103 | 20 |
| 334 | Tyrion..... | Sangamon..... | 86 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 89 | 86 | 75 | 4 | 3 | 85 | 57 |
| 335 | Summer..... | Lawrence..... | 101 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 110 | 82 | 50 | 1 | 8 | 109 | 15 |
| 336 | Schiller..... | Peoria..... | 101 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 110 | 82 | 50 | 1 | 8 | 109 | 15 |
| 337 | New Columbia..... | Massac..... | 48 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 55 | 41 | 25 | 4 | 9 | 54 | 7 |
| 338 | Oreida..... | Knox..... | 53 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 40 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 87 | 50 |
| 339 | Saline..... | Goreville..... | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 18 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 5 |
| 340 | Kedron..... | Johnson..... | 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 18 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 5 |
| 341 | Full Moon..... | Jersey..... | 53 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 18 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 5 |
| 342 | Summerfield..... | St. Clair..... | 19 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 52 | 39 | 00 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 19 |
| 343 | Wenona..... | Marshall..... | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| 344 | Milledgeville..... | Carroll..... | 42 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 46 | 33 | 00 | 2 | 2 | 43 | 15 |
| 345 | N. D. Morse..... | Concord..... | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 33 | 00 | 2 | 2 | 43 | 15 | |
| 346 | Sidney..... | Champaign..... | 21 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 35 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 28 | 2 |
| 347 | Russellville..... | Flat Rock..... | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 23 | 85 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 21 | 5 |
| 348 | Sublette..... | Lee..... | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 75 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 21 | 5 |
| 349 | Fairview..... | Fulton..... | 59 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 56 | 42 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 54 |
| 350 | Tarbolton..... | Fairbury..... | 72 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 70 | 52 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 64 |
| 351 | Groveland..... | Tazewell..... | 31 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 22 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 3 |
| 352 | Kinderhook..... | Groveland..... | 38 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 22 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 3 |
| 353 | Ark and Anchor..... | Pike..... | 60 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 44 | 35 | 3 | 3 | 56 | 85 |
| 354 | Marine..... | Sangamon..... | 34 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 37 | 27 | 75 | 4 | 4 | 54 | 6 |
| 355 | Hermitage..... | Madison..... | 74 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 76 | 57 | 00 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 73 |
| 356 | Blackberry..... | Edwards..... | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 18 | 75 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 5 |
| 357 | Princeton..... | Kane..... | 58 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 53 | 39 | 00 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 50 | 5 |
| 358 | Douglas..... | McHenry..... | 28 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 23 | 85 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 30 |
| 359 | Noble..... | Peoria..... | 40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 30 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 |
| 360 | Noble..... | St. Clair..... | 46 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 37 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1 |
| 361 | Peoria..... | Richland..... | 55 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 37 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1 |
| 362 | Peoria..... | Elmwood..... | 49 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 48 | 30 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1 |
| 363 | Peoria..... | LaSalle..... | 49 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 51 | 38 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 47 | 1 |
| 364 | Bement..... | Peoria..... | 76 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 78 | 59 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 68 | 1 |
| 365 | Arcola..... | Douglas..... | 113 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 115 | 87 | 00 | 2 | 12 | 118 | 84 |
| 366 | Oxford..... | Peoria..... | 45 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 37 | 75 | 3 | 2 | 38 | 1 |
| 367 | New Windsor..... | Jefferson..... | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 21 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 29 |
| 368 | Jefferson..... | Newman..... | 78 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 58 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 70 | 1 |
| 369 | Livingston..... | Douglas..... | 35 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 54 | 40 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 52 | 5 |
| 370 | Livingston..... | Douglas..... | 35 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 54 | 40 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 52 | 5 |
| 371 | Chambersburg..... | Pike..... | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 26 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 |
| 372 | Chambersburg..... | Shabbona..... | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 26 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 |
| 373 | Aroma..... | Waldron..... | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 1 |
| 374 | Payson..... | Adams..... | 51 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 1 |
| 375 | Liberty..... | Adams..... | 34 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 56 | 42 | 00 | 1 | 9 | 52 | 83 |
| 376 | Liberty..... | Adams..... | 34 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 56 | 42 | 00 | 1 | 9 | 52 | 83 |
| 377 | Gill..... | Liberty..... | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 24 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 55 | 00 |
| 378 | Gill..... | Liberty..... | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 24 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 55 | 00 |
| 379 | LaMoille..... | Bureau..... | 23 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 50 | 1 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 00 |
| 380 | LaMoille..... | Bureau..... | 23 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 50 | 1 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 00 |
| 381 | Walham..... | LaSalle..... | 42 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 87 | 35 | 25 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 85 |
| 382 | Walham..... | LaSalle..... | 42 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 87 | 35 | 25 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 85 |
| 383 | Mississippi..... | Carroll..... | 76 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 55 | 41 | 35 | 13 | 11 | 52 | 2 |
| 384 | Bridgeport..... | Lawrence..... | 31 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 55 | 41 | 35 | 13 | 11 | 52 | 2 |
| 385 | Bridgeport..... | Lawrence..... | 31 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 35 | 14 | 13 | 43 | 1 | 43 |

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE | COUNTY. | INCREASE. | | | | Total Increase..... | DECREASE. | | | | | Total Decrease..... | Present Membership 1892 | Dues 1892..... | Rejections..... | Initiations..... | Passed..... | Membership residing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans..... | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home..... | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| | | | | Raised..... | Reinstated..... | Admitted..... | Add. for error | | Suspended..... | Expelled..... | Dimitted..... | Died..... | Ded. for error | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 389 | Kankakee | Kankakee | Kankakee | 5 | | | | 10 | | | | 3 | 2 | | 5 | 122 | 91 50 | 2 | 8 | 111 | 90 00 | 7 25 | ..... |  |
| 390 | Ashmore | Ashmore | Coles | 7 | | | | 10 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 59 | 44 25 | | 5 | 54 | | 3 00 | ..... |  |
| 391 | Tolono | Tolono | Champaign | 7 | 1 | | | 8 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 50 | 37 50 | 4 | 6 | 46 | | 1 00 | ..... |  |
| 392 | Oconee | Oconee | Shelby | 17 | | | | 13 | | | | 3 |  |  | ..... | 20 | 15 00 |  | ..... | 20 | | 5 50 | ..... |  |
| 393 | Blair | Chicago | Cook | 9 | 1 | | | 13 | | | | 3 | 1 |  | ..... | 79 | 146 25 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 178 633 00 | 38 00 | ..... |  |
| 394 | Jerseyville | Jerseyville | Jersey | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 1 | 57 00 |  | ..... | 25 | 10 00 | 30 00 | ..... |  |
| 395 | Muddy Point | Trilla | Coles | 3 | | | | 4 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 1 | 21 00 |  | ..... | 3 | 25 | 3 00 | ..... |  |
| 396 | Muddy Point | Troy Grove | La Salle | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 29 | 21 75 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 53 |  | ..... |  |
| 397 | Shiloh | Kimondy | Marion | 3 | | | | 5 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 2 | 40 50 |  | ..... | 5 | 29 | 3 50 | ..... |  |
| 398 | Kimondy | Kimondy | Bureau | 3 | | | | 5 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 14 | 48 |  | ..... | 2 | 40 |  | ..... |  |
| 399 | Buda | Buda | Knox | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | 7 | 2 |  | ..... | 3 | 32 25 |  | ..... | 3 | 40 |  | ..... |  |
| 400 | Pacific | Knoxville | Knox | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 3 | 33 00 | 4 | 1 | 42 |  | ..... |  |  |
| 401 | Odell | Odell | Livingston | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 1 | 18 00 |  | ..... | 23 |  | ..... | ..... |  |
| 402 | Kishwaukee | Kingston | De Kalb | 5 | | | | 5 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 1 | 55 50 | 2 | 3 | 72 | | 21 00 | ..... |  |
| 403 | Mason City | Mason City | Mason | 2 | | | | 5 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 1 | 63 75 | 1 | 3 | 74 | 55 75 | 3 50 | ..... |  |
| 404 | Bavaria | Bavaria | Kane | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 4 |  |  | ..... | 1 | 50 |  | ..... | 45 | 22 50 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 405 | Kamey | Kamey | Fayette | 3 | 1 | | | 9 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 4 | 32 25 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 49 25 | 3 00 | 5 00 | |
| 406 | Bethalto | Bethalto | Madison | 2 | | | | 4 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 6 | 25 50 |  | ..... | 3 | 27 | 49 25 | 3 00 | |
| 407 | Stratton | Vermilion | Edgar | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 3 | 43 50 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 33 77 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 408 | Thos. J. Turner | Chicago | Cook | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | 3 |  |  | ..... | 9 | 102 75 | 2 | 5 | 134 | 102 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 409 | Thos. J. Turner | Chicago | Cook | 1 | | | | 7 | | | | 3 | | | | 3 | 121 | 90 75 | 2 | 5 | 119 | 100 00 | 30 00 | 5 00 |
| 410 | Mithra | Chicago | Cook | 6 | | | | 6 | | | | 4 | | | | 5 | 121 | 90 75 | 2 | 5 | 119 | 100 00 | 30 00 | 5 00 |
| 411 | Hesperia | Chicago | Cook | 16 | | | | 12 | | | | 2 | 7 |  | ..... | 368 | 276 00 | 5 | 19 | 17 | 335 923 46 | 21 00 | 50 00 | |
| 412 | Bollen | Spring Hill | Whiteside | 3 | | | | 20 | | | | 3 |  |  | ..... | 26 | 10 50 |  | ..... | 1 | 36 |  | ..... |  |
| 413 | Evening Star | Davis | Stephenson | 2 | | | | 4 | | | | 3 |  |  | ..... | 3 | 26 25 |  | ..... | 3 | 34 | | 4 50 | |
| 414 | Evening Star | Davis | Stephenson | 2 | | | | 4 | | | | 3 |  |  | ..... | 3 | 26 25 |  | ..... | 3 | 34 | | 4 50 | |
| 415 | Lawn Ridge | Lawn Ridge | Marshall | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 3 | 28 50 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 16 55 | 3 75 | ..... |  |
| 416 | Paxton | Paxton | Ford | 10 | 1 | | | 13 | | | | 1 |  |  | ..... | 1 | 54 75 | | 16 | 13 | 68 | | 5 00 | |
| 417 | Marseilles | Marseilles | La Salle | 9 | 1 | | | 11 | | | | 1 | | | | 4 | 52 50 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 65 | 81 00 | 3 00 | 5 00 |
| 418 | Freeburg | Freeburg | St. Clair | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 3 |  |  | ..... | 3 | 33 75 |  | ..... | 39 | | 4 20 | ..... |  |
| 419 | Reynoldsburg | Tunnel Hill | Johnson | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | 3 |  |  | ..... | 3 | 33 75 |  | ..... | 34 | | 3 00 | ..... |  |
| 420 | Oregon | Oregon | Ogle | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | 3 |  |  | ..... | 5 | 31 |  | ..... | 40 | | 3 00 | ..... |  |
| 421 | Washington | Washington | Woodford | 18 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |  |  | ..... | 5 | 9 00 |  | ..... | 4 | 12 | 2 00 | ..... |  |
| 422 | Landmark | Chicago | Cook | 1 | | | | 6 | | | | 0 |  |  | ..... | 257 | 192 75 | 3 | 23 | 18 | 245 221 25 | 88 30 | ..... |  |
| 423 | Landark | Chicago | Carroll | 4 | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 4 | 43 50 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 51 | 210 00 | 8 75 | |
| 424 | Exeter | Exeter | Scott | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 34 75 | | | 2 | 32 | | 10 00 | |
| 425 | Scottville | Scottville | Macoupin | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 33 00 | | | 4 | 42 | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| 427 | Red Bud... | Red Bud | Randolph | 28 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 22 | 16 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| 428 | Sunbeam | Piano | Kendall | 40 | 8 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | 51 | 38 25 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 47 |
| 429 | Chebanse | Chebanse | Iroquois | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| 430 | Mount Station | Brown | Brown | 34 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 39 | 29 25 | ..... | 8 | 3 | 20 |
| 431 | Kendrick | Macon | Macon | 18 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 39 | 13 50 | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... |
| 432 | Summit | Harristown | Macon | 38 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 34 | 25 50 | 1 | 3 | 30 | ..... |
| 433 | Murrayville | Murrayville | Morgan | 31 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 27 00 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 7 00 | 5 50 |
| 434 | Annawan | Atkinson | Henry | 31 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 55 | 41 25 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 00 |
| 435 | Makanda | Makanda | Rock Island | 62 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 43 | 46 50 | ..... | 1 | 53 | 2 00 |
| 436 | Philom... | Port Byron | Rock Island | 54 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 263 | 197 25 | 2 | 23 | 18 | 247 518 00 |
| 437 | Chicago | Chicago | Cook | 253 | 19 | 1 | ..... | 23 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 7 | ..... | 57 | 42 75 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 52 |
| 438 | Camargo | Camargo | Douglas | 56 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 439 | Spartland | Spartland | Marshall | 35 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 40 | 30 00 | ..... | 8 | 6 | 39 37 60 |
| 440 | Casey | Casey | Clark | 35 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 49 | 36 75 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 47 10 00 |
| 441 | Casey | Clark | Kane | 50 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 43 | 32 25 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 38 |
| 442 | Hampshire | Hampshire | Kane | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 443 | Cave-in-Rock | Cave-in-Rock | Hardin | 23 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 444 | Chesterfield | Chesterfield | Maconpin | 37 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 115 | 6 75 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 39 |
| 445 | Watseka | Watseka | Iroquois | 116 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 446 | Lawrence | Lawrence | ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 447 | S. D. Monroe | Birds | Knox | 33 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 38 | 24 75 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 19 |
| 448 | Yates City | Yates City | Yates City | 33 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 58 | 43 50 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 55 |
| 449 | Mendon | Mendon | Adams | 55 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 50 | 37 50 | ..... | 6 | 49 | 12 00 |
| 450 | Loami | Loami | Sangamon | 42 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 51 | 38 25 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 50 |
| 451 | Bromwell | Assumption | Christian | 55 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 7 | 51 | 38 25 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 60 |
| 452 | New Hartford | New Hartford | Pike | 57 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 62 | 46 50 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 14 50 |
| 453 | Maroa | Maroa | Macon | 92 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 4 | ..... | 11 | 92 | 69 00 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 80 55 94 |
| 454 | Irving | Irving | Montgomery | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 32 | 24 00 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| 455 | Nokomis | Nokomis | Montgomery | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 45 | 33 75 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 40 |
| 456 | Nokomis | Nokomis | Montgomery | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 45 | 33 75 | ..... | 3 | 1 | |

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE. | COUNTY. | INCREASE. | | | | DECREASE. | | | | | Total Increase..... | Total Decrease..... | Present Membership 1892 | Dues 1892 | Rejections..... | Initiations..... | Passed..... | Membership residing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans..... | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home..... |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Raised | Reinstated..... | Admitted..... | Add. for error. | Suspended..... | Expelled | Dimitted..... | Died | Ded. for error. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 481 | Momence..... | Momence | Kankakee | 44 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 33 00 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 10 00 | 5 50 | 0 | |
| 482 | Lexington | Lexington | McLean | 43 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 42 | 31 50 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 483 | Edgewood | Edgewood | Efingham | 28 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 22 50 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 484 | Xenia | Xenia | Clay | 25 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 21 00 | 0 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 3 00 | 0 | |
| 485 | Bowen | Bowen | Hancock | 42 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 43 | 32 25 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 486 | Corinth | Corinth | Williamson | 39 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 38 | 26 50 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 48 50 | 3 00 | 0 | |
| 487 | Andrew Jackson..... | Clay City..... | Clay | 48 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 30 75 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 81 45 | 3 00 | 0 | |
| 488 | Clay City..... | Willow Hill | Iasper | 34 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 24 00 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 10 00 | 0 | |
| 489 | Cooper..... | Shannon | Carroll | 32 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 23 25 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 3 00 | 0 | |
| 490 | Shannon..... | East Dubuque | Jo Davess..... | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 19 50 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 82 25 | 2 00 | 0 | |
| 491 | Libertyville..... | Libertyville | Lake | 61 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 61 | 45 75 | 1 | 10 | 57 | 50 00 | 1 00 | 0 | |
| 492 | Tower Hill | Tower Hill | Shelby | 12 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 12 75 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 0 | |
| 493 | Bath | Bath | Mason | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 14 25 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 1 50 | 0 | |
| 494 | Stone Fort..... | Stone Fort..... | Saline | 60 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 65 | 45 00 | 0 | 2 | 63 | 29 50 | 1 50 | 0 | |
| 495 | Tennessee..... | Tennessee | McDonough..... | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 11 25 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 00 | 0 | |
| 496 | Alma..... | Steeleville | Randolph | 37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 33 | 24 75 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 497 | Murphysboro | Murphysboro | Jackson | 84 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 96 | 72 00 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 17 45 | 15 45 | 2 00 |
| 498 | St. Paul..... | Springfield..... | Sangamon | 64 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 67 | 50 25 | 0 | 6 | 63 | 10 00 | 22 62 | 25 00 | |
| 500 | Stark..... | LaFayette | Stark | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 20 25 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 501 | Stark..... | Woodhull | Henry | 29 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 35 50 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 3 00 | 0 | |
| 502 | Woodhull..... | Odin | Marion | 33 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 39 | 29 25 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 503 | Odin | East St. Louis | St. Clair | 37 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 92 | 69 75 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 83 105 00 | 17 50 | 0 | |
| 504 | East St. Louis..... | Holcomb | Ogle | 37 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 27 00 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 505 | Meridian Sun..... | Meridian Sun..... | Iroquois | 54 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 40 50 | 0 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 2 00 | 0 | |
| 508 | Home..... | Chicago | Cook | 499 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 368 | 231 00 | 2 | 20 | 19 | 288 601 25 | 37 37 10 00 | 0 | |
| 509 | Parkburg..... | Parkburg | Richland | 36 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 23 25 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 1 75 | 1 25 | 0 | |
| 510 | J. D. Moody..... | Julia | Marion | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 15 | 15 00 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 3 50 | 3 50 | 0 | |
| 511 | Clintonville..... | South Elgin..... | Kane | 36 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 32 | 23 25 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 1 75 | 1 25 | 0 | |
| 512 | Wade-Barney..... | Bloomington..... | McLean | 107 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 110 | 78 00 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 35 42 25 | 1 00 | 0 | |
| 514 | Bradford | Bradford | Rock Island..... | 36 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 27 00 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 516 | Andalusia..... | Andalusia | Montgomery..... | 24 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 18 00 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 517 | Litchfield..... | Litchfield | Kirkwood | 47 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 34 50 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 1 50 | 5 00 | |
| 518 | Abraham Lincoln..... | Kirkwood | Warren | 29 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 26 | 19 50 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 33 10 00 | 7 00 | 0 | |
| 519 | Roseville..... | Roseville | Warren | 37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 27 75 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 15 00 | 5 00 | 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 320 | Anna..... | 40 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 35 | 26 25 | 4 | 1 | 35 | ..... |
| 321 | Ilionopolis..... | 53 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 54 | 40 50 | 1 | 4 | 48 | ..... |
| 322 | Monitor..... | 184 | 10 | 5 | 7 | ..... | 28 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 0 | 206 | 15 50 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 10 25 |
| 323 | Chatham..... | 40 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 00 |
| 324 | Evans..... | 278 | 25 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 10 | 34 | 235 50 | 1 | 21 | 24 | 38 | ..... | ..... |
| 325 | Elliottown..... | 16 | 1 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 46 | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | 15 | 11 25 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 2 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 326 | Covenant..... | 555 | 42 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 51 | ..... | 12 | 12 | 48 | 58 | 417 75 | 7 | 46 | 40 | 540 90 | 50 | 131 50 |
| 327 | Rossville..... | 69 | 9 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 78 | 58 50 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 76 | 1 00 |
| 328 | Minooka..... | 31 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 31 | 23 25 | 2 | 1 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 329 | Plainville..... | 36 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 45 | 33 00 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 330 | Maunon..... | 42 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 36 | 27 00 | 2 | 1 | 36 | 2 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 331 | Ashton..... | 40 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 10 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 37 | 27 75 | 1 | 6 | 37 | 1 00 | ..... |
| 332 | Seneca..... | 42 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 39 | 20 25 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 333 | Alamont..... | 65 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 33 | 16 55 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 35 | 5 00 |
| 334 | Cuba..... | 37 | 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 69 | 51 75 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 66 | ..... |
| 335 | Orion..... | 37 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5 | 39 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 336 | Plainfield..... | 63 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 68 | 51 00 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 66 | 5 00 |
| 337 | Sadorus..... | 56 | 7 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 60 | 45 00 | ..... | 7 | 6 | 57 | 3 65 |
| 338 | J. R. Gortin..... | 84 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 82 | 61 50 | ..... | 1 | 77 | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 339 | Lockport..... | 42 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 43 | 32 25 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 38 | ..... |
| 340 | Chatsworth..... | 176 | 23 | 3 | 11 | ..... | 37 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 158 25 | 4 | 29 | 25 | 260 95 00 | 36 | 25 00 |
| 341 | Oak Park..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 12 00 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 342 | Harlem..... | 31 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 29 | 21 75 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 27 | ..... | 5 00 |
| 343 | Towanda..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 21 00 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 26 | ..... | ..... |
| 344 | Cordova..... | 30 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 37 | 27 75 | ..... | 7 | 8 | 35 | ..... |
| 345 | Rock Island..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 47 | 37 25 | ..... | 3 | 45 | ..... | 12 00 |
| 346 | Apple River..... | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 46 | 56 00 | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | 3 00 |
| 347 | Apple River..... | 44 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 40 | 53 00 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 50 |
| 348 | Stark..... | 19 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| 349 | Long Point..... | 77 | 8 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 10 | 76 | 58 50 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 69 | ..... | ..... |
| 350 | Plum River..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 69 | 51 75 | 1 | 3 | 59 | 7 10 | ..... |
| 351 | Humboldt..... | 37 | 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 8 | 40 | 29 25 | ..... | 4 | 7 | 38 | 10 50 | ..... |
| 352 | Dawson..... | 37 | 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 1 | 93 | 69 75 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 91 | 22 00 | ..... |
| 353 | Chicago..... | 89 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 27 | 20 25 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 27 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 354 | Leland..... | 26 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 35 | 26 25 | ..... | 1 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 355 | Thomson..... | 37 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 32 | 24 00 | ..... | 11 | 12 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 356 | Madison..... | 20 | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 357 | New Douglas..... | 562 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 358 | Villa Ridge..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 359 | Winslow..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 360 | Pleasant Hill..... | 34 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 361 | Albany..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 362 | Whiteside..... | 46 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 363 | Franklin..... | 42 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 364 | Pike..... | 39 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 365 | Time..... | 105 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 366 | Jacksonville..... | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 367 | McDonough..... | 570 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 368 | Bardolph..... | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 369 | Gardner..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 370 | Peru..... | 573 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 371 | Ludlow..... | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 372 | Capron..... | 61 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 373 | O'Fallon..... | 32 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... |

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE. | COUNTY. | INCREASE. | | | | Total Increase..... | DECREASE. | | | | | Total Decrease..... | Present Membership 1892 | Dues 1892 | Rejections..... | Initiations..... | Passed..... | Membership residing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home..... | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| | | | | Raised | Reinstated | Admitted | Add. for error. | | Suspended..... | Expelled..... | Dimitted | Died | Ded. for error | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 577 | Viola..... | Viola..... | Mercer | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 39 | 29 25 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 32 | 100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 578 | Prairie City..... | Montrose..... | Effingham | 2 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 27 | 20 25 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 579 | Elbridge..... | Ferrell..... | Edgar | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 24 | 18 00 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 23 | 20 00 | 4 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 580 | Hazel Dell..... | Hazel Dell..... | Union | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 35 | 20 25 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 33 | 20 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 581 | Dongola..... | Dongola..... | Union | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 27 | 20 25 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 27 | ..... | 2 00 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 582 | Shirley..... | Shirley..... | McLean | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 39 | 29 25 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 36 | ..... | 3 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 583 | Highland..... | Highland..... | Madison | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 33 | 24 75 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 29 | 11 50 | 3 50 | 20 00 | ..... |
| 584 | Vesper..... | Galesburg..... | Knox | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 144 | 105 75 | 8 | 4 | 126 | 49 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 585 | Fisher..... | Grove City..... | Christian | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | 21 00 | ..... | 6 | 4 | 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 586 | Princeton..... | Princeton..... | Bureau | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 97 | 72 75 | ..... | 6 | 4 | 86 | ..... | 5 05 | ..... | ..... |
| 587 | Troy..... | Troy..... | Madison | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 27 | 20 25 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 24 | 10 00 | 3 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 590 | Farmount..... | Farmount..... | Vermilion | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 46 | 34 50 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 44 | 20 00 | 3 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 591 | Gilman..... | Gilman..... | Iroquois | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 21 | 15 75 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 21 | 10 00 | 3 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 592 | Fieldon..... | Fieldon..... | Jersey | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 23 | 17 25 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 595 | Miles Hart..... | Gay's..... | Montrie | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 40 | 20 25 | ..... | 1 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 596 | National..... | Chicago..... | Cook | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 157 | 117 75 | 8 | 24 | 19 | 147 | 154 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 600 | Cerro Gordo..... | Cerro Gordo..... | Platt | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 63 | 47 25 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 63 | ..... | 3 00 | ..... |  |
| 601 | Laclede..... | Farina..... | Fayette | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 35 | 26 25 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 602 | Watson..... | Watson..... | Effingham | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 31 | 23 25 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 30 | 20 00 | 10 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 603 | Clark..... | Martinsville..... | Clark | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 45 | 33 75 | ..... | ..... | 41 | ..... | 4 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 604 | Hebron..... | Hebron..... | McHenry | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 50 | 37 50 | ..... | 1 | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 607 | Streator..... | Streator..... | LaSalle | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 160 | 120 00 | 4 | 4 | 136 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 608 | Piper..... | Piper City..... | Ford | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 39 00 | ..... | 7 | 6 | 49 | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 609 | Sheldon..... | Sheldon..... | Iroquois | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 37 | 27 75 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 610 | Union Park..... | Chicago..... | Cook | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 184 | 138 00 | 3 | 13 | 175 | 163 00 | 35 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 611 | Lincoln Park..... | Chicago..... | Cook | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 200 | 217 50 | 8 | 43 | 38 | 277 | 296 10 | 175 50 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 612 | Kock River..... | Sterling..... | Whiteside | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 137 | 102 75 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 130 | 18 70 | 75 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 613 | Patoka..... | Patoka..... | Marion | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 45 75 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 61 | ..... | 4 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 614 | Forrest..... | Forrest..... | Livingston | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 56 | 42 00 | ..... | 2 | 45 | 150 | 00 | 35 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 616 | Wadley..... | Franklin..... | Morgan | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 22 | 16 50 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 617 | Good Hope..... | Good Hope..... | McDonough | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 50 | 37 50 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 47 | ..... | 2 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 618 | Basco..... | Basco..... | Hancock | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 27 | 21 75 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 619 | Berwick..... | Berwick..... | Warren | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 20 | 15 00 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 20 | ..... | 10 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 620 | New Hope..... | Cohn..... | Clark | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 31 | 23 25 | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 622 | Hopedale | 43 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 36 00 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 623 | Locust | 18 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 00 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 624 | Union | 35 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 75 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 32 | 10 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 627 | Lick Creek | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 630 | Tuscan | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 631 | Norton | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 632 | Ridge Farm | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 68 | 60 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 633 | Winnabago | 84 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 68 | 60 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 634 | Rockford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 635 | Buckley | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 51 | 60 | 12 40 | ..... |
| 636 | Peotone | 29 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 637 | Rochester | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 39 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 638 | Peotone | 33 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 639 | Keosauqua | 146 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 641 | Comet | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 642 | Apolo | 199 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 29 | 213 | 66 99 | 7 50 |
| 643 | D. C. Gregier | 283 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 235 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 644 | Oblong City | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 154 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 645 | San Jose | 20 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 646 | Somonauk | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 647 | Blueville | 44 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 648 | Camden | 43 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 649 | Hinsdale | 55 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 36 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 47 | 20 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 651 | Atwood | 44 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 652 | Greenview | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 653 | Yorktown | 31 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 655 | Mozart | 57 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 52 | 45 | 30 | 6 00 |
| 657 | Rock Island | 39 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 10 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 658 | Quincy | 83 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 91 | 40 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 659 | Lambert | 59 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 662 | South Park | 71 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 24 | 25 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 663 | Phoenix | 56 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 664 | Mayo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 665 | Greenland | 26 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 666 | Crawford | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 667 | Erie | 38 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 32 | 25 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 668 | Burnt Prairie | 23 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 669 | Hillmore | 120 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 120 | 193 00 | 34 00 | ..... |
| 670 | Filmore | 34 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 672 | Eddyville | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 673 | Normal | 45 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 7 | 44 | 4 12 | ..... |
| 674 | Waldeck | 98 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 103 | 50 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 675 | Pawnee | 54 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 54 | 30 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 676 | A. O. Fay | 51 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 677 | Enfield | 48 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 679 | Illinois City | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 | 47 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 680 | Clement | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 681 | Morrisville | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 682 | Blue Mound | 54 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 683 | Burnside | 64 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 684 | Hancock | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE. | COUNTY. | INCREASE. | | | | Total Increase..... | DECREASE. | | | | | Total Decrease.... | Present membership 1892 | Dues 1892 | Rejections..... | Initiations | Passed | Membership residing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home..... | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| | | | | Raised | Reinstated..... | Admitted..... | Add. for error. | | Suspended..... | Expelled | Dimitted | Died..... | Ded. for error. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 684 | Gallatia..... | Gallatia | Saline..... | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 25 | 18 75 | | 1 | 25 | 5 00 | 1 00 | | |
| 685 | Rio | Rio | Knox | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 4 | 64 | 48 00 | | 1 | 2 | 5 00 | 4 00 | | |
| 686 | Garfield..... | Chicago | Cook | 18 | 4 | 10 | | 32 | 19 | | | | | | 28 | 338 | 246 00 | | 19 | 305 | 131 65 | 27 00 | | |
| 687 | Orangeville..... | Orangeville..... | Stephenson..... | 41 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | 30 | 36 00 | | 2 | 3 | 60 00 | 10 00 | | |
| 688 | Clifton..... | Clifton | Iroquois..... | 32 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | 40 | 22 50 | | 6 | 3 | 28 00 | 4 00 | | |
| 689 | Englewood..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | 28 | 1 | 17 | | 40 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 318 | 238 50 | | 23 | 297 | 200 50 | 35 00 | | |
| 691 | Iola..... | Iola | Clay..... | 18 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 16 | 12 00 | | 1 | 16 | | | | |
| 692 | Raymond | Raymond | Montgomery | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 53 | 39 75 | | | 51 | 4 00 | | | |
| 693 | Herrin's Prairie..... | Herrin's Prairie..... | Williamson..... | 47 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 13 | 37 | 38 50 | | 1 | 36 | 19 75 | 5 00 | 10 00 | |
| 694 | Shiloh Hill..... | Campbell Hill..... | Jackson..... | 36 | 4 | | | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 39 | 23 25 | | | 39 | 50 00 | 4 00 | | |
| 695 | Belle Rive..... | Belle Rive..... | Jefferson..... | 20 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 22 | 16 50 | | 5 | 4 | 20 25 | | | |
| 696 | Richard Cole..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | 22 | 7 | | | 9 | | | | | | | 4 | 227 | 170 25 | | 12 | 10 | 214 | | 10 00 | |
| 697 | Hutton..... | Dionia..... | Coles..... | 66 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 67 | 50 25 | | 1 | 2 | 60 10 00 | | | |
| 700 | Pleasant Plains..... | Pleasant Plain | Sangamon..... | 27 | 3 | 1 | | 5 | | | | | | | 5 | 70 | 20 25 | | 4 | 27 | | | | |
| 701 | Temple Hill..... | Rose Bud..... | Pope..... | 32 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 28 | 21 00 | | 3 | 28 | 16 00 | 2 00 | | |
| 702 | Alexandria..... | Alexis..... | Warren | 50 | 6 | | | 7 | | | | | | | 1 | 22 | 41 25 | | 5 | 54 | | | | |
| 703 | Braidwood..... | Braidwood..... | Will | 123 | 6 | 1 | | 9 | | | | | | | 6 | 143 | 92 25 | | 2 | 108 | 31 50 | 4 00 | | |
| 704 | Ewing..... | Ewing..... | Franklin..... | 21 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 6 | 16 50 | | 2 | 22 | | | | |
| 705 | Joppa..... | Cowden..... | Shelby..... | 17 | 5 | 1 | | 11 | | | | | | | 2 | 22 | 16 50 | | 6 | 5 | 22 | | | |
| 707 | Circle..... | Mattoon..... | Coles..... | 77 | 2 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | | 9 | 72 | 54 00 | | 1 | 61 | 25 87 | 11 75 | | |
| 709 | Star | Hoopeston..... | Vermilion..... | 68 | 6 | 1 | | 12 | | | | | | | 3 | 50 | 60 00 | | 5 | 67 | | 30 00 | | |
| 710 | Farmer City..... | Farmer City..... | DeWitt..... | 60 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 58 | 42 00 | | | 55 | | | | |
| 711 | Providence..... | Jefferson..... | Cook..... | 54 | 4 | | | 4 | | | | | | | 3 | 55 | 41 25 | | 5 | 53 | 30 00 | | | |
| 712 | Collinsville..... | Collinsville..... | Madison..... | 48 | 4 | | | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | 52 | 39 00 | | 2 | 42 | | | | |
| 713 | Johnsonville..... | Johnsonville..... | Wayne..... | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 53 | 30 75 | | | 51 | 50 00 | 1 00 | | |
| 714 | Newtown..... | Pilot | Vermilion..... | 25 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | 67 | 56 50 | | 4 | 63 | | 4 00 | | |
| 715 | Elvaston..... | Elvaston..... | Hancock..... | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 16 50 | | | 26 | | | | |
| 716 | Calumet..... | Blue Island..... | Cook..... | 93 | 10 | 1 | | 14 | | | | | | | 5 | 97 | 72 75 | | 8 | 96 | | 4 00 | | |
| 717 | Arana..... | Chicago..... | White..... | 177 | 22 | 5 | | 32 | 6 | | | | | | 10 | 195 | 140 25 | | 30 | 27 | 190 | 721 25 | 15 00 | 22 00 |
| 718 | May | Norris City..... | Jefferson..... | 30 | 5 | | | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 34 | 25 50 | | 14 | 5 | 33 | | 5 00 | |
| 719 | Chapel Hill..... | Wolf Creek..... | Williamson..... | 60 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | 57 | 42 75 | | 1 | 57 | 15 00 | 3 00 | | |
| 721 | Rome..... | Dix | Jefferson..... | 28 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 27 | 20 25 | | | 22 | | | | |
| 722 | Walnut..... | Bureau..... | Bureau..... | 53 | 6 | | | 7 | | | | | | | | 60 | 45 00 | | 2 | 55 | 37 50 | 10 00 | | |
| 723 | Omaha..... | Omaha..... | Gallatin..... | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 28 | 21 00 | | | 2 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|-----|-----|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|--------|----|----|-----------|------------|------|
| 724 | Chanderville. | Cass | 29 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 21 00 | 16 | 14 | 27 | 5 00 | |
| 725 | Rankin. | Cook | 185 | 33 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 216 | 35 00 | 34 | 32 | 212 | 300 00 | |
| 726 | Golden Rule. | Henderson | 58 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 34 | 95 50 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 25 00 | |
| 727 | Raritan | De Kalb. | 25 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 15 00 | 2 | 4 | 27 | 1 50 | |
| 728 | Waterman. | Williamson | 46 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 34 | 35 50 | 5 | 3 | 33 | 2 00 | |
| 729 | Lake Creek. | Saline | 153 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 107 | 45 25 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 153 09 00 | | |
| 730 | Eldorado | Cook | 153 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 39 75 | 5 | 5 | 35 | 7 50 | |
| 731 | Harbor. | Henderson | 37 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 62 | 40 50 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 00 | |
| 732 | Carman | Carman | 64 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 189 | 141 00 | 3 | 3 | 179 53 00 | | |
| 733 | Gibson | Fulton | 181 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 39 | 29 25 | 1 | 5 | 39 | 1 50 | |
| 734 | Morning Star | Canton | 37 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 12 75 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 50 | |
| 735 | Sheridan | La Salle | 22 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 37 | 05 | 2 | 4 | 45 | 30 00 | |
| 736 | Arrowsmith | McLean | 50 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 143 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 135 25 00 | | |
| 737 | Saunemin | Livingston | 136 | 11 | 9 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 13 50 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 2 00 | |
| 738 | Lakeside. | Cook | 22 | 740 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 14 25 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 00 | | |
| 739 | Grant Park. | Kankakee | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 20 25 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 00 | | |
| 740 | New Holland. | Logan | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 14 25 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 00 | | |
| 741 | Danvers. | McLean | 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 14 25 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 00 | | |
| 742 | Scott Land. | Edgar | 37 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 6 00 | 1 | 6 | 40 | 4 50 | |
| 743 | Brayfield. | Franklin. | 37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 17 25 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 2 00 | |
| 744 | Goode. | Winnebago | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 38 | 24 00 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 5 00 |
| 745 | Winnebago. | Winnebago | 56 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 24 75 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 2 00 | |
| 746 | Weldon | De Witt | 31 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 38 | 28 50 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 5 00 |
| 747 | Centennial | Phil. | 30 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 32 | 24 00 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 5 00 |
| 748 | Alta | Champaign | 40 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 38 | 28 50 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 5 00 |
| 749 | Akin | Peoria | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 32 | 24 00 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 5 00 |
| 750 | Lyndon | Franklin | 38 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 27 75 | 3 | 2 | 31 | 3 00 | |
| 751 | Lonsbury | Whiteside | 58 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 20 25 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 3 50 | |
| 752 | Allendale | Cook | 56 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 54 | 40 50 | 5 | 8 | 50 | 5 00 | |
| 753 | Ogden. | Walsh | 47 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 37 50 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 45 | 4 00 |
| 754 | Pre-emption. | Champaign | 15 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 43 | 37 75 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 45 | 4 00 | |
| 755 | Hardinsville. | Mercer | 41 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 43 | 37 75 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 45 | 4 00 | |
| 756 | Verona. | Cravford | 150 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 183 | 175 | 6 | 35 | 20 | 158 563 75 | |
| 757 | Mystic Star. | Grundy | 35 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 26 25 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 2 00 | |
| 758 | Wayne | Cook | 36 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 35 | 26 25 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 2 00 | | |
| 759 | Sibley. | Wayne | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 17 25 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 2 00 | |
| 760 | Sangamon | Franklin | 40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 27 00 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 2 00 | |
| 761 | Cantrall | Will | 50 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 27 00 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 2 00 | |
| 762 | Van Meter. | Crete | 50 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 27 00 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 2 00 | |
| 763 | Crete | Will | 50 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 27 00 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 2 00 | |
| 764 | Sullivan | Moultrie | 50 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 27 00 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 2 00 | |
| 765 | Sullivan | Cook | 148 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 11 | 153 | 18 50 | 6 | 20 | 14 | 138 | 5 00 |
| 766 | Littleton. | Palace | 36 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 34 | 25 50 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 3 00 | |
| 767 | Triluminar | Schuyler | 62 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 66 | 49 50 | 3 | 6 | 64 | 10 00 | | |
| 768 | Mizpah | So. Chicago | 175 | 41 | 1 | 15 | 57 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 222 | 166 50 | 15 | 41 | 37 | 208 399 54 | |
| 769 | St. Elmo. | Cook | 37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 27 00 | 6 | 22 | 18 | 85 695 00 | |
| 770 | La Grange. | Fayette | 65 | 17 | 2 | 9 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 90 | 67 50 | 6 | 22 | 18 | 85 695 00 | |
| 771 | Bay City | St. Elmo. | 24 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 23 25 | 1 | 5 | 29 | 5 00 | |
| 772 | New Burnside. | La Grange. | 35 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 51 | 38 25 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 75 | |
| 773 | Mansfield. | Pope | 122 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 29 25 | 3 | 3 | 324 | 10 00 | |
| 774 | Lake View. | Platt | 122 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 29 25 | 3 | 3 | 324 | 10 00 | |
| 775 | Lake View. | Cook | 122 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 29 25 | 3 | 3 | 324 | 10 00 | |

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

| Lodge No..... | NAME. | POST-OFFICE. | COUNTY. | INCREASE. | | | | Membership 1891..... | DECREASE. | | | | | Total Increase..... | Total Decrease..... | Present Membership 1892 | Dues 1892 | Rejections..... | Initiations..... | Passed..... | Membership resid- ing in Illinois..... | Con. to Members, their widows and orphans | Contrib'd to those not members..... | Contributed to Illi- nois Masonic Or- phans' Home..... | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|--|--|-------|
| | | | | Raised | Reinstated | Admitted | Add. for error. | | Suspended..... | Expelled..... | Dimitted | Died | Ded. for error | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 776 | Grand Crossing..... | Grand Cross'g | Cook | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 22 | 3 | 58 | 43 50 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 53 | 26 50 | 5 50 | ..... |  |
| 777 | Ravenswood..... | Ravenswood | Cook | 7 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 39 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 95 | 71 25 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 90 | ..... | 4 50 | ..... |  |
| 778 | Gurney..... | Allen Springs | Pope | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 39 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 40 | 30 00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 10 00 | 2 00 | ..... |  |
| 779 | Wright's Grove..... | Wright's G'v'e | Cook | 65 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 82 | 61 50 | 5 | 19 | 13 | 78 | ..... | 8 00 | ..... |  |
| 780 | Siloam..... | Chicago | Cook | 21 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 112 | 24 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 132 | 98 25 | 3 | 23 | 23 | 132 | 238 50 | 25 00 | ..... |  |
| 781 | Colchester..... | Colchester | McDonough | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 7 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 57 | 42 75 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 51 | ..... | 2 50 | ..... |  |
| 782 | Potomac..... | Potomac | Vermilion | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 38 | 28 50 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 37 | ..... | 4 00 | ..... |  |
| 783 | Constantia..... | Chicago | Cook | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 59 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 62 | 46 50 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 62 | ..... | 10 00 | ..... |  |
| 784 | Beacon Light..... | Norwood Park | Cook | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 29 | 21 75 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 785 | Stanford..... | Stanford | McLean | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 30 | 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 786 | Riverton Union..... | Riverton | Sangamon | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 38 | 28 50 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 787 | Morris..... | Waterloo | Monroe | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 36 | 27 00 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 33 | ..... | 6 50 | ..... |  |
| 788 | Lerna..... | Coles | Cook | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 37 | 27 75 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 37 | ..... | 2 10 | ..... |  |
| 789 | Aburn Park..... | Aburn Park | Cook | 30 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 39 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 88 | 66 00 | 3 | 37 | 28 | 88 | ..... | 3 50 | ..... |  |
| 790 | Pittsfield..... | Pike | Pike | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 48 | 36 00 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 791 | Broadlands..... | Champaign | Champaign | 20 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 27 | 20 25 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 27 | ..... | 2 00 | ..... |  |
| 792 | Calhoun..... | Calhoun | Calhoun | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 36 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 42 | 31 50 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 38 | ..... | 7 00 | ..... |  |
| 793 | A. T. Darrah..... | Victoria | Knox | 25 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | 18 75 | ..... | 3 | 28 | ..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 794 | Tadmor..... | Karbers R'ge | Hardin | 19 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 48 | 36 00 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 47 | 25 00 | 6 00 | ..... |  |
| 795 | Myrtle..... | Irving Park | Green | 35 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 46 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 53 | 39 75 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 51 | 10 00 | 5 00 | ..... |  |
| 796 | E. M. Husted..... | Roodhouse | Green | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | 8 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 53 | 62 25 | ..... | 25 | 22 | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 797 | Normal Park..... | Chicago | Cook | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 31 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 30 | 22 50 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 798 | Sidell..... | Sidell | Vermilion | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 50 | 6 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 17 | 13 75 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 799 | Colfax..... | Colfax | McLean | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 80 | 60 00 | 4 | 18 | 80 | ..... | 13 00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 800 | Kenwood..... | Chicago | Cook | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 21 | 15 75 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 801 | Sangamon..... | Fisher | Champaign | 10 | | 2 | | 21 | 7 | | 2 | | | | 2 | 22 | 18 50 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 35 00 | 1 00 | |
| 802 | Williamson..... | Carrierville | Williamson | 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 19 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | 21 00 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 27 | ..... | 10 00 | ..... |  |
| 803 | Neponset..... | Neponset | Bureau | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 43 | 32 25 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 804 | Kensington..... | Spring Valley | Cook | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 10 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 23 | 18 75 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 24 | ..... | 1 00 | ..... |  |
| 805 | S. M. Dalzell..... | Nebo | Pike | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 15 | 11 25 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | ..... | 1 00 | ..... |  |
| 806 | Nebo..... | Nebo | Pike | 3 | | | | 14 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 15 | 11 25 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | | | |
| 807 | Royal..... | Macedonia | Hamilton | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 18 | 13 50 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 808 | Cornland..... | Logan | Logan | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 18 | 13 50 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 809 | Gillham..... | Woburn | Bond | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 12 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 18 | 13 50 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|
| 810 Tracy..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | 19 | 9 | 3 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 23 | 25 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 31 | ..... |
| 811 Melvin..... | Melvin..... | Ford..... | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| De Land, U. D..... | DeLand..... | Piatt..... | ..... | 4 | 10 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 | 75 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 14 | ..... |
| Belnap, U. D..... | Belnap..... | Johnson..... | ..... | 6 | 14 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 7 | 20 | ..... |
| Hermosa, U. D..... | ..... | Cook..... | ..... | 55 | 17 | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62 | 62 | ..... | 7 | 70 | 55 | 62 | ..... |
| Lawn, U. D..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | 29 | ..... | 7 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 46 | ..... | 4 | 34 | 30 | 46 | ..... |
| Ohio, U. D..... | Ohio..... | Bureau..... | ..... | 6 | 19 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | 25 | ..... |
| Ridgway, U. D..... | Ridgway..... | Gallatin..... | ..... | 4 | 16 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 4 | 20 | ..... |
| Great Springs, U. D..... | Great Springs..... | Williamson..... | ..... | 6 | 19 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 7 | 25 | ..... |
| Ben Hur, U. D..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 29 | ..... | 2 | 27 | 21 | 29 | ..... |
| Columbian, U. D..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | 17 | 48 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 65 | ..... | 1 | 20 | 18 | 65 | ..... |
| Henderson, U. D..... | Kenney..... | De Witt..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 9 | 26 | ..... |
| New Canton, U. D..... | New Canton..... | Pike..... | ..... | 5 | 14 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 19 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 5 | 19 | ..... |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------|
| Membership in 1891..... | 43,889 | Dues 1892..... | \$34,127 00 |
| Increase—Raised..... | 3,227 | Rejections..... | 694 |
| Reinstated..... | 391 | Initiations..... | 3,768 |
| Admitted..... | 1,171 | Passed..... | 3,315 |
| Added for error..... | 78 | Membership residing in Illinois..... | 42,700 |
| | | Contributed to members, their widows and orphans..... | \$19,916 94 |
| | | Contributed to those not members..... | 4,287 51 |
| | | Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home..... | 786 75 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Decrease—Suspended..... | 663 | Total..... | 48,756 |
| Expelled..... | 25 | | |
| Dimitted..... | 1,385 | | |
| Died..... | 618 | | |
| Deducted for error..... | 14 | | |
| Membership 1892..... | 46,021 | | |

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

3100 STATE ST., CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1892.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The close of another Masonic year reminds me that I have not yet performed the very pleasant duty of rendering unto you an account of my stewardship. I say *pleasant duty* because I can assure you that the lodges in the first district were never in a more prosperous condition than they have been during the past year. They have not only been prosperous, but peace and harmony, without which no Masonic lodge can flourish, have prevailed throughout the district

Shortly after receiving my commission I sent out the usual notices, notifying the lodges of my readiness to pay them an official visit, and am glad to say that I had fully as many invitations to perform that part of my duty as my time would permit of my accepting. My duties nevertheless have been of an extremely light and pleasant character, consisting chiefly in installing officers, paying official visits, witnessing the conferring of the sublime degree, and partaking of the hospitality of the brethren. On all these occasions I have been received with the same courtesy and loyalty that the brethren of the first district have always extended to the representative of the Grand Master.

On October 22nd, 1891, I constituted Tracy Lodge, No. 810, in due and ancient form and installed its officers. There was quite a large attendance of the brethren and their ladies, and after the exercises were concluded, refreshments were served, pleasant remarks and congratulations were extended, and everybody went away with the conviction that Tracy Lodge would reflect credit upon our beloved institution.

On February 6th, 1892, I instituted Lawn Lodge in due form, in the hall of Mizpah Lodge, No. 768, corner of Halsted and 43d streets in this city.

The brethren are bright and energetic, and since receiving their dispensation they have built a home of their own at Chicago Lawn, to which they removed some months ago. I hope that they will receive a charter at the next meeting of Grand Lodge.

On August 20th, 1892, I was present and assisted the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers, in laying the corner stone of "Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital" on Cottage Grove Avenue near 28th street in this city. The exercises passed off very pleasantly, several excellent addresses being made at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

I hope that at the coming session of the Grand Lodge the question of how to dispose of blank ballots in elections of officers will be definitely settled. There is hardly a year passes that this question does not come up, and is productive of much dissatisfaction. In the first district alone during the elections last winter two cases occurred, in one of which the Master decided that blank ballots counted as votes; in the other case the Master decided that they did not count; in both cases the election of the officer in question would have been changed if the decisions had been reversed. You can therefore see how important it is that this question should be referred to the committee on jurisprudence and their opinion either ratified or rejected by Grand Lodge.

With sentiments of high regard I am

Yours fraternally,

WM. K. FORSYTH,

D. D. G. M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

485 WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, July 20th, 1891.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

M. W. and Dear Bro.: I have the pleasure of reporting that Masonic matters in the Second District are in a very satisfactory condition. Reports received from the several lodges show that each and all of them are prosperous; that the volume of work being done is considerably above the average, and the quality of material is first-class. Harmony prevails throughout the district.

The Lodge U. D. at Lawndale, or Millard Avenue Station, is doing excellent work, and I trust the returns of that lodge to the Grand Lodge will be such as to secure them a charter. Being personally acquainted with considerable of the material used, I am satisfied that no mistake was made in granting the dispensation, but that the new lodge when chartered will start off under the finest auspices and with a prospect of great usefulness in the future.

I will call your attention to Section 1 of Article XIV of the Constitution. The State was divided into districts as directed by that section upon the adoption of the Constitution, since which time no changes of district boundaries have been made. As radical changes have occurred in population, as well as number of lodges, within the boundaries of some of the old districts, as new lines of communication have been opened up, it would seem advisable that a re-districting of a portion of the State, at least, should be made. The First District, for instance, contains nearly or quite as many lodges as the Second or Third Districts combined, while the lodges in Lake County are all more directly accessible to the deputy having charge of the Third District than a deputy who may live in the center or western or southern portion of the fourth district; and I would suggest the propriety of a re-districting of this portion of the State. It is true, the same should have been done in 1890, and possibly you may feel that the stated period of re-districting having passed, it should be postponed until the year A. L. 5900. I think, however, that most of the parties interested feel that a more convenient re-districting of the first four districts can be made, and it would bring the several lodges in those districts more accessible to frequent visitations by the District Deputy should such re-districting be made.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed and honor conferred in my re-appointment as deputy, I beg to remain

Yours Fraternaly,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 1st, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In reporting the condition of the lodges in my district, I am happy to be able to say they are of the most satisfactory character. The lodges have been doing a large amount of work, and that of the

best material. They are harmonious and contented, with every prospect of continuing so.

I have been called upon to settle several little difficulties, all of which had a happy termination. Have visited many of the lodges, and found them doing good work and their records in good shape.

January 12, 1892, I had the honor of instituting Hermosa Lodge, U. D., in the village of Hermosa. I was ably assisted by W. Bros. Hartman, Glower and Kurska, of Keystone Lodge, No. 639. This new lodge has a large territory, with plenty of good material, having since January 12th raised forty-eight Master Masons, which shows what they can do.

April 7th, 1892, I instituted Ben Hur Lodge, U. D., in the city of Chicago. I was ably assisted by W. Bro. Hartman, of Keystone Lodge, No. 639. This lodge has the largest territory in the city to select their material from. They have done a large amount of work, and the material is good. There has been some trouble in this lodge, but I believe it is now settled and will not in any way injure the future of the lodge.

The official duties that I have been called upon to perform have been a pleasure to me, and satisfactory to those who asked my assistance.

The officers and members of the many lodges you have visited in my district are loud in their praises of the interest you have taken in their lodges and their work.

Congratulating you on the prosperity of the lodges under your administration, and thanking you for the honor conferred on me, I am,

Fraternally yours;

J. H. DIXON,
D. D. G. M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ELGIN, ILL., August 8, 1892.

MONKOE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The wheels of time have again brought us to the near approach of Grand Lodge, and I am also reminded that my report as your representative in this district is now due.

It must needs be a very meagre one, as illness during the winter months disarranged my plans for making many pleasant visits to the lodges of this district. I respectfully submit the following:

By invitation of W. M., W. A. Christie and Bro. Owen of McHenry Lodge, No. 158, I presided at a public installation of the officers, which was very largely attended and appreciated, as was also the magnificent banquet followed by a reception in the hotel parlors. Joy and pleasure reigned supreme.

At a special communication of Monitor Lodge, No. 522, I installed the officers, after which a series of short talks were indulged in and much enjoyed.

A call to Union Lodge, No. 627, for work and other business brought forth a goodly assemblage of members and visitors and continued into the wee small hours of the morning.

I attended Aurora School of Instruction and note with pleasure the courtesies of our Grand Master and R. W. Bro. Munn.

Invitations to visit McHenry Lodge, No. 158, and Dundee Lodge, No. 190, in the near future, complete my labors for the year.

By correspondence I learn that some of the lodges are doing a fair amount of work, and peace and harmony prevail.

My opinion has been asked in regard to the opening of lodges on Sunday for work. The trend of these times is to secularize the Sabbath and I look with suspicion at any innovation to break down its safeguards. If there is any day in the seven, that the family has a right to claim the husband and father it is Sunday. For the sake of the family, if for no other reason, I am opposed to the opening of lodges on the Sabbath day.

Thanking you for favors shown, I have the honor to be

Fraternally yours,

WM. S. HEWINS, SR.,
D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, Aug. 2, 1892.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In pursuance of my yearly duty as your District Deputy, it affords me pleasure to submit my report of the Fifth District.

I have installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, and Evergreen

Lodge, No. 170, W. Bro. E. L. Cronkrite acting as Grand Marshal and R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn as Grand Chaplain. Besides these I enjoyed installing the officers of several other lodges.

Excelsior Lodge has done a great deal of work, adding some twenty new members, and have now ready for the several degrees sixty more who have been elected.

This is due to the diligent efforts of W. S. Best, W. M., of Excelsior Lodge, who has worked day and night, and I wish that all brothers who take the position of Master would take Bro. Best as their paradigm.

Evergreen Lodge has done considerable work and is in a prosperous condition. Many questions have been asked which I have answered to the best of my ability and so far as I know satisfactory to all concerned.

Peace and harmony still prevail throughout the Fifth District.

Permit me to thank you for the confidence you have shown me as your deputy, I am

Faternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, Aug. 4th, 1892.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

M. W. and Dear Bro.: Another prosperous, harmonious Masonic year is nearing its close.

I have been called upon to visit lodges only in a non-official way and to perform only routine duties.

There is marked improvement in the equipment and furnishings of the lodges of the district, as well as a steady and healthy growth in membership. The proficiency of the younger members of lodges in the standard work of the state is very noticeable.

The Masonic publications of our state are, it seems to me, an important factor in the diffusion of light, promotion of harmony and prosperity, and should be liberally encouraged.

I cannot close without congratulating you upon the successful administration of the affairs of your great office.

Sincerely and fraternally,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,

D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIXON, August 31, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: As your Deputy in the Seventh Masonic District of Illinois, I have very little to report for the past Masonic year. No calls have been made upon me for the performance of any duties pertaining to my office, nor have I learned of any trouble existing in the district. Other duties have prevented me from visiting many lodges in my jurisdiction, but so far as I have learned, peace and harmony, as well as prosperity, have generally prevailed among the Craft.

Truly and fraternally yours,

JOHN D. CRABTREE,

D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MORRIS, August 5, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: It gives me pleasure to report substantial progress in Masonry in the Eighth District.

In a few instances the desire to secure members has resulted in having the degrees conferred upon men who were not "good and true," and any trouble which has arisen in this district could have been avoided had the admonition been heeded, "keep the outer door well guarded."

Additional legislation is needed to define with greater certainty the rights of non-affiliates. The number of such men enjoying the privileges of

Masonry, without contributing to its support, is altogether too large in this district.

Since my last report death has removed one of the noblest men and most devoted Masons in this district. P. M. Charles Henry Goold died at Morris, June 22d, 1892. He had been an active member of Cedar Lodge, No. 124, since Feb. 12, 1857; of Orient Chapter, No. 31, since July 9, 1857; of Blaney Commandery, No. 5, since March 20, 1858, and of Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S. 32° for many years. He was Master of Cedar Lodge in 1864, and from 1872 to 1879, E. C. of Blaney Commandery. He was pure of heart, generous, gentle, a firm friend, and freely devoted his time, talents and money to Masonry.

Fraternally yours,

E. SANFORD,
D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, July 17, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The Masonic year now closing has been fruitful in this district. The finished work reflects great credit on the Craft, both in the selection of material and the care and skill evinced in performing the work. These results are largely due to the more general interchange of "lodge visits," a custom very much to be commended, and, I am glad to say, steadily increasing.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK G. WELTON,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

RUSHVILLE, Aug. 15, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I am pleased to report to you that peace and har-

mony prevail in the Twelfth District, and that I have not been called on in any official capacity during the past Masonic year.

In January I was invited to visit Good Hope Lodge and install their officers, and found that lodge in a good, healthy condition with a good wide-awake Master and able officers. The brethren of Vermont Lodge have erected and furnished an elegant lodge room that will compare very favorably with any lodge room in the State. I was unable to attend the School of Instruction in Canton, but the influence of that school has been felt all over the district, and the officers of the different lodges seem to take more interest in the work, and I think the lodges of this district are pretty well up in the standard work.

Thanking you for the honors conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES B. GRIFFITH,

D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

MONMOUTH, August 10, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In submitting my annual report for the Masonic year it gives me pleasure to be permitted to say that nothing has occurred in the Thirteenth District to mar the peace and harmony of Masonry, and that the Craft is still in a prosperous condition. Not a single case has been referred to me for official action. I regret very much that my official duties at home prevented me from visiting as many lodges in my district as I would liked to have done.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. B. HOLLIDAY,

D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, July 29, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: It is with pleasure that I submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth District.

November 30, 1891, I installed the officers of Peoria Lodge, No. 15. There was a large attendance, good music and a fine banquet.

December 22, 1891, I installed the officers of Illinois Lodge, No. 263. After the lodge closed, refreshments were served in the banquet-room, and all went home pleased with the evening's entertainment.

January 6, 1892, I visited Washburn Lodge, No. 421, and installed their officers. This is the first opportunity I have had of visiting Washburn Lodge. For some reason it has not seemed to prosper as well as it should, located as it is in so prosperous a village and surrounding country. I went over their records thoroughly. I found them very well kept; but I noticed a good many meetings had passed with no quorum. I found the finances in good shape; while the treasury was not overloaded, they had no debts, and in this respect were reasonably well fixed. But I discovered that the officers and members were all sadly deficient in the work; this in a measure explained to me why this lodge was not more prosperous. I took the occasion to give them a good friendly talk, and to the best of my ability explained to them the duty they owed not only to their lodge but to the Fraternity as a whole. The officers and members expressed their desire to become familiar with the work, and I advised them to obtain the services of a Grand Lecturer. Soon after my visit I learned they secured Bro. G. O. Freidrich, who was with them a week or more, and no doubt they are well posted in their duties. I have every reason to believe that in the future this lodge will be able to make a much better showing.

After the installation ceremonies, at which many ladies were present, all adjourned to the hotel and a very nice banquet was enjoyed.

January 13, 1892, I visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 663, at Mapleton, and installed their officers. The families and friends of the members were present at the installation; refreshments were served and a general good time was had.

In the month of May I was invited to visit Mackinaw Lodge, No. 132. There were visiting brethren present from Bloomington and Tremont, and a goodly attendance of members. The Master Mason's degree was conferred on one candidate. The work was excellent. Mackinaw Lodge is very

nicely located in a good, roomy hall, everything was neat and comfortable, the records neatly and well kept. This lodge is healthy and prosperous.

While the reports will not show that there has been so much work done in this district as last year, there has been a good, healthy growth, and I have every reason to believe the lodges have been very careful in their selection of candidates.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,

D. D. G. M., Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

GIBSON CITY, August 4, 1892.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In making my report of the Fifteenth District it is with pleasure that I can say that peace and harmony reign supreme; a fair amount of work is being done, and the degrees are being conferred upon a good class of candidates.

I had the honor to be present and install the officers of a number of lodges.

I made a number of visits, and find the Craft pressing their labors with diligence, drawing nearer to the standard work every year. Nov. 24, 1891. I constituted Melvin Lodge, 811, with the assistance of J. H. Collier as Grand Marshal. They have done a fair amount of work and do it well.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and confidence reposed in me, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

S. J. LEFEVRE,

D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, August 3, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: During the past year there has been no call for official action, on my part, in this Masonic district, and the absence of any apparent trouble, or sign of difficulty, tends to the conclusion that Masonic peace and harmony prevail throughout the district.

From private and unofficial sources I learn that there is a good degree of interest manifested among the lodges, and a fair amount of work being done.

Fraternally yours,

FAYETTE S. HATCH,

D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, Aug. 2, 1892.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I have the honor to submit my report for the past year.

Nov. '16. By invitation I visited Mattoon Lodge, No. 260. The third degree was conferred in the presence of a large number of brethren. The work was impressive and in strict accord with the standard work. This lodge is in excellent condition, average attendance during the year, 35. The records under the supervision of Bro. J. F. Scott are explicit and full of detail.

Dec. 15. Assisted R. W. Bro. Bruffett in constituting Sangamon Lodge, No. 801, and installed its officers. A large number of the brethren of surrounding lodges were present.

Nov. 28. Installed the officers of Western Star Lodge, No. 220. Western Star has been very prosperous during the past year and does good work.

Aside from the usual installation of officers during December and January no call for official visitation has been made.

So far as my information goes the Craft in the Seventeenth District is harmonious and enjoys a fair degree of prosperity.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and with best wishes for your future success as M. W. G. M., I am,

Fraternally Yours,

F. E. EUBELING,

D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, August 15, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: "How the years do glide by!" I said this to myself when I received notice from the Grand Secretary to have my report ready by August 10th.

I have been invited to visit but two lodges in this district the past year—Sullivan, No. 764, and Atwood, No. 651,—both of which invitations I accepted with pleasure. I found them both manned with a good, active corps of officers, doing good work and lots of it. Sullivan has adopted a plan I like—they require the last candidate to "post up" the next one all through. That gives a chance to *clinch* and *rivet* it. They say it works splendidly.

I have heard of no contention (but that noble contention) anywhere in the district, and conclude that all is harmonious. Thanking you, etc., I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District, and D. G. Lecturer.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, August 18, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I take pleasure in reporting that I have not been called upon to visit one lodge in this, the Nineteenth District.

I am therefore of the opinion that as usual, peace and harmony prevail in every lodge in this district.

From talking with brethren in the different lodges in the district, I think the reports will show there has been the usual amount of work done.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,

D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WINCHESTER, August 8, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In submitting my annual report, it is with pleasure I can announce that all of the lodges in the Twentieth Masonic District are in a very satisfactory and prosperous condition, and have made material progress during the past year, with the exception of Naples Lodge, No. 68, located at Naples, Illinois. No meeting of this lodge has been held for the past two or three years. The situation and conditions surrounding it are such that it cannot again be made prosperous, and its existence should be terminated. This is the wish of many members of the lodge.

One of the most pleasant duties that I have been called upon to perform during the past year was the dedicating of a new hall for use of Murrayville Lodge, No. 432. On the evening of June 24th, 1892, I visited Murrayville, and as your proxy, opened an occasional Grand Lodge, and assisted by brethren from Jacksonville, Manchester and Roodhouse, dedicated the new, elegant and comfortable home which the Murrayville brethren have provided for themselves. The very able address on the occasion was delivered by Brother F. M. Sisson of Winchester.

Many of the lodges in this district, during the past year, have employed Grand Lecturers, thereby showing not only a desire to improve and perfect themselves in the standard work, but that a new and commendable interest in Masonry has been created.

Fraternally yours,

A. P. GROUT,

D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, August 9, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I beg to report for the Twenty-Second Masonic District, that no sound of discord or confusion among the workmen therein has attracted my notice. I have visited some of the lodges in a social way, and can report that all of the lodges in this district, excepting two or three, are in a prosperous condition. The lodge at this place is specially blessed with harmony and prosperity.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER H. BELL,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-Second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, September 12, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In this district the past Masonic year has been unusually quiet and uneventful. I have not been called on to make official visits except for the purpose of installing officers. No troubles or dissensions have been brought to my knowledge.

I therefore report that, together with a fair degree of prosperity, we have enjoyed unbroken peace, harmony and brotherly good-will.

Fraternally yours,

WM. T. VANDEVEER,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-Third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, August 13, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: As your Deputy for the Twenty-Fourth Masonic

District I am gratified to be able to report that the general condition of the Craft was never more prosperous and harmonious than at the close of this Masonic year. During the year there has been a reasonably healthy growth in a majority of the lodges throughout the district, and with a few exceptions universal harmony has prevailed.

In many of the lodges the brethren have made commendable progress toward a more perfect rendering of the ritual, and everything considered the outlook for the future of Masonry here is most satisfactory. There has been no discord during the year of any particular consequence, except in Westfield Lodge, No. 163, of which you have an account in my report made at the time and heretofore sent you.

I have paid informal visits to as many of the lodges as I could conveniently, and installed the officers of several of them, and have participated in the work when invited to do so.

In my correspondence but few questions have been referred to me, and in every case so far as I am advised the differences leading to them have been satisfactorily adjusted.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me in appointing me to the position of District Deputy Grand Master, and to assure you that I have endeavored to justify your action by doing what little I could do, as well as I knew how. With sincere personal regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. H. MARTIN,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

EFFINGHAM, Aug. 9, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The lodges of the Twenty-Fifth District have been quite active since my last report, word having been received of work in nearly every lodge.

There has been but one case of trouble come to my notice; with that you are familiar, and I am pleased to state that the brethren of that lodge are now united, and the lodge lives. Several members have been added to their rolls, two of whom received light at their altar.

Not knowing of anything else that would interest or assist you in your report, I will close with the assurance that we are in good average condition at least.

With best wishes and high personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. B. WRIGHT,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, Aug. 8, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I have the pleasure of submitting herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-Sixth Masonic District.

Nothing has occurred within the limits of the district which demanded any official action on my part. A few questions were submitted to me which were easily answered by simply referring to the constitution and by-laws.

I have had the pleasure of visiting, unofficially, a number of the lodges in my district, some of them several times, and am glad to say that there appears in all a disposition to conform more and more closely to the "standard" work. So far as I know, that "harmony," which is the "strength and support of all institutions," prevails throughout the district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and with the highest personal regard, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. T. BURNAP,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, August 1, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Immediately after the receipt of my re-appointment as D. D. G. M., I notified all the lodges in my district and of my willingness to visit them officially when required, on receiving proper notice.

I am pleased to say that the year now drawing to a close has been to me a very uneventful one in this district, as so far I have had no calls to visit any of the lodges in my official capacity, which indicates that everything is Masonically harmonious, and speaks well for this section of the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois—Egypt.

I have visited several of the lodges during the year, and in each of them the usual courtesies have been extended to me as your representative. As a general thing all are doing work, and conforming as far as possible to the standard work adopted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Faternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MT. VERNON, July 18, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I take great pleasure in reporting that Masonic affairs in the Twenty-Eighth District are prosperous and harmonious. I have not been called upon by any lodge in the district to give official aid, which is an evidence of peace and quiet throughout the district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and with sincerest personal regards, I am,

Very truly and fraternally yours,

WALTER WATSON.

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

BURNT PRAIRIE, August 8, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I take great pleasure in herewith submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-Ninth Masonic District for the year which is now drawing to a close.

The only official act performed by me during the year (except installing officers and answering questions) was the instituting of Ridgeway Lodge, U. D., on Feb. 22d, 1892, a notice of which I mailed you at the time. No other calls for official visitations have been made during the year.

I have had the pleasure of visiting several lodges by invitation, and assisted in conferring degrees in some of them. These visits have been very pleasant to me, and I am sorry that I could not visit more. I find the brethren with but few exceptions laboring for the good of Masonry.

Congratulating you on the success that has attended your administration of the affairs of the Craft during the year, and thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. R. ENNIS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

VIENNA, JULY 25, 1892.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I take great pleasure in herewith submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth Masonic District, for the year which is now drawing to a close.

All the lodges in this district, so far as I am advised, are in a prosperous condition. During the past year I had the pleasure of assisting Right Worshipful Leroy A. Goddard in installing the officers of Vienna Lodge, No. 150. I also installed the officers of Reynoldsburg Lodge, No. 419, located at Tunnel Hill, Ill., and have had considerable correspondence with other lodges throughout the district.

I know of no cases of dissension existing in any of the lodges. The School of Instruction, held at Murphysboro, Ill., was well attended by the officers and a great many of the brethren of the lodges in this district, and there can be no question but these schools accomplish great and lasting good each and every year.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, as well as the confidence reposed in me, I am,

Yours fraternally,

PLEASANT T. CHAPMAN,

D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District.

Report of Grand Examiners.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., July 26, 1892.

M. C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

M. W. and Dear Brother: I herewith transmit a report of the Masonic Schools held pursuant to your order, by the Board of Grand Examiners, during the current Masonic year:

MURPHYSBORO.

The first of the series was held at Murphysboro, January 19, 20 and 21, 1892. There were present M. W. M. C. Crawford, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, J. E. Evans and J. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren J. R. Ennis, T. H. Humphrey, W. H. Stephens, G. H. B. Tolle, I. H. Todd and L. J. Forth, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

There were fifty-four lodges represented, and two hundred and seven names registered.

ALTON.

The second was held at Alton, January 26, 27 and 28, 1892. There were present M. W. M. C. Crawford, Grand Master; M. W. J. M. Pearson, P. G. M.; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. J. G. Marston, G. S. B., and R. W. William Jackson, G. Steward; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James John, J. E. Evans and J. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren J. H. C. Dill, I. H. Todd and D. B. Hutchinson, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

There were two hundred and two names registered, and fifty lodges represented.

BLOOMINGTON.

The third was held at Bloomington, February 9, 10 and 11, 1892. There were present M. W. M. C. Crawford, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W., and L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James John, J. E. Evans and J. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren C. F. Tenney, A. B. Ashley, J. H. C. Dill, W. E. Ginther, D. E. Bruffett, J. M. James and J. J. Crowder, Deputy Grand Lecturers; R. W. Brethren F. E. Eubeling and W. B. Wright, D. D. Grand Masters.

There were three hundred and sixty names registered, and seventy-four lodges represented.

AURORA.

The fourth was held at Aurora, February 16, 17 and 18, 1892. There were present M. W. M. C. Crawford, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James John, J. E. Evans and J. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren C. E. Grove, Frank Barker and J. R. Hodson, Deputy Grand Lecturers; R. W. Brethren W. K. Forsyth and W. S. Hewins, D. D. Grand Masters.

There were four hundred and seven names registered, and eighty-seven lodges represented.

CANTON.

The fifth and last was held at Canton Feb. 23, 24 and 25, 1892. There were present M. W. M. C. Crawford, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W., and R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren, M. D. Chamberlin; W. B. Grimes, James John, J. E. Evans and J. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren W. O. Butler, J. E. Morton, Emerson Clark, J. M. James, C. M. Erwin, S. Thompson, J. V. Harris, C. L. Bliss, H. T. Burnap, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

There were three hundred names registered and fifty-eight lodges represented.

At each of the schools the opening and closing ceremonies and the work in each degree were fully exemplified, general instruction given, and the degrees conferred on actual candidates.

In conclusion, M. W. Grand Master, I desire, on behalf of the board, to tender you our fraternal thanks for your uniform kindness and courtesies to the board, and for your presence at the schools, and kind words of encouragement.

We also desire to render our most sincere thanks to the Deputy grand Lecturers, the District Deputy Grand Masters and hosts of others for their attendance and valuable assistance at our schools.

We further report that since the last session of the Grand Lodge, the following named brethren have received the unanimous recommendation of the members of the Board for Commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. B. Ashley, LaGrange. | D. B. Hutchinson, Jacksonville. |
| J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington. | N. A. Keeler, Rockford. |
| C. H. Martin, Lawrenceville. | Samuel Rawson, Troy. |
| Charles L. Bliss, Oak Park. | H. T. Burnap, Upper Alton. |
| Chester E. Allen, Galesburg. | Henry C. Yetter, Galesburg. |
| Francis M. Sherman, Oak Park. | |

All of which is fraternally submitted,

W. B. GRIMES,
Acting Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

No. 1. Amend Section 1, Article XVII, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, by inserting after the words "twenty-five dollars," the words "provided that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars."

The section as amended will read as follows:

SECTION 1. No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum than twenty-five dollars; provided, that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars; and the apportionment of such sums to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the by-laws of each lodge.

JOHN C. SMITH.

No. 2. Amend Section 17, Article XXIII, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, which is as follows: "A brother on becoming a charter member of a new lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder lodge, and the Master of the new lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder lodge of the name of such member," be amended by the addition of the following words thereto: Provided, that this section shall be so construed as to prevent a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction from becoming a member of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction until he has obtained a regular dimit from the lodge of which he was a member, or has honorably withdrawn.

Section 17, Article XXIII, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 17. A brother on becoming a charter member of a new lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder lodge, and the Master of the new lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder lodge of the name of such member; *provided*, that this section shall be so construed as to prevent a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction from becoming a member of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction until he has obtained a regular dimit from the lodge of which he was a member, or has honorably withdrawn.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

No. 3. Amend Section 1, Article XXXII, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. No brother shall act as a Grand Lecturer within the State of Illinois unless he shall be a present or actual Past Master, and be commissioned by the Grand Master; nor as Deputy Grand Lecturer, without a commission from the Grand Master.

Section 1, Article XXXII, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, which the foregoing is intended to take the place of, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. No brother shall act as a Grand or Deputy Grand Lecturer within the State of Illinois, without a commission from the Grand Master; nor unless he shall be a present or actual Past Master.

WM. B. WRIGHT.

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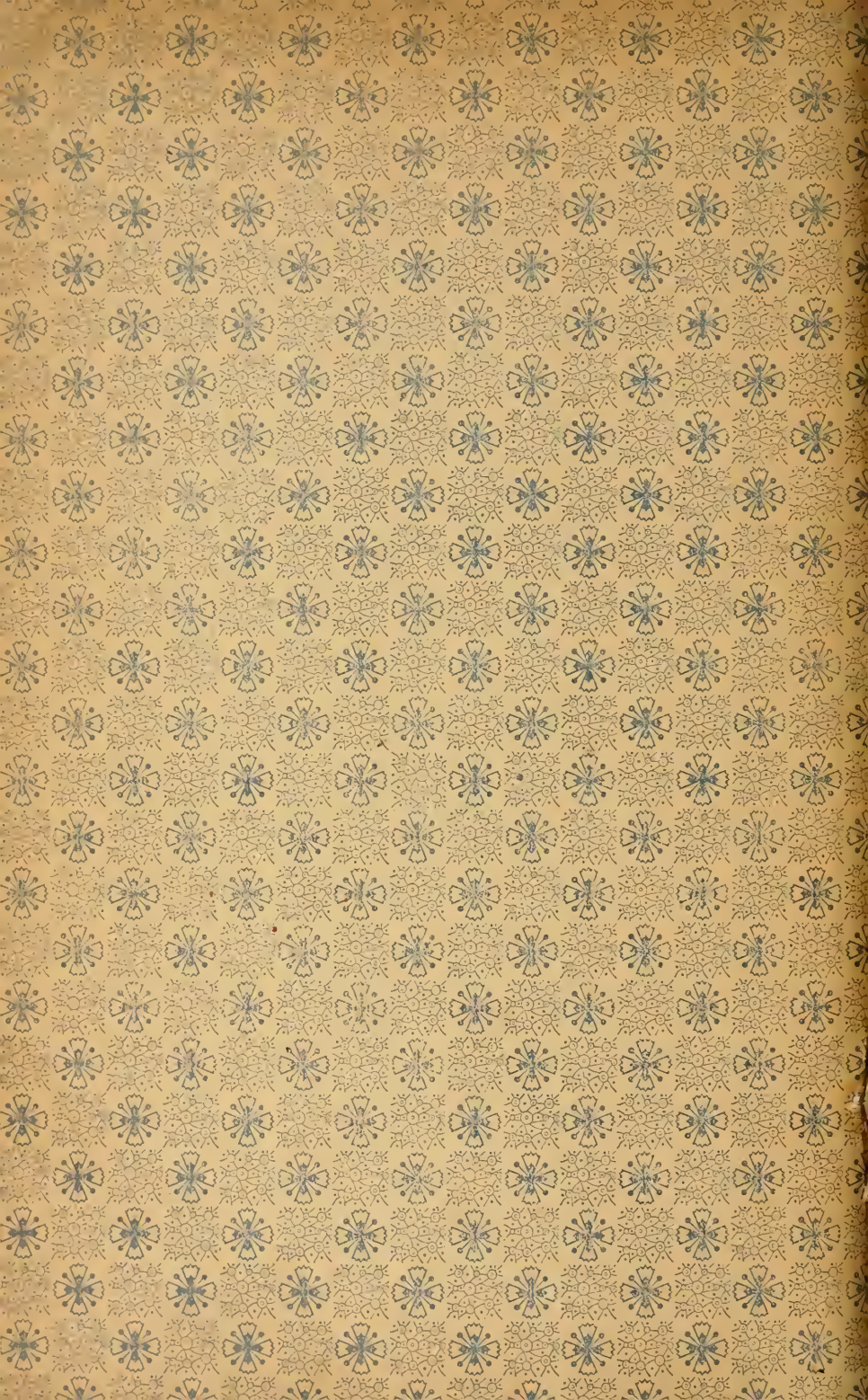
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